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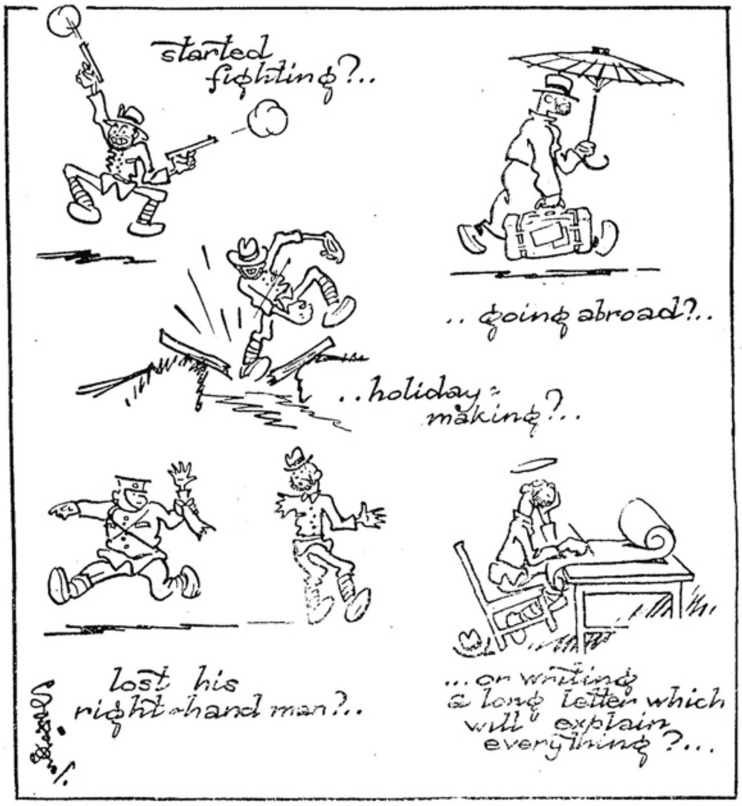

THE ELUSIVE WAR LORD

GEN. FENG WISHFUL TO RETIRE

Report of Intention to Depart and Take no More Part in Politics: Scepticism in Peking and Hankow

The Kuo Min news agency has issued a translation of a telegram which is stated to have been issued by General Feng Yu-hsiang on May 27.

This document purports to announce General Feng's intention to retire from active participation in politics.

The translation is as follows:

"I have led an unmeritorious military life for almost 30 years. During the 18 years since I first joined the Revolution at Lanchow in 1911, I have followed various leaders in all Revolutionary movements, first for the overthrow of the Hung-hsien *régime* (Yuan Shih-kai's attempt at setting up a new Dynastic rule with himself as the first Emperor in 1916), then in the Punitive Expedition against the Restoration movement (Chang Hsun's monarchical *coup d'état* in 1917) and finally the last Revolutionary movement and the Northern Punitive Expedition. The object I have always had in view was to strive for the liberation and equality of our country, the realization of the Three People's Principles, and the welfare of our numerous and suffering brethren. I have never cared whether I should succeed or fail.

"Last year, the Northern Punitive Expedition was brought to a successful conclusion, and the general situation became at last settled. The entire people began to look forward to the ushering in of the new order and confidently expected that thenceforth peace would be permanently preserved; that civil strife would never recur and that the doctrines and principles expounded by the late Party Leader might be gradually carried out.

No Desire to Join in War

"But unexpectedly, since this spring, war has broken out afresh. No sooner had the Wu-Han storm blown over than troubles broke out in the provinces of Szechuan, Yunnan, Kueichow, Kuangsi and Kuangtung. While recuperating at Huashan, seldom in touch with events, I was gravely apprehensive of the suffering to the people and the danger to the country in the event of further civil war which would hasten our own downfall. But my personal feelings have not been understood and appreciated by my friends. Rumours have become so rife that *a national calamity is expected* momentarily. I have pledged myself to the cause of the Revolution and do not care for anything else. Where I can be of any service to the country and of benefit to the people, I shall ignore my personal desires in order to appease my conscience; I cannot allow myself to witness further disruption of the general situation.

"Therefore I hereby declare my retirement in fulfilment of my duty *to the people. Beginning from May* 27, I will no longer accept any messages or telegrams. From now on, I will pursue further studies in the mountains so as to realize my long-cherished wish. I shall be content if I can be a plain citizen of a peaceful country. May all my compatriots take not of this.—Feng Yu-hsiang."

Peking and Hankow Sceptical

If authentic, the telegram is at complete variance with the recent reports of arrangements between Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Hsi-shan, regarding which it is significant that General Yen is moving six divisions to Yuncheng, from which place his reported tour of the world with Marshal Feng was to commence.

Trains on the north section of the Peking-Hankow Railway have been very busy in the past few days carrying back Shansi troops for the defence of their own province.—Reuter.

Onlookers' Doubts

Hankow, May 31.

Despite the announcement of Marshal Feng's retirement, it is learned that his five lines of defence in northeast Honan, namely, at Szeshui, Yenshih, Timenkou, Kwanyintang and Shanchow, continue to be strongly manned and the Marshal is in a position to withdraw the bulk of his loyal forces intact if he so wishes.

The opinion is generally expressed that Marshal Feng is merely repeating the game he played in 1926, when he also "officially" retired, and though hostilities may be *avoided for the present,* this menace has by no means been removed.—Reuter.

The Rumoured Foreign Trip

Peking, May 31.

The report that General Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi has decided to quit his office and to go abroad together with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and that he has ordered his subordinates residing in Peking to prepare a special train to be despatched to Yuncheng to receive Marshal Feng is reported to have given not a little shock to the Nanking authorities. General Ho Cheng-chun, director of the Peking Branch of the General Headquarters, in obedience to the wishes of President Chiang Kai-shek, yesterday held a conference with General Shang Chen, Chairman of the Chihli Provincial Government, and other leaders belonging to the Shansi faction in connection with the report in question. As a result, General Ho has wired to General Yen, making an inquiry as to the latter's real intention and at the same time advising him to give up his idea of retirement and going abroad on the ground that it is too premature to do so at this juncture.

It is also learnt on good authority that President Chiang Kai-shek has telegraphed direct to General Yen, requesting him to remain in office.—Toho.

Nanking Doubts Good Faith

Nanking, June 5.

Official circles here begin seriously to doubt the sincerity of General Feng Yu-hsiang's declared intention to retire and go abroad. Some time ago the Kuominchun leader issued a circular telegram announcing that he was prepared to leave the country, but he has made no move since which might indicate that he was really planning to retire.

In an interview given recently to Chinese newspaper representatives, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang declared that this was not the first time Feng had declared his intention to retire from politics. "He never did," the party leader continued. "not only has he no intention to leave the country, but we have received reports that military preparations are going on at full speed in the Northwest. The announcement that he wishes to retire is only a political move which he has used on several previous occasions. If Feng continues to defy the authority of the Central Government the latter will shortly take drastic action against him."

An urgent telegram has been received at the National Government Office from General Liu Chun-hou, Chairman of the Szechuan Disbandment Area, stating that agents of General Feng Yu-hsiang are very active in Szechuan attempting to establish connections with the various military leaders in that province. The message from Szechuen also stated that there was a heavy concentration of the Kuominchun troops in southern Shensi and that these troops were reported to be advancing towards the Szechuan border. General Liu is reported to be anxiously awaiting instructions from General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the National Government.—Reuter.

The Advance Through Hupeh

Hankow, June 1.

According to information from official sources, about three divisions of General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops stationed at Nanyang, southern Honan, have retreated northwards towards Tainan after having extorted $500,000 from various public organizations in Nanyang.

The 9th (Central) Division is under instructions to advance northwards to Nanyang for the maintenance of peace and order as well as to exterminate the small bands of bandits still at large in northern Hupeh.—Kuo min.

Armies Closing In

Hankow, June 3.

The local military headquarters announces the receipt of a telegram from General Han Fu-chu stating that his troops, together with those Changchow on May 30, while General Shih Yu-shan's troops, who are also opposed to the Kuominchun, have reached Hsuchow, on the Peking-Hankow Railway.

In the meantime, troops from Hankow have occupied Sinyeh, in southeast Honan, and a general movement seems about to commence to hedge in all Kuominchun troops who have not defected from General Feng Yu-hsiang.

Belated reports reaching here state that the Kuominchun General Sun Liang-chen was severely defeated by General Fong Chen-wu at Tangshan, on the Lunghai Railway, and that he is now endeavouring to push westward and effect a juncture with the Kuominchun forces in the vicinity of Tungkuan. His way, however, is being barred by General Han Fu-chu.

Trains are now running on the Peking Hankow Railway as far as Sinyang and it is believed that the railway will be open as far as Chumatien within a week.—Reuter.

Complimentary Telegrams

Nanking, June 3.

Following General Yen Hsi-shan's recent telegram announcing his in-

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tention to retire from politics and go abroad with General Feng Yu-hsiang, two telegrams have been exchanged between Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek and General Yen Hsi-shan. Following is a translation of the telegrams:—

President Chiang to General Yen

"I have taken note of your telegram of May 26. In your reply to Huan-chang (Feng Yu-hsiang) your frankness and sincerity is indeed unsurpassed. He may perhaps comply with your request. Should he actually carry out this engagement, not only will we two guarantee his safety when he passes through either Shansi or Shanghai but even I myself would be willing to follow him and leave the country in order that our original wishes may be fulfilled and the Revolutionary spirit of love and frankness may be demonstrated.—Chiang Kai-shek.

General Yen to President Chiang

"I have your telegram of the 29th instant. You have uniformly acted magnanimously and liberally towards Huan-chang (Feng Yu-hsiang) and have always shielded him. I deeply appreciate your spirit and admire you. I have conveyed your message to Huan-chang by telegram so that he may also feel grateful to you. I am starting to-morrow for Yungcheng personally to urge him (Feng) to fulfill this engagement. The affairs of the Party and the State as well as many reconstruction measures all require your personal direction and you should not talk of going abroad.

On the other hand the departure of Huan-chang and myself from China will set the public at ease; while your retirement will only serve to confuse the mind of the people. If we go, the country will be pacified; but if you go, there will be chaos. Therefore, not only should you not leave the country but you should not even speak of going abroad. I hope you will heed my sincere words.—Yen Hsi-shan."

No Room for Old Tuchuns

A categorical denial of the rumoured intention of the Central Government to re-appoint Sun Chuan-fang as one of the route commanders in the impending campaign against Feng Yu-hsiang was issued yesterday by Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek. Questioned by the Kuo Min correspondent regarding the rumours now in circulation, General Chiang said that they were absolutely without foundation and expressed the belief that they must have been fabricatd by the Kuangsi clique or Feng Yu-hsiang.

"The policy of the National Government is to receive into its fold all young military officers who have achieved meritorious services for the Revolution but who have in thoughtless mood gone astray. These promising youths we sympathize with and desire to assist. As for Militarists like Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang, we have no use for them in the Party," declared the Commander-in-Chief.—Kuo Min.

Feng in Fear of Arrest

Peking, June 4.

According to information from reliable Chinese sources, Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang has sent a telegram to General Yen Hsi-shan at Yuncheng, stating that he hopes General Chiang Kai-shek and Yen Shi-shan, in view of the importance of revolutionary work in this country, will give up their intention of retiring and leaving the country and that so long as the warrant of arrest issued against him remains in force, he finds it difficult to act freely.

This is interpreted as stating that he will not proceed to Yuncheng to join General Yen for fear that he should be arrested. Upon receipt of the above telegram, General Yen immediately transmitted it to President Chiang Kai-shek and left Yuncheng for Taiyuan on the morning of June 3.

A *communiqué* issued by the Peking Branch of the General Headquarters announces that Gen. Feng's troops belonging to the 16th Division under General Tien Chin-hai, advancing eastward from Hsing-tai-hsian, have arrived at Nanyang where they announced their attitude in favour of a peaceful solution of the situation and decided to assist Gen. Shi Yu-san's troops, which had betrayed Gen. Feng to the Central troops. The same *communiqué* further reported that Gen. Ma Hung-tah's troops, which have severed their connection with Gen. Feng, had clashed with Gen. Feng's troops under Gen. Lung Ping-hsue near Fansui and had retreated to the area near Wucheng and Piyang, communicating with the Central troops.—Toho.

Feng's Eyes on Szechuan

Hankow, June 4.

Notwithstanding that he has announced his intention of retiring, General Feng Yu-hsiang is stated to be still in Tungkuan, northwestern Honan. It is said that he has given instructions to his troops to concentrate in southern Shensi. While his plans are unknown, it is reported that he will retreat into Szechuan.

A telegram from Chungking reported that, anticipating an invasion of Szechuan by the Honan rebels, General Liu Hsiang, Commander of the 9th Route Army of the Expeditionary Forces, and a number of the leading military commanders of the province have been busy formulating measures to cope with the threatened danger. A large Szechuan Provincial Force is being concentrated in the northern part of the province to check the retreating Kuominchun.

The retire region around Kaifeng has been entirely evacuated by the Kuominchun, although no damage to the Lunghai Railway west of Lanfeng has been reported.—Kuo Min.

A Battle Denied

Peking, June 4.

With reference to reports from Haikow stating that the Kuominchun General Sun Liang-chen has been severely defeated by General Fong Chen-wu at Tangshan, on the Lunghai Railway, General Fong Chen-wun to-day wired his office here completely denying that his forces had even come into contact with those of General Sun Liang-chen at Tangshan.

General Fong states that his only troops in that area are still at Hsuchowfu and have not proceeded to Tangshan. This statement is borne out by reports from Tsinan.—Reuter.

Repairs Completed

Nanking, June 5.

According to reports received by the Ministry of Railways from various stations east of Kaifeng on the Lunghai Railway, repairs to damages—done to the Lunghai Line, including telegraph wires between Kaifeng and Liutichuan, 7 kilometres of rails east of Kueitch and three telephone and one telegraph apparatus, by Feng Yu-hsiang's army—were completed by the end of last month.

The entire line is expected to be repaired within this month. Some 35 steel railway bridges have either been damaged or blown up by Feng Yu-hsiang's troops, repairs to which will be started immediately. The total cost of repairs is estimated at about $1,000,000. A full report of damages and estimates of repairs has been submitted to the Ministry of Railways by the Lunghai Railway Administration.

Defeat of Sun Liang-chen

The State Council is in receipt of a telegram from General Ma Hung-kuei reporting the defeat of Sun Liang-chen's forces at Heishihkuan on May 31. General Ma also reports that Sun Liang-chen's forces, having evacuated Loyang, are now retreating westwards.

General Tien King-kai, Commander of the 26th Division of the Second Group Army, has also declared his allegiance to the Central Authorities and has severed relations with Feng Yu-hsiang. General Tien's forces are now concentrated in the neighborhood of Nanyang.

The advance forces of the 5th Route Army under General Tang Seng-chi are reported to have arrived at Yungcheng, Eastern Honan, and are now heading for Kueitch taking over on their way the various garrison posts vacated by the Kuominchun forces.

With Generals Han Fu-chu, Shih Yiu-san and Ma Hung-kuei opposed to Feng Yu-hsiang, it is believed that the Kuominchun leader will soon collapse. Famine and drought throughout the northwest have further aggravated the situation. The Central Authorities are confident that the provinces of Honan, Kansu and Shensi will be pacified with little bloodshed.—Kuo Min.

Feng's Move to Gain Time

Hankow, June 5.

It is now believed that the sending out of the announcement of his intentions to withdraw from politics was merely a move by General Feng Yu-hsiang to secure time and to postpone the attack by the forces of the Central Government. It is stated that, during the respite he has thus secured, he has been able to strengthen his defence further and to complete preparations for the coming stuggle.

No news of fighting has yet been received but it is believed that hostilities will commence very soon as the National troops are closing on the Kuominchun from three sides.

Further re-inforcements, comprising half of the 48th. Division commanded by General Hsu Yuan-chuan, arrived here yesterday in five steamers. General Hsu Yuan-chuan, himself, is expected to arrive to-day with the remainder of his forces. It will be recalled that General Hsu Yuan-chuan is a former subordinate of Chang Chung-chang and that he turned over to the National Government at Tientsin last year.

Anti-Feng Meeting at Hankow

It is learned that a mass meeting is being held here to-day with the object of arousing public opinion against General Feng Yu-hsiang.

General Fong Pan-jen, chairman of the Provincial Government, sent a lengthy telegram to Tunghuan yesterday evening urging the "Christian General" to give up politics and to take a trip to America immediately. General Fong further pleads that General Feng should by every possible means avoid going to Moscow or seeking assistance from the Soviet.—Reuter.

Tang Seng-chi Moving

Peking, June 6.

Gen. Tang Seng-chi's troops have left Hsuchow and are proceeding on the Lunghai Railway to Kueitch, which they are expected to occupy very shortly.

Gen. Fong Chen-wu's forces are reported to have penetrated into south-east Honan from Luchow.—Reuter.

Hankow, June 6.

General Hsu Yuan-chuan arrived here yesterday with the balance of his forces, comprising half of the 48th Division, while it is learned that further troops are proceeding here from Nanking, indicating that a big push against Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang will soon commence.

The Chinese papers claim that Gen. Fong Chen-wu's troops have occupied Kueitch and that there is no trace of any of Gen. Feng's forces east of that point.

No further news has been received from North Honan and matters appear to have come to a standstill pending decisive action by the Government.—Reuter.

FENG YU-HSIANG'S SUPPRESSION

Force Not Necessary, According to Hankow Chairman

From Our Own Correspondent

Hankow, May 29.

Following the method which is growing into a custom, a report on a conversation between the Chairman of the Provincial Council, Mr. Fang Pen-jen, and the American Consul-General appears in the vernacular press. The Consul-General is reported to have asked four questions and Mr. Fang's replies are given *in extenso*. The first question was on the subject of disbandment and the reply was the usual assurance that work will be found for all disbanded soldiers. The second was about the safety of Kikungshan. Mr. Fang replied that Honan Province was not at present the scene of any fighting and he did not see why foreigners should hesitate to trust the assurances of protection given to them, but he promised to communicate with the Nationalist Generals in Honan on the matter.

Asked if General Feng would be attacked in force, he expressed the opinion that this would not be necessary, as, while there must be one Central Government and revolt must be suppressed, so many of Feng's officers are loyal to the Government that the situation only could end one way. The last question was whether Feng is a Communist, and the Chairman replied that Feng best can be described as an opportunist. He was a Christian, a Nationalist, or a Communist, as suited his needs at any moment, but he declared that there was ample evidence that the General is drawing supplies of ammunition and so on from the Soviet Government.

Such a report probably is a correct statement of the views of Mr. Fang, though it may not be of the questions asked by the American Consul-General.

GUARDIAN OF THE BRIDGE

Old Belgian Engineer: How He Saved the Yellow Bridge

The "Shunpao" has published an interesting account of an interview with a 70-year old Belgian engineer in the employ of the Peking-Hankow (Lung-Hai) Railway.

His duties have been to look after the steel bridge over the Yellow River and this work he has carried out in a most efficient management ever since his retirement from actual service. He has spent the greater part of his life in China and desires to pass the remainder of his days in this country which he much loves.

"During the past 12 years," he said, "I have seen six civil wars. On each occasion one of the contending armies has always wanted to blow up this beloved bridge of mine in order to check the advance of its enemies. I have talked with the leaders of these armies and have always succeeded in persuading them not to destroy the bridge, which had cost the Chinese people so much money and effort. I have always pointed out to them the folly of this and have succeeded in preventing such wanton destruction. They have been very reasonable, they always looked at the matter just as I have looked at it and let me have my way. Instead of blowing up the bridge, they have always withdrawn their forces to the side of the Yellow River where they wanted them and asked me to dismantle parts of the bridge so that the enemy might not pass. I have dismantled and re-assembled the bridge on no fewer than four occasions."

On May 27, the old engineer said, Gen. Han Fu-chu's troops (who have deserted Feng Yu-hsiang and thrown in their lot with Nanking) went along and made preparations to blow up the bridge, but again the old engineer succeeded in persuading them not to do so. The bridge was, therefore, again dismantled but now, says the "Shunpao," it is again in order.

SURVEY OF THE WAR IN SOUTH CHINA

Kuangsi Attacked from Three Sides: Unlikely to Hold Out

Canton, May 29.

Latest developments in the Kuangtun-Kuangsi "war," the former standing by Nanking while the latter are opposing General Chiang Kai-shek may be stated in a few words.

Except at Swatow, eastern Kwangtung, where the struggle is still going on, the whole province of Kuangtung is now free of pro-Kuangsi militarists.

In the battles of May 20, 21, and 22, both sides suffered heavy casualties on the North and West River fronts.

Concentration at Wuchow

The Kuangsi troops—the main body—have retreated back to Kuangsi, evacuating Shiuhing on May 21, and they are now concentrating at Wuchow, a Kuangsi port up the West River at which the pursuing Cantonese Army, Navy and Air forces are now aiming.

Canton has received reinforcements of more than 8,000 men who were formerly with General Li Chung-jen in Hankow but recently deserted him in order to side with General Chiang Kai-shek. These reinforcements were commanded by Brigadiers General Li Ming-shu and General Yang Pei-tang, the former and his men having already arrived at Hohow, Samshui, to proceed up the West River, the latter at Amoy, to be ready to attack Swatow with the aid of the navy now in southern waters.

Kueichow General for Kuangsi

Reports from Yunnan indicate that the military authorities there are to side with Nanking and that they will march against Kuangsi and Kueichow at the same time.

General Chow Si-cheng and Kueichow troops have already declared their support for Kuangsi against General Chiang Kai-shek and they are now on their way to the Liu-king Districts of Kuangsi, some having already joined the Kuangsi forces at Wuchow and Liuchow.

General Ho Chien's Hunanese and General Fan Shih-shang's Yunnanese, both getting aid from Kuangtung, are now occupying the Kueilin districts of Kuangsi. So far they have not attempted to interfere with local life and political administration in any way.

From general observation in the open, Kuangsi is now being attacked and surrounded by Nationalist forces advanging form Yunnan, Hunan, and Kuangtung. With the limited resources this province has and on account of the famine due to the recent drought, it is not expected to hold out.

Kuangsi's Last Hope

The pro-Kuangsi elements now hope that the trouble between General Chiang Kai-shek and General Feng Yu-hsiang in central and northwest China may reduce the effort of Nanking against them.

In order to raise money to enable the Central Bank of China in Canton to resume part redemption of their notes, the Finance Authorities in Canton may probably levy special taxes on the people and may request all taxes due in the future to be paid in advance.

It is the opinion of Cantonese officials that the Kuangsi invasion is now over and reinforcements from Nanking are not necessary. For the first time since May 6, all railroad services in Kuangtung, with Canton as a centre, have been resumed. Water traffic has returned to normal and, outside of bandits and pirates, traffic in the province is now running smoothly.—Reuter.

Kuangsi Leaders' Reported Flight

Canton, June 1.

The two outstanding Kuangsi leaders, Li Chung-jen and Pei Chung-hsi, are reported to have fled to Hongkong from Nanning, where practically all of the remaining Kuangsi rebel forces are concentrated.

The Hunan and Kuangtung Expeditionary Forces for the time being are devoting all their attention to the attack on Wuchow, and when Wuchow is captured, the situation in Nanning will be dealt with.—Kuo Min.

Kuangsi Abandons Wuchow

Hongkong, June 3.

According to Canton despatches, the Kuangtung troops, which have advanced to a point near Wuchow, contemplate demanding from the Kuangsi forces their voluntary evacuation without fighting and are now in negotiation with the Kuangsi leaders. The Kuangtung authorities are urging Generals Li Chung-jen, Pei Chung-hsi, and Huang Shao-hsiung of the Kuangsi forces to go into retirement without delay, in the hope that the military authority in Kuangsi will then be placed in the hands of General Li Ming-jui, while political control will be taken over by General Yu Tso-hsiang. General Huang, who has forced merchants in Wuchow to contribute military funds, is reported to have executed the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in that city, where all shops have suspended business in protest against the outrage by the Kuangsi forces.

June 4.

Advices from Canton report that the Kuangsi troops have finally abandoned Wuchow and are now retreating in the direction of Tenghsien and Pingnan.—Toho.

Yunnan Claims Big Success

Peking, June 4.

Despatches from Yunnanfu state that the Yunnan authorities claim that their troops have captured Kuiyang, in Central Kueichow.—Reuter.

Collapse of Kuangsi

Canton, June 5.

General Yu Tso-peh, who has been in charge of the campaign against Kuangsi, left for Wuchow yesterday afternoon to take over the administration of the city. He is reported to have taken with him a sum of $500,000 from the Kuang-

(*Continued on Page* 382.)

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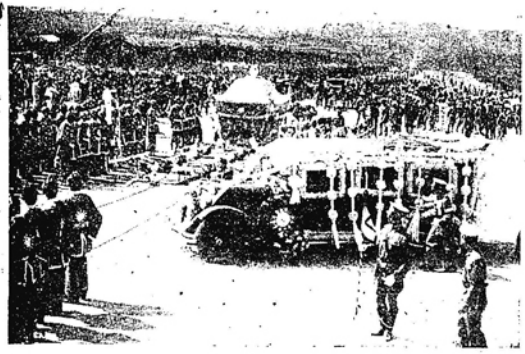
SCENES AT THE FUNERAL OF DR. SUN

Photos by Lai Chong



Arrival of the catafalque at its last stage.

The coffin being taken into the Mausoleum.

Mme. Sun Yat-sen follows her husband's body.

The British naval detachment which took part.

STATE FUNERAL OF DR. SUN YAT-SEN

Hundreds of Thousands Assemble in Homage as the Late Leader Is Laid in His Tomb on Purple Mountain: A Great Spectacle and Superb Mausoleum

BY J. M. D. HOSTE, OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN NANKING

So far as the foreign diplomats were concerned the state burial of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which had officially commenced almost a week before, began on Friday morning with the state ceremonial of paying respects to the remains. The bronze casket lay in the hall of the Central Party Headquarters, on the rostrum before a large photograph of the leader. The elaborate covering was removed and the body was visible through a crystal surface, lying clad in blue and black, the features darker and smaller than when the founder of nationalism was alive. Wreaths were placed before it and around it, and immediately in front, leading on to the rostrum and passing it by, was a gang-way up which, eventually, a continuous stream of people moved, to pause for a moment before the casket and bow deeply.

An Oriental Dirge

The ceremonial in which the Diplomatic Body took part began at about 9 o'clock. The Ministers and national representatives were drawn up in formation on either side of an aisle which led to the base of the casket. Along the aisle were stationed watchers in black, one of whom, when everything was settled, assumed the office of Master of Ceremonies. In the gallery running round the hall were stationed two bands whose duty it was to punctuate the ceremony with a dirge, specially written for the occasion. This dirge, which was at one period in the ceremony was played right through, was distinctly oriental and, as delivered by the bands, a strange jumble of seeming discords.

The usual call to attention having been uttered by the Master of Ceremonies, the band gave a few bars of the dirge, and the call came for three bows to the remains. Thereafter the will was read and the diplomats in order of precedence laid wreaths on a special pedestal placed before the casket.

Mr. W. J. Oudendyk, the Dutch Minister and Doyen of the Diplomatic Body, read in French and Chinese an address in which he eulogised the late leader, expressed the hope that the unification of China was now an accomplished fact, and voiced the respect felt by the Diplomatic Body. Without the speech, the ceremony set by him was followed by each of the Ministers in turn.

The Three Bows

The suite of each Legation fell into line at the end of the aisle, facing the casket, while each Minister stood a few feet in front of them. Each Minister then advanced three paces and bowed, advanced another three paces and bowed again, stepping up to a marked spot for the third and last bow. From this place he advanced to the casket and laid on a wreath, retiring still facing the casket and bowing three times. The delegations were then led round and past the casket, each member bowing as he faced the remains.

When the last official delegation had paid its respects the same ceremony was gone through by representatives of the press, who were followed by the close personal friends of Dr. Sun, and various delegations from municipalities, provinces, universities, and other corporate bodies.

More Gay Than Funereal

In preparation for the funeral Nanking was profusely decorated, the tone of the decorations being not so funereal as gay. Pailous were erected at frequent intervals along the Chung Chan Road, some of which were extemely interesting in their symbolism. Most were decorated in blue and white, the white predominating, though others were representations of buildings and gateways.

Every house which could display a flag did so at half mast, and the side road leading to the Central Party Headquarters was lined with small paper representations of the white sun on the blue field. An enormous pailou covered the front entrance to the Central Party Headquarters, and the street leading up to the back was also decorated with flags and streamers.

Mine Host's Forbearance

During the days of the funeral merchants, hotel keepers and lodging house keepers profited greatly, with the exception perhaps of the management of the Yangtze Hotel, who were among the few who did not take the opportunity to indulge in a little profiteering. The demand for accommodation in this hotel, the only foreign one in the city, was enormous, and credit is due that no attempt was made to extort exorbitant prices for rooms from guests, as was done at some of the Chinese hostels.

Motor-cars were at a premium on the day of the burial. As much as $60 was asked for a car to cover the ceremony at the tomb on Purple Mountain, and as motor-cars provided the only reasonable means of locomotion, there was little choice but to pay what was asked.

The Main Ceremony

Dawn was just breaking over Purple Mountain in China's new capital when the boom of the guns from Lion Hill announced to the thousands who had been for hours assembling in the faint moon-light on the Chung Shan Road that the last rites for Dr. Sun Yat-sen had been begun. In the hall of the Central Party Headquarters, a few hundred yards off the main road, a small party of relatives of the leader and prominent government officials stood under dim lights, like elders at a Passover, while a black-clad orator intoned the leader's will and a spiral of incense ascending from a bronze burner in front of the casket filled the air with perfume.

The ceremonies began punctually at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. The guns sounded the passing of the minutes to the throngs along the road and the body of foreign diplomats and officials drawn up outside the Headquarters' door, while in the hall the mourners bowed together towards the body. A line of bearers in blue smocks, girt with a sash at the waist, entered and lifted the casket to the decorated hearse. Mme. Sun, Mr. Sun Fo, Mrs. Sun Fo, Mr. T. V. Soong, President and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Hu Han-ming, and other leaders followed, the first few taking their place behind a black screen which was carried in front of the hearse.

Two ropes of blue and white were left trailing as the hearse moved slowly off, and to them the diplomats and the members of the Central Executive Committee attached themselves, the former on the right the latter on the left. Others fell in behind them—Chinese, Indians, Japanese, British, American, friends from all nations. Thus slowly to the gates, where awaited an escort of infantry, Scouts, and lancers, mounted on shaggy little steeds and carrying blue and white pennants.

A Two Mile Procession

The hearse left the gates about 4.30 a.m. and the huge procession on the Chung Shan Road got under way at the same time. Four armoured cars gave the crowds on the road the first warning of the mourners' arrival and the long column moved off, delegation by delegation, until by the time the coffin had reached the highway all was ready for it to fall into its place towards the rear of the two-miles long parade.

Soldiers led the way, followed by sailors, Boy Scouts, representatives of the government services—the post office, telegraph service, railways, municipality, etc.—students from colleges from all over the country, delegates from labour unions, merchants guilds, the governments of all the provinces, and Girl Guides. Among the smartest were a detachment from the Fuh Tan University, Shanghai, and a pack of local Girl Guides, with yellow forage caps jauntily tilted to one side.

Severe Simplicity

The sides of the road were packed with thousands of spectators, held back by a thin line of rope. Gendarmes with Mausers—they kept their fingers on their triggers all the time, by the way—were posted every few yards to keep order, and with the military nature of the procession itself there was little chance of trouble. I could only see the procession in parts until it approached the tomb. From that point of vantage, it was strikingly lacking in colour. In conformity with the wishes of the late leader, pomp usually associated with the Chinese funeral was done away with. The mourning dress of the multitude was plain white, with a black arm-band; the major officials were clad in deep black, as were the principal mourners; and the members of the Central Executive Committee were long blue gowns with black jackets or *mekua*. A large portrait of the leader was borne in a blue and white *ting-tz* just in front of the hearse, which was covered in coarse white cloth. Behind came mere ranks of khaki-clad soldiers. A severe simplicity marked the whole.

The cortege reached the tomb about 9.30. At the foot of the steps leading to the mausoleum the procession split, soldiers going to the right and filling the wide space there, and sailors to the left. The other representatives either proceeded part of the way up the steps and lined the sides, or moved into positions just below the military and naval parties, until when all were placed the whole territory at the foot of the monument was packed with a dense throng. Even the groves of trees on either side of the tomb were filled with people and soldiers, clad of the shade from the morning sun.

Up the Steps of the Tomb

The hearse reached the scene about 10 o'clock and while the mourners drew up on either side, the casket was placed by the bearers on massive catafalque of blue and white poles. The chief mourners who had entered carriages after the procession had walked about one mile, resumed their place just in front of the casket, shielded once more by their black curtain. Foreign ministers and representatives took hold of the ropes which they had dropped near the Drum Tower, and walked just behind the mourners. Naval delegations kept abreast with a number of civilian mourners among whom were many Japanese, just to the rear of the coffin, as the laborious climb commenced.

From above it was a wonderful spectacle. On all sides spread the multitude of spectators. The granite steps were vacant save for the small party with the hearse itself, while on both sides they were flanked by dense but orderly crowds. Boy Scouts did duty in preventing any encroachments on the steps, though for that matter there did not seem to be any attempt on the part of the crowds to surge forward.

The upward climb took a long half hour. Placed at different points on the incline were bands and they all played the same funeral dirge—a dirge specially composed for the occasion and weird in its discords, especially as played by a number of bands at differing tempos and in different sections. The sound of this dirge was the only thing that broke the silence during the ascent.

It must have been weary work for the bearers, trained as they were. They worked in relays of sixteen, to the timing of a foreman, who marked their shuffling steps by blows on a hollow bamboo. In the last two flights the men showed signs of strain and several of the mourners bent their weight to the ropes they held and assisted in dragging the massive structure upwards.

The Beautiful Outer Hall

At the top at last! A pause while the canopy with which the catafalque was draped was removed, before the casket was carried within the magnificent outer hall of the tomb itself. Of this hall and its beauty it is difficult to speak too highly. I had seen it before when the doors were closed and the only light came through frosted windows high up. In contrast with the blazing white of the granite exterior, the hall was cool and pleasant. The ceiling was one large mosaic of bronze—a great sun on a blue background looking down from the centre. On the sides and all over the bronze rafters the mosaics became a variety of colours, red, blue, gold, and lines of white woven into a wonderful illumination. Great pillars of black granite towered from the polished stone floor to the roof. In the middle of the floor was a large blue carpet, behind which the bronze entrance to the rotunda stood open.

Wreaths of flowers and metal were artistically placed round a central pedestal on to which the bearers lowered the coffin, covered with the red and blue national flag. Round this central pedestal the mourners grouped themselves in a wide semi-circle, the foreign diplomats and members of the Central Executive Committee to the fore, their suites and other mourners packed to the doors behind. On the left stood the chief mourners.

The Voice of the Orator

It was only after the first call to attention had been uttered by one

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of the orators that I noticed microphones and then as soon as may-be, I left the central service and stood on the broad white plinth of the monument, overlooking the silent crowds below. The voice of the orator boomed out from sets of loud-speakers placed along the parapet of the plinth and though one was almost deafened by their sound when as close as I was, it was obvious that even the furthest away of the crowd below could follow what was going on inside.

After the first call to attention the bands played the dirge once more. There was hardly a rustle from the huge crowd. This over, the voice of the orator boomed out again. The great throng bowed forward, once, twice, thrice. Followed three minutes' silence, broken at last by the bands again. Then a deep voice read the leader's will.

The Coffin Laid to Rest

The ceremony inside was nearing its end. The bearers came forward again and the casket was carried into the rotunda, followed by the chief mourners and Mr. W. J. Oudendijk, Doyen of the Diplomatic Body. It was lowered into the deep vault prepared for it, and after a few moments other members of the Diplomatic Body, with the more prominent officials, followed into the rotunda, leading an almost continuous procession of people.

The rotunda rose above a circular parapet which shielded the vault. All round, by a cleverly concealed scheme of indirect lighting, a twilight was diffused so that everything was clearly visible. Mourners bowed deeply to the coffin as they entered and left.

For the moment this ended the ceremonies and there was an opportunity for rest. A few minutes before twelve, however, the call came again, and punctually at the stroke of midday the crowd stood for three minutes in silence, a ceremony which was observed all over China wherever the state burial was being followed. Meanwhile the guns from Lion Hill sounded again a salute of 101 guns, while the warships in the river—the Kent, the Suffolk, the Bee, the Pittsburgh, the Yahagi and other foreign vessels—also fired salutes. But long before these salutes were ended most of the crowd had broken up and was wending its way homewards.

Two Foreign Friends

Among the interesting visitors at the funeral were Mr. Kenneth Cantlie, son of the late Sir James Cantlie who, as Dr. Cantlie, was Dr. Sun Yat-sen's teacher and was instrumental in saving his life when he was kidnapped by the Chinese Legation in London. When Mr. Sun Fo was touring abroad last year, he took the opportunity to lay a wreath on Sir James Cantlie's grave and Mr. Kenneth Cantlie came especially from India to return the compliment. He reached Nanking only the night before. With him as another special guest was Mr. Paul Jernigan of Peking, son of another of Dr. Sun's great friends. Both were under the care of Mr. Maurice Cohen, Dr. Sun's chief aide-de-camp, who was granted the rank of general by the late leader.

SOME GENERAL NOTES

The Master of Ceremonies during the funeral was Dr. H. H. Kung, and he and his assistants deserve every credit for the efficient manner in which so long a procession and a number of spectators estimated as between 20,000 and 30,000 were handled. At various points along the route stands had been erected from which the wives of ministers and officials could view the procession and these were well patronised. Aeroplanes kept circling above the line of march and even over the tomb during the whole morning.

The Foreign Ministers and other members of the diplomatic contingent who joined the cortège walked only as far as the Drum Tower, a distance of about one mile from the Central Party Headquarters. There they left the procession, to rejoin it again by motor car at the base of the mausoleum. At the spot where they left the procession some of the lady mourners took carriages which carried them the rest of the way.

Among the contingent of Japanese civilians who were present were Messrs T. Inukai, M. Tagama, and S. Umeya, old friends of the late leader. There were many Japanese ladies in the procession up the mausoleum steps, and officers from all the vessels in the river were also present in full dress to pay their respects.

There were some devoted admirers of Dr. Sun who had not for years attempted anything so strenuous as a long march through a trying heat. At intervals as the procession wended its way down the Chung Shan Road, one noticed servants carrying cans of water and baskets of provisions to restore their failing masters. These were not in the procession, of course, and on several occasions fell foul of the gendarmes along the route.

Foreign Delegates Present

The following formed the official foreign delegation from the Diplomatic Body:—

Germany:—H. E. M. H. von Borch, Herr M. Fisher, Dr. W. Wagner.

America:—H. E. M. John van A. MacMurray, Admiral Bristol, Captain Halsey Powell, Major John Magruder, Mr. Howard Buckmell.

Belgium:—H. E. M. le Baron le Maire de Warzee d'Hermalle, M. le Baron Jules Guillaume, M. Robert Silvercruys.

Brazil:—H. E. M. Pedro Eugenio Soares.

Cuba:—Dr. J. L. Gomez Garriga

Denmark:—M. Wilhelm Eickhoff.

Spain:—H. E. Don justo Garrido y Cisneros, Don Jose Gallostra y Coello de Portugal.

France:—H. E. M. le Comte de Martel, M. le Comte Stanislas Ostrorog, M. R. Blondeau, M. le Commandant Casseville, M. le Captain de Corvette Rosati.

Great Britain:—H. E. Sir Miles Wedderburn Lampson, Admiral A. K. Waistell, Rear-Admiral H. G. Tweedie, Colonel G. Badham-Thornhill, Mr. H. H. Fox, Mr. W. M. Hewlett, Mr. E. Teichman, Mr. A. F. Aveling, Captain J. Wolfe-Murray, Mr. L. C. E. Ayre, Lieutenant D. P. Evans, Mr. D. Clark.

Italy:—H. E. M. Daniele Vare, M. le Comte Galeazzo Ciano di Cortellazzo.

Japan:—H. E. M. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Messrs. Heitaro Yokotake, Mamoru Shigemitsu, Taro Kimimori, Eiji Amau, Issaku Okamoto, Manabu Arino, Major General Yoshiji Tatekawa, Captain Seijin Sonda, Captain Teijiro Sugisaka, Lieutenant Kiyoma Fujibara, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Captain Shitsue Tsuda, Lieut.-Colonel Seiichi Iwamura.

Norway:—M. N. Aall.

Netherlands:—H. E. M. W. J. Oudendijk.

Portugal:—M. Luis Esteves Fernandes.

Sweden:—M. le Baron Carl Leijonhufvad.

Turkey:—Fuad Bey.

Poland:—M. Weydenthal, M. Krysinski.

The Vatican:—Monsig. Constantini.

Czecho-Slovakia:—M. J. Hnizdo

IMPRESSIVE STATEMENT BY MR. OUDENDIJK

Nanking, May 31.

General Chiang Kai-shek received the representatives of eighteen Powers this morning at 8.30 at the National Government office.

General Chiang made a speech in which he expressed his appreciation of the courtesy on the part of the Powers in sending plenipotentiary delegates to attend the State Burial ceremonies of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He wished their rulers good health and prosperity.

The Dean of the Diplomatic Body Mr. W. J. Oudendijk, Minister for the Netherlands, responded on behalf of the foreign representatives He expressed the great respect in which the delegates held Dr. Sun Yat-sen and their goodwill towards China. He wished China prosperity, and good health to the Chairman of the National Government.

General Chiang Kai-shek was assisted by Dr. C. T. Wang.

At 9.20 the Powers' delegates proceeded to the Central Kuomintang Head-quarters, where they paid their respects to the remains of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps having taken up their positions in a semi-circle in the Auditorium, facing the casket, Sir W. J Oudendijk, on their behalf, read a statement, first in French and then in Chinese, as follows:

"On the occasion of the State Burial of the first President of the Republic of China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Minister for the Netherlands, on behalf of the various diplomatic representatives present, makes the following statement:

"The State Burial of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is not only looked upon by the people of China as one of its most important ceremonies, but all the people of the world also have the same regard for the ceremony. Therefore, the National Government invited the friendly Powers to send delegates to attend the State Burial ceremony. The rulers of the various countries immediately appointed delegates to attend this important ceremony.

"This occasion, which attracts the attention of the entire world, also demonstrates that China is at last unified, and that there will be a stable Government for many years to come. The wish that China shall have a stable Government and that the country shall be unified was not only the wish of the late Leader, but also of the friendly Powers and their rulers, and we are happy to state that these wishes are now fulfilled.

"We hope that, from now on, China will be forever unified and there will be everlasting peace in the country and that China will co-operate with the friendly Powers in the promotion of mutual goodwill.

"The foreign diplomatic representatives, out of respect for the character and personality of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, submit this statements before his remains."—Reuter.

OBSERVANCE AT HANKOW

Hankow, June 1.

The hour of eight this morning marked the official opening of memorial services for Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the Wuchang Memorial Park, which had been elaborately decorated in blue and white for the occasion.

The opening ceremony was attended by the members of the Consular Body, naval representatives and leading foreign merchants, special arrangements having been provided for their reception and entertainment.

At noon the boom of guns announced the period for the three minutes silence and all movement was suspended for that space of time in Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang. The ceremonies will continue all day and all night. Provision has been made for the entertainment of all classes of officials, soldiers workers and other folk.—Reuter.

Service at Nanchang

SPECIAL RADIOGRAM TO "N.-C.D.N."

Nanchang, Ki., June 1.

More than 100,000 persons assembled to-day to attend the mass memorial service here for the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and to observe the occasion of the State Funeral. Services were conducted by Messrs. Yang Li-sen, Wang Chun and others.

Salvoes were fired by the gunboats and forts and funeral dirges were played by the brass band of the Military Governor's office. Numerous speeches were delivered in all parts of the city by members of the Propaganda Corps. All shops voluntarily suspended business for the day and the various governmental bureaux and public organizations were closed.

News has been received here to the effect that the Government forces recaptured Ningtu-hsien on May 30.

WORK SUSPENDED IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai observed a day of mourning on June 1.

The occasion was observed by foreigners as well as Chinese. Government organs and administrative bureaux, the consulates, the Shanghai Municipal Council, the French Municipality, the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Shanghai & Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner's office, the Custom House, the Post Office, banks and exchanges, the foreign and Chinese law courts, local public organizations such as the Chambers of Commerce, etc., and foreign and Chinese hongs and stores suspended business for the day. Foreign flags, as well as Chinese National and Kuomintang emblems, were lowered to half mast, the Japanese flags in some instances being hoisted to ... but draped with crepe. Foreign men-of-war and vessels in port, likewise, had their flags half-masted. There were no forms of amusement, no theatrical performances or cinema shows, no greyhound racing, no mahjongg, for the last-mentioned form of amusement had been forbidden by the District Kuomintang. There were no dinner parties and no weddings. Thousands of Chinese officials, policemen, soldiers and students wore crepe arm-bands of mourning in memory of Dr. Sun.

Memorial services were held in the Shanghai District Kuomintang headquarters, in the Hospice St. Joseph (Nantao), in the Admiralty House, the Gendarmerie Commissioner's office, the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and its various bureaux, the Post Office and in the different schools and public organizations. The usual Kuomintang ceremonies were gone through and tributes were paid to the deceased leader.

Continuing His Work

The Hsin Pu Yi-tang, where a mass memorial meeting took place, was specially decorated for the occasion and the customary services were observed. Bows were rendered to the spirit of the late leader, bows also to the National and Kuomintang flag, after which there was silence. Speeches were made, after which the Kuomintang song was sung and slogans were shouted, some of these being as follows:—

"The Kuomintang leader is the father of the Chinese Republic."

"Dr. Sun is dead but his spirit remains alive."

"Let us commemorate his revolutionary spirit."

"Let us continue his revolutionary work."

"Let us commemorate his great deeds."

"Let us work for the reconstruction of China."

Literature was distributed in abundance, including handbills, posters and supplements of the "Minkuopao," the official organ of the Kuomintang.

The Shanghai District Kuomintang issued a manifesto saying that several years had elapsed since the passing of their leader, and it was most regrettable that his funeral had to be postponed on account of internecine warfare. Dr. Sun had left his people and the people had now no leader to direct them in their revolutionary efforts. The people, should, therefore, follow the teachings of Dr. Sun and do their utmost to make the revolutionary movement a success.

It is estimated that about 100,000 students and a similar number of workers were given a full holiday on Saturday. The various mills, factories and filatures were closed but the 2,000 workers of the Kiangnan Arsenal, a Government and semi-military organization, and the Kiangnan Dock declined to take advantage of the offer of their employers to have the day off. Like wise they refused to wear crepe arm-bands. Instead, they continued to work as usual. It is said that this attitude was adopted on account of the refusal of the management to grant them a holiday or a day's extra wages on Thursday last, May 30.

FIVE PROVINCES IN CONFERENCE

Luxury Tax Among Other Subjects to be Discussed

Nanking, June 4.

The inter-provincial finance conference for Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhui, Kiangsi and Fukien is to take place this afternoon at the Capital. Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, returned here from Shanghai this morning in order to preside at the meeting. Practically all delegates to the Conference have reported their arrival, including the Provincial Commissioners of Finance, the special representatives of the Ministry of Finance in the five provinces, the Superintendents of Customs, the Salt Commissioners, Directors of the Provincial Stamp Tax, Tobacco and Wine Tax, the Consolidated Rolled Tobacco Tax Bureaux and various other revenue organs in the five provinces.

The Conference is expected to last for three days during which such questions as (1) Reorganization and improvement of the methods of collection of both the central and provincial revenues, (2) Reorganization of the Tobacco and Wine Tax, (3) Institution of a luxury tax, (4) Determination of the Central Treasury from the provinces, and (5) Reduction of maintenance expenses of all revenue organs will be discussed.—Kuo Min.

SECOND PLENARY C.E.C. SESSION

Official Organ's Explanation of Decision to Hold Meeting

Nanking, June 4.

There is a good deal of speculation here as to the reasons behind the recent decision of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee to hold a plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang on June 10.

The opinion is voiced in certain circles that the meeting is convened especially to discuss the government measures in dealing with Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang. This report, however, is denied in well-informed circles, on the ground that the National Government had already issued an official mandate ordering the arrest and punishment of Feng. Should it become necessary that the Government take military action against the Kuominchun, the Government had been given full power by the Central Executive Committee to take any action which the former may deem necessary. A plenary session of the Central Executive Committee, is, therefore, not required.

The "Central Daily News," local official organ of the Central Kuomintang, makes the following explanation:

"According to a decision of the Third National Kuomintang Congress, the term of office of the members of the Central Executive Committee shall be two years. The first duty of the committee is, therefore, to lay down the general policy of the Party, as outlined by the Congress, to be followed during those two years. More than two months have elapsed since the closing of the Party Congress.

The first plenary session of the Central Executive and Central Control Committees lasted only three days, during which time only the organization and personnel of the Central Kuomintang were discussed. There was no time to discuss the two-year programme of the Party.

"The Party and Government at that time were concentrating their attention on the suppression of the Kuangsi rebellion. That was another reason why the other important issues were not taken up at the first plenary session of the Central Executive Committee. Quickly following that meeting, the State Burial of the remains of Dr. Sun Yat-sen took place.

"Now that the State Burial ceremonies are over, although at no time the members of the Kuomintang should cease to mourn over the death of our great leader, we ought immediately to resume our task of carrying out the wishes of Dr. Sun. There must be a certain definite programme, however, to follow. It is our hope, therefore, that at the second plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, concrete measures will be adopted by which all members of the Party shall strive to carry out the programme as outlined by the Third National Kuomintang Congress, thus marking an important occasion in the Political Tutelage Period."

It is reported here that the question whether or not the Government will shortly issue a punitive mandate against the Kuominchun largely depends upon the sincerity of Marshal Feng's declared intention to retire from politics and go abroad.—Reuter.

EXCAVATION IN CHINA

Search for Historical Relics to Be Regulated

Nanking, June 6.

Excavation of historical relics in China, either by foreigners or Chinese, will be subject in future to regulation by the National Government. At a joint meeting of representatives of the Ministries of Education, Foreign Affairs, and Interior as well as representatives from the Central Research Council held at the Ministry of Education yesterday, a set of regulations was formulated which will be submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval and promulgation by the State Council.—Kuo Min.

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MINISTERS PRESENT CREDENTIALS

Representatives of Italy, Germany and Japan in Nanking

Nanking, June 3.

Mr. K. Yoshizawa, Commendatore Daniele Varè, and Herr von Borch, Japanese, Italian and German Ministers to China respectively, presented their credentials to President Chiang Kai-shek this morning. Mr. Yoshizawa presented his credentials at nine o'clock, M. Varè at ten, and Herr von Borch at eleven. Following are summaries of the statements made by the three ministers:

The Italian Minister, in the course of his statement, said: You are the leader of your Government. Under your able administration, the country has prospered. The King of Italy instructs me to-day to present my credentials to your Government, and the occasion is regarded by myself as a most glorious one in my life.

I am happy to state that relations between Italy and China have been most friendly. With the recent conclusion and ratification of the new Sino-Italian treaties, this friendship shall grow.

As the representative of my Government, may I state to-day that Italy's friendship towards the National Government has been most sincere. Personally, I have the greatest respect for your country's civilization and people. I shall, therefore, help in every possible way to promote the existing friendship between the two countries. The political policies of the two Governments may differ, but it is certain that they all have the firm desire to help promote international peace and good will."

The German Minister's statement reads: Monsieur le président, I feel greatly honoured to have been appointed by my president to become minister plenipotentiary to China. The relations between Germany and China have been extremely friendly and are on a basis of full equality and reciprocity. It is reasonable to believe that the friendly relationship between the two countries shall grow daily. The Sino-German treaties signed last year had further cemented this friendly feeling now happily existing between the two countries.

I shall do my utmost to help bring about the early realization of such friendly wishes. As I had been staying for a number of years in your country and having many personal friends here, I have the fullest confidence that I shall be able to carry out my duties as my country's representative here.

It is my sincere hope that Monsieur le président shall have confidence in me and shall extend to me every possible friendly help in connection with my duties here. May I respectfully, present to you my credentials and express my President's good will towards you and your country, and his wishes that your country may forever prosper and that you will enjoy good health.

The Japanese Minister's statement reads in part: China and Japan has always been on friendly terms. It is the hope of the Imperial Japanese Government that the future relations between the two countries will be guided by the spirit of mutual understanding and respect.—Kuo Min.

ACCORDING to the Chinese press, the Peking-Hankow trains are now running as far south as the Yellow River, whilst Lunghai services were resumed yesterday between Hsuchowfu and Chengchow.

THE Chekiang provincial authorities are reported by the Chinese press to have forbidden the use of phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, on the ground that it is harmful to the health of workers.

THE Chinese Ratepayers Association have wired to Dr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister, asking him to open negotiations with the Powers for a settlement of such questions as the May 30 incident, the increase in the number of Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and the suppression of greyhound racing.

CHINA'S CHANCE IN AVIATION

Capt. Bert Hall on the Opportunities of Development

"If the Government will spend $1,000,000 per annum, and with an initial investment of $750,600, on aeroplane manufacture in China and the training of Chinese pilots, I will guarantee to maintain in office for 50 years any Chinese president, and, furthermore, I will insure his tenure of office with Lloyds for the duration," said Capt. Bert Hall, American veteran of the French air service during the war and later of the Lafayette Escadrille, to a representative of this paper.

Mr. Hall came to China two weeks ago, as representative of a French firm of aeroplane manufacturers, and has had a number of conversations with prominent Chinese, who are interested in the future development of aircraft here. He is also consulting Japanese firms.

In making his statement, Mr. Hall emphasized the fact that the money must actually be spent on manufacture of standardized aeroplanes, and that the student pilots must learn to fly these 'planes. He decried the present policy of teaching their pilots the art of flying in miniature craft. Were they to step into a modern fighting machine, the newly, taught pilots would not be able to "feel" themselves, and would probably crash.

CAPTAIN BERT HALL.

From a psychological point of view, the speaker said, he thought that Chinese would make good pilots. They were good mechanics and were not affected by "nerves."

Land of Big Distances

Capt. Hall asserted that there was no country in the world which offered so great an opportunity for the development of the science. The magnificent distances, cities unconnected by railways, Yangtze ports 10 and 12 days apart by steamer, afforded opportunities for the development of aviation. In America railways were selling combined train and air tickets. The distance across the continent was shortened by two days when both services were used—flying from New York to Chicago, then train by night, again a 'plane, then train at night, and the final flight to San Francisco or Los Angeles. Whereas in going from Manila to Cebu and Iloilo a business man might spend a week for a round trip by steamer, he could make the round trip by air in one day. Between Hankow and Canton, there was a 300-mile gap, where the railway had not been completed. Trains could be taken from either end to the break in the line and a three-hour flight took care of a two-weeks' journey by sedan chair or cart over the mountains of Kiangsi and Kuangtung. With an established service a business man would think nothing of the "hop" from Shanghai to Tientsin, accomplished in one-fifth of the time by train and in ease and comfort. Railways in China, as in other parts of the world, would, however, always be the carriers of public freight.

As for the construction of aeroplanes in China, Capt. Hall was confident that the matter was simple, provided the funds were forthcoming, say, as much as Mex $1,000,000 per year for five years. The wings and cabins of the machine which he proposes to construct will be of laminated wood, lacquered with Foochow lacquer. This liquid was ideal. It was waterproof and withstood climatic changes. The motors and fabricated duraluminiam parts could be imported for the time being.

A Brilliant Record

With a standard machine—it was a simple matter to have replacements on hand, and furthermore students would know their machines. It was absolutely necessary, in training work and later in flying, Capt. Hall contended, that beginners should be afforded every opportunity of flying a standardized machine.

Capt. Hall, who first came to Shanghai 10 years before the war, and who has been here on five occasions since then, joined the French Aviation Corps on August 6, 1914. Later he was detached to the Lafayette Escadrille, between April and September, 1916. The French Government sent him to Russia as adviser on aircraft, where he remained until the Kerensky Revolution in 1917, flying over all war fronts as far as Roumania. He brought down nine German 'planes during his intermittent career on the Western front. He flew over Verdun and the Battle of the Somme.

HUKUANG RAILWAY COUPONS

Provincial Quota Now Received Regularly: Payments Made

In connection with the provision of funds from the Salt Revenue for the service of the Hukuang Railway Gold Loan of 1911, the Kuo Min News Agency has received the following official statement:—

"As the various provincial quota for the service of the foreign Loan have been received in sufficiency, the Chief Inspectors of Salt Revenue on Monday (June 3) paid into the Group Banks, Shanghai, a sum of $1,475,000.00 to cover the annual contribution of Haikuan Tls. 950,000.00 from the Salt Revenue, due in 1928, towards the service of the Hukuang Railway Gold Loan of 1911.

"The provincial quota are now in general being received more regularly than at the beginning of the year, with the exception of Hunan and Kansu from which no revenue has been received, and Shantung which has only paid one month's quota, in November 1928. Since efficient control by the National Government has extended to Hupeh, one month's quota has been received from Hankow and Ichang. The Manchurian authorities, who had not contributed to the Loans Quota in 1928, have remitted four monthly instalments in 1929."—Kuo Min.

GREAT MOMENT IN CHINA'S HISTORY

Labour Conference's Expression of Friendship

Geneva, June 2.

Coincident with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's obsequies, the International Labour Conference has intimated, via the Chinese delegation, their warm sentiments of friendship towards the Chinese people at "this great moment in China's history."

Dr. Chu, on behalf of the Chinese delegation, expressed thanks and declared that China was firmly resolved to co-operate in the work of progress and social justice which the International Labour organization was accomplishing.—Reuter.

THE Chinese press says that until the completion of the International Wireless Station in Shanghai by the Ministry of Communications, the Wireless Administration has been instructed to despatch international radiograms via Saigon.

A large number of silver bars each weighing 25 catties, and 3,000 baskets of pearls have been discovered by the Peking Police in a native bank. Inquiries elicited the information that there were placed in the bank by the Manchu Government who had failed to redeem them says the vernacular press.

MR. AVENOL'S VIEWS ON CHINA

Narcotics Problem Laid to Foreigners' Account

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Geneva, May 17.

Mr. J. A. Avenol, Under-Secretary of the League of Nations, who recently visited China, has reported that, according to the National Anti-Opium Association in Shanghai, the narcotic problem in China to-day is not one of opium-growing and smoking, but the smuggling in from without of cocaine, morphine, heroin, and other modern "dope" products. The National Government has adopted and is carrying out to the fullest extent of its ability the policy of the absolute prohibition of opium—both of the pipe and the poppy. However, as fast as progress is made along this line, it is more than offest by the pouring into China from the leading nations of the world of manufactured derivatives, such as cocaine, morphine, and heroin. The use of these, it is admitted, is on the increase and rapidly is constituting a greater peril than opium alone.

In the petition presented to Mr. Avenol at Shanghai, it was pointed out that virtually all these drugs are manufactured in and smuggled from countries who were signatories to the Hague Opium Convention of 1925. Under the terms of this convention, the signatory nations are pledged to take steps to prevent the production and smuggling of such drugs into countries like China. The petition supports in the fullest degree the American plan of "stipulated supply" which recently was submitted to the League's Advisory Opium Commission. This project, as a first step towards controlling the production of narcotic drugs and limiting the output to the world's actual medical and scientific needs, provides that each nation shall announce in advance not only the precise quantities of such drugs which it needs for its legitimate consumption, but also the countries from which it intends to purchase these supplies. For the moment, the League's Advisory Opium Commission has succeeded in shelving this project, but steps are being taken to have it revived at the next session.

In a statement to the United Press, Mr. Avenol said:—"The world at large has as much to gain by the modernizing of China as has China itself. I believe I met all the leading men at the head of the new government, and I can say that, without exception, all are remarkable men, of great intelligence and nearly all of modern European education. Under the leadership of such men who already are acquainted with European culture, development and education, the modernizing of China and the opening of this vast and remarkable country to Western influence and possibilities becomes a task of tremendous importance for the entire world, and I am convinced that the League of Nations will offer the best intermediary for the contact necessary.

"No one can visit the new China that has just reawakened without being struck by the veritable worship that exists everywhere for the doctrines, the personality, and the ideals of Sun Yat-sen.. While a great deal of the organization and mechanism of the new China is of Russian origin, yet I had the distinct impression that Russian influence, and especially that of Bolshevism, is on the wane and there is little, if anything, in common between the men at the head of the Nanking government and Communism.

The Strength of Nanking

"It can be equally said that the new National Government at Nanking, as it exists to-day, is recognized by all China as its government in regard to all that affects China from without. Even those provinces still at war with the Nanking Government recognize it as the representative government for the settlement of the two great aspirations that are at the basis of the reawakered Chinese national consciousness, namely, the restoration of China's territorial integrity and the abolition of the régime of unequal treaties, which all China feels is a sort of slavery that has been imposed on her by the foreigners. In the same way I had the distinct impression that the authority of the new Nanking government is becoming every day more strongly entrenched. For the moment, one of its greatest handicaps is the lack of finances, due largely to the control of various provinces by the warlords.

"As regards the latter, my observation was that their day is passing, that they are on the decline, and that little by little, as the vast provinces where they exercise a sort of pro-consul rule come under the control of the central Nanking Government, with the possibility of imposing taxes, the latter will be able to begin the great, constructive work necessary for the reorganization and up-building of China.

The Foreigners' Problem

"For the time being, the great problem for the foreigners in China is how to make the concessions which are demanded of them while at the same time securing in return the necessary guarantees of security and justice. It is a difficult problem, for it is probable that the modernizing of China will take place in an almost precipitous manner and naturally there will be a period of crisis for the new readjustment of foreign interests, but, with tact and patience, the period can be passed and the modernizing of China will be a benefit both to her and to the world at large.—United Press.

THE POSTAL BAN LIFTED

Nanking, June 6.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee to-day, it was decided to rescind the order proscribing the "North-China Daily News."—Kuo Min.

* * *

An additional telegram by Reuter's correspondent gives the official text of the resolution as follows:

"The 'North-China Daily News' has already declared its change of policy. It is therefore decided that the formal order prohibiting it from use of the post be cancelled."

There must be some mistranslation here, as the "North-China Daily News" has never declared any change of policy, publicly or privately. Its policy for over three-quarters of a century, where it touched Chinese questions, has always been framed with a view to the best interests of the Chinese people. This has sometimes led it to criticize, equally on other occasions to praise, always without prejudice or personal feeling. That policy it will continue to follow. —Ed.

THE Shanghai-Paoshan Stamp Tax Bureau has, in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Finance, agreed to postpone temporarily the order which requires merchants to attach revenue stamps to cheques and native bank orders.

GEN. Hsiung Hsi-hui, the Gendarmerie Commissioner, has issued an order by which, in future, all soldiers and policemen travelling on trams and motor buses will be required to pay half fare. Those failing to do this will be fined an amount equivalent to not less than the full fare.

FIVE more vessels which were commandeered by the National Government for the movement of troops have now been returned to their owners. Having received word from Gen. Liu Chen-nien, Garrison Commissioner at Chefoo, that Chang Chang-chang's troops have been wiped out and a guarantee that their vessels will be accorded proper protection, the China Merchant's S. N. Co. have resumed their services to the northern port, the first vessel having left on Wednesday.

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THE SINO-RUSSIAN TENSION

Described by Dr. C. T. Wang as Extremely Grave

Nanking, June 6.

In an interview granted to pressmen here this afternoon the Foreign Minister, Dr. C. T. Wang, stated that the present relations between China and Russia were extremely grave and that the matter was being considered by the Government authorities. Indicating that a move of the most drastic nature may have to be taken by the National Government, the Foreign Minister pointed out that the Government had broken off normal relations with Russia, but Russia still maintained Consulates in North China and China still had diplomatic representatives in Russia. "China has not so far withdrawn her representatives in Russia," Dr. Wang added.—Reuter.

THE SOVIET RAID AT HARBIN

Communist Conference Caught in a Cellar

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, May 27.

Thirty-nine members of the Third International were arrested and a big quantity of Bolshevik literature seized in a raid at noon to-day by Chinese police on the premises of the Soviet Consulate, when an important conference was in progress The Soviet Consul-General of Mukden was also found at the meeting. The seized documents are being translated from Russian, and they are said to include those affecting the recent political situation in China and also the future of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

News of the proposed secret meeting reached the local police a few days ago, when a certain party of Soviet affiliations informed other private parties and professional propagandists, who in turn disclosed the information to Chinese authorities here. The meeting was due to convene at 1 p.m. to-day. It is said that among those arrested are many important figures of the Third International in the Russian Far East.

Over thirty Chinese constables under the leadership of the police chief of the Special District visited the Soviet Consulate in New Town at 1.30 p.m. to-day and surrounded the premises. A group of men was stationed outside the building to watch for escaping inmates, while others entered the building. All the apartments in the building were empty, no sign of any secret meeting being noticed. There were no cars or *droshkies* at the gate and no hats or other traces of the visitors were seen inside. The meeting was found in progress in the basement, the door leading to which was tightly barred. Efforts to break the door having failed, some clever constables, realizing that delay at the door when the inmates had become aware of their presence would end in disappointment, smashed a window, through which all the police party gained entrance.

The inmates, numbering forty, one having escaped, were much upset, but did not show any signs of resistance. A stack of important documents quickly found its way to the fire place, where, though the day was hot, a fire had been lighted as a precautionary measure, and several papers were burnt before the police could save them. The remaining documents together with those partly burned and even the ashes were taken away by the police. These documents were chiefly about communist propaganda work in China, and some are said to deal directly with the turn of political events in Central China. In some papers the future status of the Chinese Eastern Railway is discussed at some length, it is also said. Besides the literature a quantity of ammunition, several Mauser pistols and some sets of opium paraphernalia were also seized.

The Soviet Consul-General at Mukden was found among those present. General Mi Tseng-jeng and Mr. Chang Chin-wei, administrative officials of the Special District, treated the Soviet consul with due courtesy sending him back in a car, while others were placed under arrest. After the incident the Chinese officials visited M. Melnikoff, Soviet Consul-General at Harbin, when to their surprise the local consul was also found burning some documents and printed matters in his office.

Later in the afternoon M. Chilkin, vice-president of the Chinese Eastern Railway, called at the administrative office of the Special District and lodged a verbal protest. Mr. Chang Chin-wei explained that the arrest of communists and the seizure of documents had nothing to do with the local Soviet Consulate, although they were effected on its premises. The fact that the Communists should use the Consulate premises for an important and dangerous meeting like this was much regretted by him. The Soviet Consulate, he pointed out, was not harmful to public peace, but the activities of the communists would have a serious effect on peace and security not only in Harbin but also in China.

The literature and documents thus seized filled half a motor-truck. The programme of the meeting had 46 items, mostly in Russian and in private codes. Translators, at present, are busily engaged in deciphering all what the insidious documents contain.

Moscow's Protest

Moscow, June 1.

The Soviet Government has sent a Note to the Chinese Government protesting against the raid on and search of the Russian Consulate-General at Harbin by the Chinese police.

The Note demands the immediate release of all those arrested in the raid and the return of all correspondence "and other pilfered articles and money."

The Soviet Government states that extraterritorial rights can no longer be afforded the Chinese Mission at Moscow and Chinese Consulates in Russia.—Reuter.

Soviet Agents Again Arrested

Manchuli, June 3.

Comrades Kuznetsoff, Soviet Consul-General at Mukden, Zunarmensky, Soviet Vice-Consul at Harbin and Slowetts, a director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who left Harbin on June 1, upon their arrival here *en route* to Moscow last night, were arrested by the Chinese railway guards.—Toho.

Chinese Representative Returning

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

London, June 1.

It is reported from Moscow that the Chinese diplomatic representative who has remained there in an unofficial capacity since diplomatic relations between the two countries were severed in 1927 now is returning to Nanking, following the raid on the Russian consulate in Harbin.—British United Press.

MEMBERS of the Chinese Pilots Association have telegraphed to the Central Kuomintang and the National Government, asking that an order should be issued to the various military and political organs to accord proper protection to the Chinese crews of different ships.

COMMUNISTS CAPTURED AT HARBIN

Fireplace with special secret contrivance for quickly destroying documents in room of Soviet Consul-General at Harbin.

The 41 Communists shown above were caught in the basement of the Consulate holding a secret conference.

TROOPS' OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT

Ship's Shroff Thrown Overboard: Complaints About Food

Hankow, May 31.

Because the food provided for them did not prove to their liking and owing to the failure of their attempt to extort money from the ship's compradore, a number of soldiers, who were travelling here from Nanking, callously dumped the compradore's shroff on the China Merchants str. Kiangtah overboard when in the vicinity of Matung Bluffs.

The Captain and the Chief Officer, both of whom are Chinese, endeavoured to put the ship about in order to pick up the victim of the outrage, but were themselves badly beaten by the soldiers and forced to carry on up-river.

Reports concerning the insubordination of the soldiery has been telegraphed ahead and, on the arrival of the vessel here yesterday, military police boarded the ship and arrested ten ringleaders.—Reuter.

THE Ministry of War has ordered the Gendarmerie Commissioner to conduct a strict censorship at the post office in order that Communist and counter-revolutionary literature may not be transmitted and in order to discover and punish those sending it, as well as destroying such matter.

AMERICAN REPLY TO CHINA'S NOTE

Answer to Request for Abolition of Extraterritoriality

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 3.

The reply of the United States government to the note of the Chinese government, dated April 27, requesting early conversations looking to the termination of the extraterritorial rights enjoyed by American nationals in China is being drafted, the United Press was informed at the State Department tonight.

The draft text had not then been submitted to the Secretary of State, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, it was said, but would be ready for him shortly. It was possible that several changes might be made when the document was considered by the Secretary and his assistants.

As the draft text now stands, it is understood, the American reply after acknowledging receipt of the Chinese note, recalls the past pledges of this country with regard to extraterritoriality and says that there has been no change in the attitude of this government. The reply will probably inquire what steps China is prepared to take to guarantee a proper treatment of Americans residing in Chinese territory in the event of consular jurisdiction being withdrawn.

When the reply is finally approved it will probably be submitted to the Chinese government before publication and released simultaneously here and in China, it was said unofficially

Much Interest in Washington

June 4.

The reply of the United States Government pending to the Chinese note of April 27, which urged early conversations to consider measures for the abolition of extraterritoriality, has aroused keen interest here following yesterday's announcement that the American reply now is being drafted.

It was understood, to-day, that if China's replies to the coming note of this Government were satisfactory, regarding guarantees, the United States probably would enter into a treaty providing for the abolition of the extraterritorial privileges enjoyed by Americans resident in Chinese territory, if a treaty were considered necessary.

If the diplomats concerned do not consider a treaty necessary, the United States Government will merely waive the extraterritorial privilege.

However, the United Press was informed, any action the American Government might take would not be effective until the other treaty Powers had taken similar action.

The United Press informant, who was speaking entirely unofficially, said that major barriers against the relinquishment of extraterritorial privileges, being used in the arguments against such relinquishment, included:—

The trivial wars with which China had been afflicted since the establishment of the National Government in Nanking.

The frequent and sudden changes in central authority in China during the last decade, which had worked against the welfare of that country, in its international relations.

The various temporary military dictatorships which had been established, from time to time, by military leaders in various Chinese provinces or groups of provinces.

Another argument against early abolition was that the Chinese judicial code had not been regarded as providing proper safeguards in civil and criminal cases.

The United Press informant believed that the Powers would take concerted action before there was a relinquishment of their extraterritorial privileges.—United Press.

SURVEY OF THE WAR IN SOUTH CHINA

(*Continued from Page 378.*)

tung Provincial Government, for immediate rehabilitation purposes in Kuangsi. It is stated that General Yu may be appointed Chairman of the Kuangsi Provincial Government.

A telegraphic message from Wuchow states that following up their victory in Wuchow, the Government forces under Generals Li Ming-sui and Yang Teng-hui are advancing westwards in pursuit of the remaining rebels with a view to laying siege to Nanning, where Pei Chung-hsi was last reported to have established his Headquarters. Units of the Kuangsi army are scattering in various directions at the advance of the Government troops, some fleeing towards Kuei-hsien and Sunchow, some towards Liuchow, in central Kuangsi, and others in a northerly direction towards Huaitsi and Kuangning.

Wuchow Easily Occupied

Details of the fall of Wuchow are reported in a brief message from Admiral Chen Chah, Commander of the Canton Naval Squadron, to the Headquarters here. On the afternoon of the 2nd, the Government gunboats advanced to Chilungchow, about five li from Wuchow, and got immediately into telegraphic contact with the units of General Li Ming-sui at Takhing, who at once advanced his troops. Early in the evening of the same day Wuchow was entered by the Government forces with Admiral Chen Cheh and General Li personally arriving there at about the same time.

After Rebels in Kuangtung

June 6.

Two brigades of the Kuangtung Expeditionary forces under General Chiang Kuang-ting and Tsai Ting-kai left for eastern Kuangtung yesterday to assist in the rounding up of the remnants of the rebel troops under the pro-Kuangsi general, Hsu Ching-tang. The defeated rebel troops after evacuating Swatow and Chaochow on the approach of the Fukien Expeditionary Forces are reported to be gathering at Hing-ping in an attempt to recover their footing in the East River region.

Martial law is being enforced in Swatow as a precautionary measure although there is no likelihood of the rebels returning there. The Provincial authorities, however, are taking every precaution to hem in and prevent the remnant rebel units from breaking awkay.—Kuo Min.

T. V. SOONG TO CANTON

Reorganization of Central Bank

Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, left for Canton on June 5. Mr. Soong was accompanied by a number of secretaries and by Messrs. Young and Lynch of the Kemmerer Mission.

The purpose of Mr. Soong's visit to Canton is to reorganize the Central Bank there so that it may become part of the general banking system of the country. The Canton Central Bank notes depreciate every time there is a war in that city and it is understood that Mr. Soong hopes to work out a plan by which the city will be saved from this constant economic loss.

While in Canton, Mr. Soong will make a survey of the general financial situation, so that financial control there may be centralized in a manner similar to that in vogue in the provinces completely under the control of the Ministry of Finance.

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LEADING ARTICLES

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THE KING'S BIRTHDAY

June 3.

Even more earnestly than in previous years do the thoughts and good wishes of King George's subjects go out to His Majesty on his sixty-fourth birthday. After all that the King has gone through during the winter, it is indeed distressing that his birthday should find him once more obliged to keep his bed. But the doctors' messages are fairly reassuring; and, although they have advised postponement of the service of thanksgiving, we may venture to hope that but a few days' rest and the continued treatment that His Majesty had not yet left off may see him once more on the road to complete recovery. The fact is that the King works too hard. There is a story that the Mayor of some town which His Majesty was visiting talked a little excessively of the burden and responsibility of his office. "Well Mr. Mayor," returned the King, "you only have it for one year. I've had it for sixteen." His Majesty has never allowed himself sufficient rest since he came to the throne and must have tried his constitution severely. Even now, though obliged to stay in bed, it is understood that he will hold the usual consultations that precede the assembling of a new Parliament. This must be a spur to all the parties to find a *modus vivendi*, so that there may be no unnecessary delay in His Majesty's leaving for Sandringham, there to lead the life of a country squire in which he delights and with real rest to recover his full health. Meanwhile, on behalf of the British community of Shanghai, we respectfully offer all loyal birthday wishes.

THE GENERAL ELECTION

June 4.

The comments of London newspapers on the results of the election, sent by Reuter to-day, are of exceptional interest. The possibility of the Conservatives attempting to carry on may have occurred to some minds in Shanghai, but will certainly be new to the majority. In London it seems to be the expectation of most observers including even the Labour paper; and this notion is certainly strengthened by the fact of the Conservatives' having actually polled more votes than the Labour members. Sir Austen Chamberlain, too, seems to think there is a prospect of Mr. Baldwin facing the House of Commons and "leaving to Mr. Lloyd George and the so-called Liberal Party the responsibility for the situation they have created." If coalitions are in view, it is hardly the best way of preparing for them to speak in this bitter tone, nor as the Conservative papers speak. We may not sympathize with Liberalism, thinking that the real issue before the country is Conservatism *v.* Socialism, and that there is no half-way house. But over five million electors evidently think otherwise: and since the Liberals had already once suffered an eclipse similar to that they met with in 1924, and had recovered, they had every right to try again.

In the present issue it seems likely that Mr. Baldwin will use that power of coming to his own decision, of which he has given proof at more than one crucial moment. Prophecy, especially at this distance, is rash, not to say absurd. But from what is generally known of Mr. Baldwin's nature, and judging by one or two of his remarks during the campaign, he may consider it fairer, more judicious, more sporting to give the Labour party, so much the strongest numerically in the House, their chance, than to attempt to carry on with the uncertain help of the Liberals. Mr. Baldwin is exactly the sort of man to recall Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's former complaint that Labour had never been given a fair chance and to think that it should be given one now. An alliance with the Liberals is a doubtful undertaking with which to embark against an opponent always formidable and the angrier for feeling that he had been kept out of his due. The remaining eighteen constituencies cannot greatly affect the present balance of parties, and even with all the Liberals and Constitutionalists at their side the Conservatives would have a majority of only between twenty and thirty. There is also the psychological consideration that Conservatives and Labour men can understand each other better than either can combine with Liberals. There would have to be some undertaking on Labour's part that, if allowed to take office, it would not launch out into anything too extreme. But this does not seem wholly impracticable.

One thing is certain, namely that, without very good and sufficient reason, the country will much resent being pushed into another general election in a few months' time. And even from the results before us it is possible to get indications of what the country does want. Most conspicuous is the utter failure of Communism, towards which but a few years ago the younger generation of Labour seemed definitely to be turning. Over 190,000 votes were polled by Communists in 1923; now only 50,000; and twenty-one out of the twenty-five Communist candidates could not get enough votes to save their deposit money. Clearly the electors favour moderation. The very narrow margin by which Sir Austen Chamberlain got home is also an indication. Undoubtedly a feeling of restlessness and mistrust has been caused by the interminable conferences to which the Foreign Secretary and other public men are for ever running off to Geneva and elsewhere. "Punch," that shrewd judge of ordinary men's opinion has given voice to this feeling more than once; and there can be no question but that Mr. Philip Snowden's attack on the war debts' settlements found a great deal of unspoken approval throughout the country, which is growing tired of noble idealism paid for solely by Great Britain. Withal, the elections open the way to a truly national policy, if only politicians can rise to it. Parliament has lost prestige very greatly in recent years owing to the rigidly sectarian point of view from which, it seems, every question must be considered. There are many matters which should never be treated on party lines, for example, the Navy, and safe guarding of industries with the wonderful results it has given in more men employed, bigger exports and cheaper prices to the consumer. Now is Parliament's opportunity to regain its ancient fame, by showing that it can treat great national questions, not as politicians, but as men of business and common sense.

BRITISH RAILWAYS

June 4.

As with everything else British, we have had it dinned into us in recent years that our railways are going to the dogs, that their ways are antiquated, their management obsolete and the only thing to be done is to scrap the lot and start fresh. This condemnation does not agree with one's own recollections, on a recent Home leave, of the extreme comfort and speed of British trains; and further it may be recalled that only last year a G.W.R. locomotive, sent to America for exhibition, beat all local records for pace and haulage. Perhaps it is this latter circumstance (reinforced by the well known maxim that "it pays to advertise") which has encouraged the British Railway Companies' Association to believe that the conveyance they offer may have some attraction for visitors from abroad and to issue a neat little booklet on sightseeing tours and the trains by which they may be performed. A whole series of expeditions has been worked out, special rates are offered and the approximate cost in gold dollars is given, as well as sterling. There are abundant directions as to luggage and ticket-taking, brief indications of the charms of each district, and a map of the British Isles. We regret to see that the Isle of Wight is only marked in outline, with no name attached. Of course the "Island's" trains were never very good. It was a popular legend in former years that passengers from Cowes to Newport were occasionally required to get out and shove the train up hill. But the Isle of Wight is so exquisite and varied that it should not be forgotten in any southern tour.

Stevenson comments, in the "Inland Voyage" we think, on the undeniable charm of maps. It is curious, as one studies them, to find how one name attracts and another leaves one indifferent. For instance, northern tours described in this railway booklet stir one but faintly. They are, of course, full of glorious sights and one would be pleased to visit them. But there are other things to be seen first. Thus the title at the head of one page: "Cathedral Cities—Canterbury, Rochester, Winchester, Salisbury and the Dickens Land." Much of it is familiar ground with all the charm of a dearly loved book: Romsey, for instance, whose Abbey is one of the most glorious pieces of Norman architecture in existence—is there anything quite to move one like "those gray heaps of deep-wrought stone" which the Normans left us? And in the river Test close by there is a famous salmon leap. Winchester Cathedral is simply a microcosm of all English history. Rochester is the scene of one of Austin Freeman's best stories, which says much. And of Canterbury one feels that it really can hardly have existed before the days of David Copperfield, Betsy Trotwood, Dr. Strong and the eldest Miss Larkins. But for at least one reader the most suggestive entry is "Eastbourne to Winchester viâ Havant." One must have known that stretch of line in the nineties to realize the full significance of "viâ Havant." Nowadays, we suppose, trains slide along at sixty miles with never a stop. But thirty years ago it was not so. Most trains went into Portsmouth and there one had to wait for at least an hour. But two or three times a day one could get a branch connection from Havant to Cosham. There was, what seemed then, an excellent refreshment room at Havant; one cut out the dreary dragging about Portsmouth streets; and on the downs parallel with the railway were enchanting and mysterious forts supposed to contain guns of incredible power. Also the journey was much quicker, which, because one was young and impatient and going home for the holidays, was "a great score."

Later in life one realizes that the true charm of railway travel is slow travel. These magnificent expresses, with their arched roofs, deep seats and admirable restaurant cars flying along on a road bed so perfect that a mile a minute seems scarcely moving: all these comforts tend to impress the thought that the company's object is to get you to your journey's end as easily as possible; in other words to remind you that you are definitely going somewhere, certainly on business, probably unpleasant business. The true poetry of wandering lies in the slow train and frequent changes. Not many years ago, to get from Christchurch to Swanage, a distance by road of perhaps twenty-eight miles, meant a good hour and a half by rail and probably three changes. That was something like. The train draws up at a wayside station as if it never means to move again, amid complete silence, broken only by a distant footstep crunching the platform gravel and a voice calling some wholly unintelligible name. Presently a countrywoman gets leisurely out; she wears a shawl and an atrocious old straw hat; on one arm a basket, with the other hand she tugs a little girl, whose nose wants wiping but whose complexion is of that amazing downiness and her eyes of that wondrous starriness which we like to think only southern England can show. A soft breeze blows through the carriage, turning up the silver side of the willow tree leaves beyond the platform and playing in dark flaws across the river. All is peace. And when everyone is quite rested we move on again.

For the tourist intent on seeing as much as possible in the shortest time such a journey probably spells madness. Yet if any such trains are still to be found, we advise him to take one, if he seeks really to know something of England. It is not how many things we see but how much we can see in each one of them that feeds the mind and stores memory. The train peacefully rooted to its platform, the soft-spoken porter, the unruffled calm, the utter absence of haste and fuss, these things bespeak that placid stolidity which is the backbone of England and will yet enable her to survive the destroying hand of time and the adjurations of shrieking improvers. The only addition we could wish for in this suggestive little book that the railway folk have kindly sent us is a few slow trains.

FOREIGN RIGHTS IN CHINA

June 6.

The guarded statement obtained by the United Press from the State Department in Washington and printed by us yesterday, gives us just enough indication of what the American reply to China's request for the abolition of extraterritoriality will be, to make one wish for a great deal more. The draft text, we are told, has not yet been submitted to Colonel Stimson; it may yet undergo several changes; when approved, it will probably be submitted to China before publication; and the only hint given of its contents is that it will probably recall America's pledges to China in respect of extraterritoriality (which, incidentally, need no recalling), and will ask by what means China proposes to guarantee the proper treatment of Americans living in her territories when consular jurisdiction is withdrawn.

Several anticipations of the American reply have already reached the Far East, all of rather a varying nature. The secrecy preserved in this matter and the delay in answering China's note, which was delivered nearly six weeks ago, shows that the Western Governments realize the delicacy of the problem. But a point of extreme importance will occur to all foreigners resident in the Far East: Is the answer of the United States Government being framed independently, or in conjunction with the other powers affected? Under the Nine Power Treaty, signed at Washington on February 6, 1922, it appears quite clear that no Power who signed that document should reply to the Chinese note without previous consultation and a common understanding with the other signatories. The articles that apply to this question may conveniently be quoted. Article 1 says:

> The Contracting Powers other than China, agree:—
>
> 1. To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;
>
> 2. To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable Government;
>
> 3. To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China;
>
> 4. To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of citizens or subjects of friendly States, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such states.

Certainly the abolition of extraterritoriality would come under this article in several ways. Further than this, Article 3 says that the Powers agree that they will not seek nor support their respective nationalists in seeking:

> Any arrangement which might purport to establish in favour of their interests any general superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated region of China.

This also seems to cover the question of extraterritoriality, as it might well be held that a Power, consenting to its abolition, was seeking to curry favour with the Chinese, and thus pave the way to special favours. Finally, Article 7 says:

> The Contracting Powers agree that, whenever a situation arises which in the opinion of any one of them involves the application of the stipulations of the present Treaty, and renders desirable discussion of such application, there shall be full and frank communication between the Contracting Powers concerned.

Thus any of the signatory Powers is entitled to say that the Chinese note calls for the application of this Treaty and has the right to demand that no other Power shall reply to China without "the full and frank communication between the Contracting Powers concerned."

It seems perfectly clear that the question of the surrender of Consular jurisdiction in China calls for common action by the Powers present at the Washington Conference. It would be quite impossible for any single Power to act alone in this matter without seriously affecting the position of the others and probably forcing them to a line of action for which they were not at all prepared. The question is not, of course, whether extraterritoriality shall be abolished, but when. By the resolution adopted at Washington on December 10, 1921, the Powers signified their readiness "to relinquish extraterritorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrange-

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ments for their administration and other considerations warrant" them in so doing. The result, as everybody knows, was the international commission which came to China in 1925 to report on the points on which the assurance was wanted: and it will also be recalled that the Commission agreed that China had still a long way to go before consular jurisdiction could safely be withdrawn and further sketched the stages which should lead up to the withdrawal. The Commission was on the whole sympathetic with China's desires. But it could not conscientiously be anything but most cautious as to their fulfilment, nor does there appear any less need for caution now. Chinese speakers lay great stress on what has been done in revising the Chinese legal code, and this certainly is not to be underrated, but the real question is not the code but its application. Can it seriously be contended that Chinese courts are less subject to control by politicians than the International Commission found that they were to Militarists? A case occurred recently in Canton, in which the German agents of an American insurance firm were sued by Chinese claimants in the local court and were ordered by the judge to pay the whole amount of the claim, notwithstanding that the amount due had already been settled by arbitration. Nothing could well be more inconsistent with the ways of true justice from every point of view. Innumerable other cases could easily be adduced to show that the law is a secondary matter compared with local or personal considerations, of which a properly constituted and independent court would take no notice. However much we may sympathize with Chinese ambitions, the greatest caution is still necessary in meeting them on the particular point in question and it cannot be too strongly emphasized that no reply should be sent to the Chinese note which has not the full support and approval of all the Powers "after full and frank communication between themselves."

GARBLED NEWS

June 7.

The "Chicago Tribune," for which Mr. George Seldes, who wrote "You can't Print That!" was a reporter in Moscow, has for the second time, decided to withdraw its correspondents from Soviet Russia. This important American newspaper explained its unusual action in the following forceful statement:

"In order that our readers may have at least a measure of news from Russia accurately and impartially presented, we have abandoned our bureau in Soviet Russia. Most of the news that American correspondents can obtain in Russia is contemptuously, and rightfully so, described as "handouts." The Soviet news agency edits the news and fabricates information to conform with Communist policies.

"If an American correspondent expects any privileges from the government he must cable thousands of words of Soviet propaganda to his paper, and he must be cautious with news he obtains from other sources.

"The correspondent is treated as a guest of the government and just so long as he acts as an agent for the Soviet *regime* he is tolerated. When he presumes to act as an agent for the paper which employs him, maintains his office, pays his expenses and pays his cable charges, when he attempts to be faithful with his readers, he is *persona non grata*. If he does not correct his course at official suggestion he is invited to leave the country. In the future all our reports from Russia will come from agents sent to the country on special assignments."

It is of the greatest importance that the American newspapers are beginning to realize that their correspondents in some countries have been forced to handle propaganda that they might send any *news* at all. The effect of such action as that of the "Chicago Tribune" will be to discredit all newspaper reports from Soviet Russia, particularly those which give favourable impressions of conditions in that country. The correspondent who wilfully handles propaganda serves as an agent of his news sources rather than as an employee of his newspaper: there is in such conduct not only a dereliction of duty, but an exceedingly vicious attitude towards the readers, who are thus deceived and betrayed.

In this connexion, it is interesting to recall the action of the National Press Club in Washington, which voted against Premier Mussolini being given honorary membership because of his oppressive measures towards the Press. Journalism has become the power, in modern political life, that it is, because pressmen the world over, have fought for freedom and honesty. Such a challenge as the "Chicago Tribune" has made is daring and costly, but it represents journalism's passion for an unpolluted press. In the handling of news, particularly cable news, discrepancies and errors enter in so many ways that even the most careful editor is often caught in an awkward position, but his conscience is satisfied as long as he has confidence in his reporters and correspondents and as long as he is certain that there is no fouling of the source of the news. All forms of propaganda are contemptible. As we look back upon the war days, we must realize how much harm was done by the propaganda generated by all nations, how much ever-lasting hatred was engendered by false news, by malicious inuendoes, by a vicious turn of a phrase or a situation. Like much else that had to happen during the war, these were things which one hoped to forget after the Armistice, but they persist because evil men continue to use the worst weapons of deceit forged in moments of blind necessity.

The "Chicago Tribune" has issued a challenge to the American press (and the British press will also note it) which can lead eventually to only one outcome and that will be that the large and influential American and British newspaper will investigate thoroughly the propagandist use of their columns by various agencies in all countries. Correspondent will have to disclose to the proprietors of their newspapers the sources of news they use and they will have to prove that there has been no direct or indirect corruption and pollution. That time is not distant, for even here in Shanghai, numerous questions have been asked by responsible persons which would indicate that leading newspapers are no longer taking things for granted.

It is a curious fact about the press that, although a bad apple is said to rot a barrel, a corrupt correspondent usually produces the contrary effect. Other pressmen brush up on the sources and watch their copy much more carefully when they know that an attempt is being made to turn journalism into "press agenting." There is a legitimate place for the "official statement" and the "official *communiqué*", but there is no room for inspired falsehood, for which the news source pays a "cumsha" in one form or another to the reporter. Often, it is impossible to trace the corruption, but instinctively decent men sense its festering odour. Experienced editors, in particular, seem to have a sixth sense which makes it possible for them to know that something foul has been taking place. That is undoubtedly what has happened to Soviet Russia, except that, in that instance, the reporter was not to blame but rather a blind and fatuous Government, which believed that it could befuddle experienced journalists and a hard-headed reading public.

The truth in journalism always persists. If truthful newspapers are suppressed, they appear clandestinely; if editors are imprisoned, others take their places. Falsehood, paid propaganda, deceit in the news come to the surface and invariably do more damage than an honest error in fact or judgment possibly can. Who can believe anything that comes from Soviet Russia, after the action of the "Chicago Tribune".?

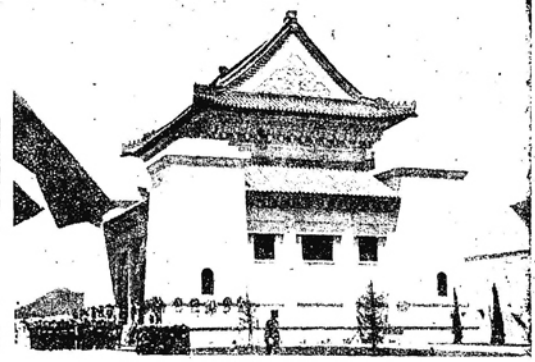
THE Ministry of Communications has instructed the director of the Shanghai Wireless Administration to send agents to Chefoo to take over the administration of the wireless station there.

THE Mayor of Greater Shanghai has issued a notification to the effect that moving pictures of the funeral of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which have not been examined by the authorities, will not be permitted to be shown in local theatres.

FURTHER SCENES OF THE STATE FUNERAL

Photos by W. S. Newsreel Wong

The casket on its way up to the Mausoleum.



The great outer wall of the Mausoleum.

Girl Guides, a smart part of the procession.

THE BAN LIFTED

June 8.

The news that the Central Executive Committee has rescinded the postal ban decreed against the "North-China Daily News" just six weeks ago is naturally welcome. The prohibition has caused considerable and quite uncalled for inconvenience to a limited number of readers in the interior of China, though much more to Chinese than foreigners, to all of whom we express our sincere regrets, at the same time thanking them for the loyalty they have shown and the many charming letters of sympathy they have sent us in these days of unjustifiable adversity. From our own point of view it was distasteful to find ourselves in a state of open hostility with the Chinese Government: from the latter's, the ban has caused a very unfavourable impression abroad. It has, we know, been very closely observed in Washington and, as reported in our columns this week, public and official notice was called to it in England by a question in the House of Commons. The extent to which the ban must prejudice China's claims for the withdrawal of consular jurisdiction did not escape notice in Nanking. From the outset we have been well aware that there were two parties in the Government, one the promoters of the ban, the other strongly opposed to it. The difference between the two explains the length of time it has taken to get the order rescinded.

We understand that the version of the Central Executive Committee's resolution as reported yesterday, alleging that "the 'North-China Daily News' has already declared its change of policy" was indeed not a correct version of the Chinese text, which, we are assured, was a polite *facon de parler*, to lead up to the decision taken. There is no harm in saying now that we were approached recently as to whether we could give some undertaking as to our future attitude. Our reply was what we are quite sure all our readers, both foreign and Chinese, would expect, namely, that we could give no kind of undertaking as we could imply no admission of wrong-doing in the past. Criticism we certainly have dealt in, but this has been fairly balanced by commendation, as anyone may verify by reference to our articles on the reinstatement of the Salt Gabelle and arrangements made for the service of loans secured upon it, on the Economic and Education Conferences, on the disarmament discussions of the leading Chinese generals, and many other subjects of the past eighteen months. The absurd charge that this paper indiscriminately abuses everything Nationalist could never be held for a moment except by those who have never read us or by the persons who have their own axes to grind and are indifferent to truth where their ends are to be gained. It has been objected that a foreign newspaper ought not to comment upon Chinese affairs as it would comment in its own country upon the doings of its nationals. But it is not possible for the "North-China Daily News" to practise such abstention. With the "Herald," it has existed for over three-quarters of a century and from the outset has always been closely identified with Chinese affairs. It has built up an unequalled organization of trustworthy correspondents all over China, and has never hesitated to speak out frankly where the interests of her people are concerned. As with papers in other countries, this has frequently led to criticism of Governments and officials, but always without prejudice or personal bias, based only on the most accurate collection of facts that could be got and with a view to the welfare of the Chinese nation as a whole. We have had abundant proof that Chinese look to us for such comment, recognizing the true spirit of friendship by which it is prompted and that the "North-China Daily News" has a definite function in the affairs of China. And this we shall continue to try to perform.

One pleasant side of an otherwise unpleasant episode is that it has shown us how many friends we have, in Chinese political as well as non-political circles; and we take this opportunity of thanking them for their steady efforts on our behalf. To these men the broad aspects of the ban were always evident. In certain crises, war for instance, a Government's right of censorship is freely recognized. But all sorts of things are permissible in times of war which would be highly injudicious at others. It is extremely dangerous to attempt to restrict the freedom of the press in its exercise of fair criticism. If it begins to be thought that a Government tolerates only those who, like Zedekiah the son of

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Chenaanah, prophesy smooth things, the writings of the favoured newspapers and correspondents will very soon be regarded with mistrust. People will wonder what they are paid to write in such continuous praise and, seeing nothing on the other side, will begin to suspect something much worse than what probably is the reality. Take, in another realm, the case of articles on theatrical productions: if they always praise, they soon cease to have any value either to actors or readers. The "Chicago Tribune's" withdrawal of all its correspondent's from Soviet Russia, which we noted yesterday, is an eloquent example of the injury a Government does itself by suppressing free writing. From the day of its establishment, the Bolshevik Government has done its utmost to stop the publication of all news or views other than what suited its own purpose. Its reward is patent to all. Nobody believes a word that Moscow says.

NOTES & COMMENTS

A Bias Bay Honour

One decoration announced among the Birthday Honours more nearly affects us than any others, and that is the Distinguished Service Cross conferred upon Lieut.—Commander Halahan of the submarine which sunk the str. Irene in Bias Bay two years ago. The circumstances of the case are worth recalling, because at the time there was discussion in local seafaring circles as to whether the action of the commander of the submarine was justified in the circumstances. Since then there has been one unsuccessful legal action in Hongkong in connection with it, and if more were required to show that the commander acted correctly in a position of exceptional difficulty it is surely found in this award. When the incident took place the Irene was in the hands of pirates who were heading for Bias Bay, and it was in so doing that she was spotted by the submarine under Lieut.—Commander Halahan who was then engaged in anti-piracy duty. He made the usual signal of inquiry to the Irene regarding her destination, and receiving no reply called upon her to stop. This signal was also ignored, and so were shots across her bows. Then the submarine went into action—as she had every right to do, if not actually being compelled to by international regulations for preventing piracy on the high seas—and the Irene was compelled to heave to, as many of the pirates as possible made a hurried departure in boats, while the submarine was able to take off the passengers and crew who had been in the hands of the pirates for some days. It was very unfortunate that as a result of the shelling she sustained the Irene should have caught fire and subsequently sunk, but that does not affect the circumstance that by acting as he did and taking a grave responsibility, the submarine commander struck a very shrewd blow at the pirates base. Much valuable work has been done by the British Navy in these waters in keeping within limits the pirate menace, and it is satisfactory to us to see that it does not always go unrecognized.

Mr. O. Baldwin's Nobility

A good many people must have been disagreeably impressed by the fact of Mr. Oliver Baldwin, son of the late Conservative Prime Minister, standing against his own father in the elections. In an article written for the "Osaka Mainichi" Mr. Baldwin junior explains why he does not support his father. In part he says:—"We live in England to-day under what is called the capitalist system which, after 150 years' existence in its present form, has succeeded in producing 2,500,000 of prosperous people and 40,000,000 who live more or less in a state of economic insecurity. To those who wish to alter these things, there is but one party open to them, the one party whose face is set definitely against Capitalism—that is the party to which I have the honour to belong." He denounces his father's Government as "a Government which disgusts humanity by selling the country's soul to Mammon." All very grand and noble and possibly in part true. But as Mr. Baldwin owes the education which enables him to hold such enlightened views to the system he now rends and in view of his father's connection therewith decency might have suggested to him to keep silent. We do not know that humanity is much more disgusted by the father's government than by the son's bad taste.

Soviet Mentality

Soviet intrigue in other countries is now generally taken for granted and occasions but little surprise. There is, however, one phase of the Bolshevik mind which never fails to astonish one. Although the U.S.S.R. continues, almost openly, its attempts to stir up revolutions in other countries, it still persistently denies that it is doing anything of the sort and seems to expect that its denials will be accepted as good coin. Take, for example, the recent raid on the Soviet Consulate at Harbin. The Soviet Consul-General was himself caught burning papers, a highly suspicious, though we admit not conclusive, fact: but neither he nor his Government can escape the implication of the Communist conference actually found holding a meeting in the basement of the Consulate. Apart from the evidence contained in the papers seized, if it was an innocent conference, why hold it with so much secrecy, and why was it being held in the Consulate if the U.S.S.R. has nothing to do with Communist propaganda? In contrast with these damning facts, we have the recent denial issued by Moscow of its alleged alliance with Feng Yu-hsiang. This, as an isolated fact, may very possibly be true, but what is quite beyond doubt is that Moscow continues to persist in its designs on China, and a denial of one particular manifestation of them consequently means nothing. Besides it is only necessary to read the official Moscow papers fairly regularly to find ample evidence of the Soviet's plots against other countries. Everything is set out quite openly, where the attack has chiefly to be pressed now, and where it will be pressed later on. And yet the Soviet persists in its attitude of the innocent lamb, surrounded by hungry and malicious wolves, and while dealing in the most transparent falsehoods, expects its statements to be believed. It is very curious.

The Ban on the "North-China"

The question which, as already noted by us, was to be asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Looker, on the subject of the ban on the "N.-C. Daily News", was duly put on May 9. Here is the official report:

> Mr. Looker asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention has been called to the fact that the Nanking Government has banned the "North-China Daily News" the use of the Chinese post office; and whether, in view of the conditions under which China is a member of the International Postal Union, he will take immediate steps to make representations to the Chinese Government against this differential treatment of the mails?
>
> Mr. Locker-Lampson: Yes, sir; this matter has been reported by His Majesty's Minister at Peking. In view of the saving for internal legislation contained in Article 6 of the Universal Postal Convention, and of the right of prohibition defined in Article 41 (1) (g), that instrument furnishes no ground for representations to the National Government, but Sir M. Lampson has instructed His Majesty's Consul-General at Nanking to take up the matter with the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No doubt China has the right to stop the circulation of a newspaper within herown borders but has she the right to prevent it froom going to other countries? This point still seems to need elucidation. However, Mr. Looker's question serves at any rate to draw public and official attention to action which contrasts strangely with Dr. Wang's assertions that foreigners have nothing to fear in giving up extraterritorial rights and coming under Chinese jurisdiction.

Gretna Green

Plenty of professional journalists have described the recent "ragging" at Cambridge of an undergraduate who had been married at Gretna Green. But the following extract from the letter of another man in the same college would be hard to beat. There seems no reason why it should not be printed as written:

> All sorts of things have happened since I wrote you last. A damn fool up here named Mappin eloped with the twin sister of another fellow up here named Ridsel and got married at Gretna Green across the border on the very day we came up for this term. Of course the papers were full of it for days. Then the silly ass came to Cambridge to see "the chaps at Pem," saying openly that they would give him "a show or a lunch or something." That put the lid on it all right. Very big third-year men and blues lost their nerves and collapsed when they digested this with their breakfast from the morning paper. Of course from the publicity the papers gave the romantic pair, the time of their arrival was known some time before hand. Fleets of cars escorted them into Cambridge with the most ghastly row. When Mappin stopped at Pembroke and got out with his bride there was silence! He went and saw Jock Hanson and when he drove away he was accompanied by yells and catcalls. He lunched at the Varsity Arms and on emerging from the hotel he was kidnapped and carted off to Grantchester in a high-powered car, closely pursued by his wife. They were just about to chuck him in the river when his wife turned up, full of beans and whatnot, and rescued him, all those round being rather nonplussed at the woman's sudden assault, and anyway the wife being there rather cramped their style. The silly fool got what he deserved all right.

We particularly like the picture of "very big third-year men and blues" collapsing over their breakfast porridge.

Labour and Safeguarding

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's first words on becoming Prime Minister open up all sorts of exciting possibilities in international politics, but there is a question much nearer home on which the country waits anxiously to see what the Labour Party will do. That is the question of the safeguarding of industries. It is understood that Labour is more or less committed to the abolition of safeguarding, yet one clings to the hope that it will accept the logic of facts, as now so clearly shown by the past few years' experiments. Speaking at Seaham before the election, Mr. MacDonald put a number of questions to Mr. Stanley Baldwin on safeguarding and the operation of the new tribunals, which the Conservatives would have set up, had they been returned to power, to make the application of safeguarding simpler. Mr. MacDonald asked how these tribunals were to act, and, for a particular case, if safeguarding were applied to iron and steel, what would become of industries depending upon them, whether they would be left unprotected, or whether a long additional series of tariffs would be brought in for their defence? The question ignores the whole purpose of the tribunals. When an industry applies to be safeguarded, any other industry is entitled to come forward and prove if it can that it depends for its raw material on the particular article on which the duty is demanded. The tribunal listens to all the arguments and decides whether the safeguarding of one industry is likely to prove injurious to another: if so, the safeguarding is refused. During the past few years, so far as we know, no evidence has been produced of any industry being injured because another has been safeguarded: and on the other hand, all evidence goes to show the extraordinary benefit obtained where safeguarding has been applied, more workmen employed, larger exports and lower prices to the consumer. These are facts which should appeal to Labour members, and it is deeply to be hoped that Mr. MacDonald's Government will not wreck a scheme which has produced such admirable results. The smallness of the Labour majority in the House of Commons gives strength to this hope. Incidentally, safeguarding should never be considered as a Party question but on national lines alone.

Evolution and the Bible

It is with some diffidence that a mere layman ventures to put in his oar in the troubled waters of the Fundamentalist and Evolutionist controversy, but in some part of the United States it really begins to amount to religious persecution. Thus a telegram from the New York correspondent of "The Times" dated May 12, describes the storm which has arisen at the Des Moines University, Iowa, a Fundamentalist institution under the direction of the Baptist Bible Union of North America. The correspondent tells us that:

> The Trustees, whose president is Dr. Thomas Shields of Toronto, the Canadian paladin of Fundamentalism, in pursuance of their policy of purging the institution of all believes in Evolution, dismissed the entire teaching Faculty, including the President, giving those banished permission to make application for reinstatement next month. In the afternoon a large body of students who sympathized with the Faculty in this quarrel marched to the Administration Building where the Trustees were sitting and, throwing stones and eggs, forced the latter to retire. They also hooted Dr. Shields, who summoned the police, and the demonstrators, who fought the police with their fists, were dispersed. The University was then closed indefinitely and the buildings were placed under police protection.

The strength of the Fundamentalist's position is that he knows exactly where he stands, in contrast with that of the Modernist who is inevitably led further and further from what we may venture to call the basic articles of faith. But in their attitude towards evolution it may be thought that the Fundamentalists are actually throwing away a weapon of the greatest value for the inculcation of religious belief. The somewhat crude belief that man is descended from monkeys has little to recommend it to most minds. But scientific demonstration of the steady development of the human race from lower things to higher, so far, as it seems to us, from containing anything shocking or subversive of faith, can only deepen our wonder at the process of creation and strengthen belief in the existence of a First Cause as the only possible explanation of the riddle of the Universe. As indeed we believe is the feeling of the majority of scientific men.

Another Great War Figure

In the death of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Cecil Burney which was announced yesterday, we have seen the passing of another of those who played an outstanding part in the Great War. Probably his most important rôle during it was as second-in-command of the Grand Fleet, in which capacity he took part in the Battle of Jutland. Considering the weapons he was using there, it is a rather striking thing to note that he had developed his fighting qualities through an early acquaintance with what to-day will be considered almost primitive weapons to a knowledge of the most perfect instruments of warfare devised up to the time of the engagement just mentioned. This is interesting inasmuch as in the war a certain number of those holding important commands had had nothing but a theoretical experience of fighting up to that time. In the case of Sir Cecil Burney we find him a lieutenant aboard the Carysfort in the Egyptian War of 1882, and in that campaign he was in charge of Gatling guns at Mahuta and Kassassin. Next he was on an expedition in Eastern Sudan with Sir Charles Warren intent on the capture of the murderers of two Englishmen. When one thinks of Gatling guns and then compares the experience of 1916 when the guns were of something like 16-inch calibre and the range almost anything up to 20,000 yards, one realizes what continued advances in the expert knowledge of their profession the services demand from those who would succeed in them. Naturally one does not overlook the fact that to handle a detachment of Gatling guns demanded comparatively as great a knowledge of their capabilities and characteristics from the lieutenant as the capabilities of a fleet from an admiral, but one may conclude without being very rash that men who make competent lieutenants are more plentiful than those of the true admiral stamp. Admiral Burney had a long and brilliant career in the Navy, and we cannot but regret the death of one of those men to whom the nations of Europe owed so much during those critical years.

RADIO

The China Broadcasting Association, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, announce the following daily programmes, which will be preceded by the chiming of the hour. Wave length 335 metres.

Daily Except Sunday:

At 1 p.m.—Musical programme.

Monday.—Operatic and instrumental.
Tuesday.—Instrumental and vocal.
Wednesday.—Light music, etc.
Thursday.—Various.
Friday.—Vocal and instrumental.
Saturday.—Light opera, band, etc.

Each programme will be interspersed with orchestral music.

At 7 p.m.—News service and market report, followed on Wednesday and Saturday by light classical selections, other days dance music.

At 9 p.m.—The programme as announced below.

Forthcoming Programmes

SUNDAY, June 9.—Church Services.
11 a.m. Union Church
6 p.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral
8 p.m. Gospel Mission

MONDAY, June 10. 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

TUESDAY, June 11. 9 p.m.—Short Addresses. Majestic Hotel Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY, June 12. 9 p.m.—"The Gay Maskees" concert party will present a programme by arrangement with Miss Venn Brown.

THURSDAY, June 13. 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

FRIDAY, June 14. 9 p.m.—Specially selected musical programme with other musical numbers, explanatory notes.

SATURDAY, June 15. 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra interspersed with

SUNDAY, June 16.—Church Services.
11 a.m. Community Church
6 p.m. Union Church
8 p.m. Gospel Mission.

MONDAY, June 17. 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

TUESDAY, June 18. 9 p.m.—Short Addresses. Majestic Hotel Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY, June 19. 9 p.m.—A concert arranged by Capt. H. G. Reed.

THURSDAY, June 20. 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

FRIDAY, June 21. 9 p.m.—Specially selected musical programme with explanatory notes.

SATURDAY, June 22. 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

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OF LONDON, BUT NOT IN IT.
In clear fresh air, by heath and park. Guests are but 18 minutes from Charing-cross, yet leave the whirl and worry of town far behind, in comfortable surroundings with the usual amenities of a well-conducted home, gas fires, constant hot water, and quite exceptional cuisine. Once having lived in Blackheath, one never wishes again to reside in busy London.
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SHANGHAI

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

MURDERED PRIESTS IN HUNAN

Slain by Bandits to Embarrass Local General

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Hankow, May 31.

Further details have been received in Hankow concerning the murder of the three Fathers of the American Passionist Mission at Chengki in Hunan some weeks ago.

According to despatches received in Hankow the three missionaries were killed by the bandits for the purpose of embarrassing the local general who had refused to enroll the gang in his army.

Father Walter was shot first, Father Clement was shot while stooping over him, and Father Goderey was slain in the same manner while blessing his *confrères*.

Two of the city guard and three others, including an innkeeper and his wife were shot for refusing to give assistance to the priests.—United Press.

How the Fathers Met Death

More details of the murder of the three Passionist fathers in Hunan were given to a representative of the "North-China Daily News" by the Rt. Rev. Dominic Langenbacher, Prefect Apostolic of Hunan, recently. The Prefect Apostolic was returning from a journey to Central China and was *en route* to his station at Shenchow, which is the Hunan headquarters of representatives of his order.

The three fathers were young men, enthusiastic missionaries with little knowledge of fear. During the journey on which they met their death, they had been warned that bandits were in the vicinity, and had taken precautions to travel as far as possible only when the word was received that the roads were temporarily clear. At Chengki, while they were staying at an inn, they received news that bandits contemplated making an attack on them, and they immediately applied to the local authorities for protection.

Unsuccessful Dash for Safety

This was not forthcoming in time and rather than await an attack in the inn, which would mean certain destruction of the landlord's property, the three fathers decided, when they were told that the road was temporarily safe, to make a dash for their central station. It was while they were attempting this hurried journey that they were captured.

The robbers seized all their belongings and partially stripped them of their clothes before driving them and their servants away to the mountains. While on the route to the mountains where they believed they would be safe from pursuit, the bandits halted and proceeded to strip most of the clothes they had left on their victims. They then shot the three priests in turn. Father Godfay Holbein's boy flung himself as a shield over his master's body, but in spite of his struggles he was torn away and a bullet placed through the father's head. The three dead bodies were then kicked into a mineshaft near which the murder had been committed, and the bandits went on to their mountain lair, releasing the three servants later.

The motive of the crime has been left to surmise, but it is believed that it was committed in order to embarrass the local military commanders, who had within recent weeks been especially severe in wiping out bandit hordes.

The Prefect Apostolic was not in Shenchow at the time, and news of the death of the three missionaries was conveyed to him in Chengtch. He immediately left for Shenchow and by doing so missed by a couple of days the outrages perpetrated on the foreigners in Changtch when the city was captured, and Mr. L. H. Gabb of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. was held bound for 10 hours.

Young and Well Liked

The three murdered fathers were young and popular men. One of them had been in China only about 15 months when he met his death.

In discussing the troubles at Changtch, the Rt. Rev. Father told how a whole section of the city had been burnt and looted. The Roman Catholic fathers had a terrible time. One of them was kept kneeling for hours while a man stood behind him with a pistol to his head, holding him thus in a torture of suspense. He ascribed the torture of this father and incidentally Mr. Gabb's to the fact that they were seized by the second wave of looters. The first wave had taken everything worth while, and the following robbers, hearing that some valuables had been found in these houses did their best to wring the secret of supposed hiding places from the men who had been left behind.

THE PEOPLE MUST SUFFER

Government Ignores Own Order as to Bank Notes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kueiyang, Kuei., May 13.

The Provincial Government has issued a proclamation stating that the Bank of China notes which have the Governor's seal on them are to be taken at full value. At the same time, Government offices are not at present accepting such notes in payment of taxes which seems to be inconsistent, but there is an explanation. In the near future, considerable numbers of troops are to be sent out to various parts of the province, and these notes are not in current use throughout the province, only in the capital (and possibly a few other cities). Consequently, it is necessary to have enough silver dollars to provide, for these troops. After three months from now, it is said, Government offices again will accept the notes.

A friend at Anshun writes that the school boys (perhaps girls, too) are going on the streets every day, exhorting the people not to symphatize with the "robber" Li Hsin, who still wants to take the province. These boys tell what is to be expected if Li should succeed in capturing the province. As these boys are doing this by orders from here, it looks as if Li really is determined again to "try his luck" in a fight for Kueichow. So far, nothing of this kind has been started in this city, but perhaps it will be before long. The people generally do not want a change of governors; they know the good points of Gen. Chow's administration, and they do not know whether Li has qualifications for civil rule.

If our present Governor were free from concern as to possible attempts to wrest his authority from him, there is no doubt he would be sending out troops in all directions again to suppress the robbers who are making so much trouble. Even as things are, he is doing what he can to this end.

JAPANESE COLONIAL AFFAIRS

A New Ministry Created

Tokyo, June 4.

The Government has agreed to the organization of a Colonial Affairs Department as from June 10. An official proclamation announcing the regulations governing the new Ministry will be issued on that day.

The Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Baron Tanaka, will be installed minister of the new department, while, it is understood, Marquis Kinichi Komura, now connected with the Information Bureau of the Foreign Office, will be vice-minister.—Reuter.

TOKYO, June 3:—About 30 persons were arrested last night in a skirmish at Ueno Park between police and the audience at a proletarian meeting, when a part of the crowd became excited at what they considered the high-handed action of the police in suppressing several speeches and refused to obey an order to disperse.—Reuter.

HANKOW'S EPIDEMIC OF ROBBERIES

Three Daring Outrages: Detective Killed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 1.

On Thursday evening, at 8 p.m., a man entered a large shop which deals in sharks' fins, sea-slugs, and other such delicacies of the sea, in the busy Pao Chia Hang. He closed the one section of the door which was open and produced a weapon. Under his orders, the assistants and women all went into the kitchen while he hunted for money, he keeping the owner covered. All he could find was $20 and he was evidently getting ready to be nasty when a diversion occurred.

The proprietor's son was upstairs when the robber entered, and, seeing what was happening, got out on to the roof and attracted the attention of the neighbours. They called the police and these worthies made a big noise as they drew near the shop. Noticing a small door, the robber made the proprietor open it and lead the way out, expecting to escape along a passage. The door only opened into a closed yard, and, seeing this, the robber fired twice at his victim, but both shots missed. One of the shop-assistants at that juncture dealt the robber a blow from behind which made him drop his weapon. Others closed in and the miscreant was secured and handed to the police.

A band of five men were more successful in the great Tsai Chia Hang, for they entered the premises of a wholesale dealer, closd the doors, cut off the telephone and secured $1,360 in booty. Fortunately they did not notice the safe, or their haul would have been much greater, as the day's takings had not been banked.

An attempt by a solitary man to carry out a daylight robbery in the French Concession ended in tragedy. Being seen by a policeman, a chase started, in which Chinese city detectives joined when the man reached the ex-Russian Concession. It was continued right through to the Chinese Maloo, and a detective was just closing on the man outside the Commercial Press depot, when the villain fired at him with a weapon concealed in his clothes and killed him on the spot. The robber thus escaped arrest.

WHAT WUSIH THINKS OF THE BAN

Hint to Nanking for a Graceful Gesture of Good Faith

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wusih, June 3.

For the past four weeks, the absence of the "North-China Daily News" has been loudly bewailed in Wusih, as four-fifths of the foreign residents of the city are its faithful readers, notwithstanding the fact that they are "100 per cent. Americans." It would be a graceful gesture of good faith on the part of the Nationalist Government towards those who joined with them in making the recent ceremony at Nanking a success, to remove the ban from this oldest and best of all the foreign newspapers.

The cocoon crop this year has not been a success, as two-thirds of the worms died and of the rest the cocoons are of poor quality. Therefore, the sale of mulberry leaves was very poor, and many which were cut for the market are being used for fuel. Nevertheless, last week the canals leading to the city were crowded with boats coming in, loaded with cocoons for sale, and going back equally loaded with many and various commodities purchased with the price of the cocoons.

It is said that the local authorities received warning after the incidents of May 30 in Shanghai to redouble precautions against Communist uprisings on June 1. This was done and no untoward incident took place.

At present, Wusih is not occupied in making history, and the longer it remains in that uninteresting condition the better it will be for all concerned.

ANOTHER TAXATION ISSUE IN HANKOW

Demand on Foreigners: Premises Forcibly Occupied

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 1.

Mr. Liu Wen-tao, Mayor of the Wuhan cities, has published a formal notification calling on foreign nationals who have not paid their taxes since the incorporation of the former S.A.D. 1 and 2 with the Municipality to do so without further delay on any pretext. The notice is much milder in tone than the account of the Mayor's intentions given in the vernacular press.

Inquiry has elicited the fact that the reason for such refusal as there has been on the part of foreigners to pay taxes is found in a decision taken by the dispossessed Municipal Councils in April last year, that, where property is forcibly occupied by military or civil authorities who do not pay rent, the owner shall not be expected to pay his taxes. The question at issue is a very serious one, for even in the S.A.D. 2 such forcible occupation still continues.

WATER FAMINE IN HONGKONG

Only Five Weeks' Supply Now in Tanks

Hongkong, June 5.

Despite severe restrictions an unprecedented drought has been so reducing the water supply here that there is now sufficient water for five weeks only.

An advisory committee of shipping-men and other experts is being formed to consider the possibility of transporting water in ships' ballast-tanks to Hongkong. It is hoped that coast vessels and ocean-going steamers will co-operate to their best ability to supplement other measures to overcome the threatened water crisis.

The Commodore has been approached for the necessary data as to the availabilty of naval tankers, while Mr. B. D. F. Beith and other leading shipping representatives are conferring with a view to mobilising all available resources among other places from which water may be shipped. Shanghai in all likelihood can afford the best assistance, for which the Shanghai Waterworks Company will be approached.

In the meantime 18 additional tanks are being constructed in the city, mostly in thickly populated Chinese districts, for the storage and quick distribution of water to the inhabitants.

The Government has constituted a Harbour Board of six official and six unofficial members, of whom four of the latter are British subjects and members of the General Chamber of Commerce and the other two members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and also British subjects. The Board will advise the Government in regard to methods for the improvement and development of the harbour, wharves, ware-houses, etcetera, and the availability of the harbour for shipping with the utmost safety, facility and economy.—Reuter.

THE Rev. William Roulston and Miss Mary Vanderbilt, former students of the Peking Language School, will wed in Tsinanfu on June 11. Mr. Roulston is a member of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission and will be stationed in Honan if conditions permit. Miss Vanderbilt has been a nurse in the Medical School of the Shanghai Christian University at Tsinanfu.

PEKING, June 4:—Mr. Y. A. Hori, Counsellor of the Japanese Legation, who has acted as Chargé d'Affairs in the absence of the Japanese Minister, and who is unofficially reported to have been appointed as Councellor to the Japanese Embassy in London, is leaving for home on furlough either at the end of this month or at the beginning of next.—Toho.

ABUSE OF MOURNING PERIOD

Hankow Students Encourage Agitation

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 1.

The various Consuls have shown a great readiness to meet the wishes of the Chinese authorities in connection with the obsequies of the late Sun Yat-sen. Restaurants and cinemas in the French Concession fell into line with those in the Chinese city after the matter had been formally mentioned to the Consul-General. Some students who professed resentment that this closing had not taken place as soon as the Mayor issued his notification got into trouble through trying to make speeches on the subject inside the French Concession, but the incident was trivial.

In the Chinese city and the various Special Districts, students of both sexes wandered about, holding meetings at street corners. A few children followed them and evidently enjoyed listening to the shouting of the slogans. Unfortunately, the handbills distributed had practically nothing to do with the life and work of the founder of the republic, but, for the most part, were lurid and inaccurate pictures of the alleged murder of Chinese by Sikhs and Japanese.

The official celebration at the Yellow Crane Tower Gardens at Wuchang was for the most part attended by delegates from the various political and business bodies. The consular and naval authorities of the Powers were present and some of the leading members of the business community had been invited. The Chinese gunboats in port fired a salute at noon, and an attempt was made to observe a three minutes silence at the same time.

DISBANDED TROOPS IN HANKOW

Unwanted Everywhere and a Danger to City

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 1.

Hankow is in no small danger from disbanded troops. Hundreds of leaderless men are wandering about the town and bodies of 200 or 300 frequently are rounded up by the authorities and taken over to Wuchang, apparently to be re-enlisted. The latest arrivals came into port on one of the China Navigation Co's. steamers, the Poyang, having made a free trip from Shasi on that vessel. The captain saw that they were well fed, and so they made no trouble on board and when the steamer berthed at Hankow they disappeared at once.

For some unexplained reason, troops on the Wuchang shore about two miles above that city fired on the steamer as she passed. Maybe this was a hint that the leaderless men were not wanted on that side of the river. They certainly are not wanted on the Hankow side and the supineness of the authorities is meeting with much criticism in Chinese busines circles.

ESCAPE OF CAPTURED MISSIONARY

Letter from Dr. Holleman After Leaving Bandits

Peking, June 6.

Messages from Amoy state that a letter has been received from Dr. Holleman, of the Reformed Church of America Mission at Lungyengchow, stating that he has escaped from his captors and is trying to make his way to Taipu apparently with the intention of reaching Swatow.

Dr Holleman, it will be recalled, was captured by brigands on May 24, when a body of communists, 2,000 strong, descended upon Lungyenchow and looted the city. Mrs. Holleman and her children and other members of the Mission escaped by hiding, returning to Amoy after having walked the whole way in Chinese clothes.—Reuter.

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REBUILDING NANKING AS A CAPITAL

IV.—To the Eye of Imagination: Government Offices, Residential Districts, Aerodromes and Industry: Mr. Murphy's Scheme

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN NANKING

City planners have to look very far ahead. To stand to-day on the top of Peichiko and look over the rolling expanse of land to the hills in the distance and see an area of more than 200 square miles covered with buildings, factories, parks, aerodromes, wide streets, and the accompaniments of progress at which imagination boggles, demands almost prophetic vision. And it must be confessed that one turned with something like relief to the more immediate improvements which are to be undertaken—how the city within the walls is to be laid out, what is to be done with the walls themselves, what is going where, and the thousand and one other questions which immediately occur.

The planning is being done under the direction of Mr. Henry K. Murphy, an American architect who has for many years been studying the adaptation of Chinese architecture to western needs; Mr. Ernest P. Goodrich, engineer and experienced town-planner; Col. Irving C. Moller and Mr. T. T. McCroskey. These gentlemen were engaged in New York by Mr. Sun Fo, who was then Minister of Reconstruction and is now Minister of Communications and one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the "New Nanking" idea. When the plans for the new city have taken shape, probably Mr. Goodrich and Col. Moller will go down to Canton, where the schemes for port development are awaiting their consideration.

The Scattered Departments

They have some problems which are extremely pressing, such as the provision of adequate accommodation for the government departments. At present these are housed in various buildings distributed over the city, and there is considerable inconvenience in communicating one with another. In addition it has been found necessary to alter some of the old and historical buildings in order to meet the requirements of some of the departments, and this alteration has been done with very little regard for artistic effect, new blocks having been erected in semi-foreign style beside splendid old houses to their great mutual disadvantage.

A site for a government centre is even now being prepared outside the city, in the area from the Chung Shan Gate to the mausoleum and comprising several square miles. If Nanking is to remain the capital of a centralized China, all the space being set aside for the government buildings will certainly be needed. For at present the number of employees in the government is extraordinarily low—only about 12,000 as compared with about 120,000 in, say, Paris. And as the centralization of power progresses, as it is confidently expected by the powers that be that it will, the number is bound to increase. More offices will be needed and the necessity for easy communication from one to another will become more urgent.

The Government Centre

A glance at the map will show better than mere description where the government centre will be, and the proximity of an aerodrome appears to be sound and far sighted. Behind, on Purple Mountain, will be a vast park, with zoological gardens, interesting relics, the Ming tombs, and, of course, the Sun Yat-sen memorial. Inside the walls, where the ancient Ming palace once stood, will be the central railway station, the line from Shanghai turning just as it has passed Purple Mountain and cutting through the walls, while the proposed line from Canton enters from the opposite side of the city.

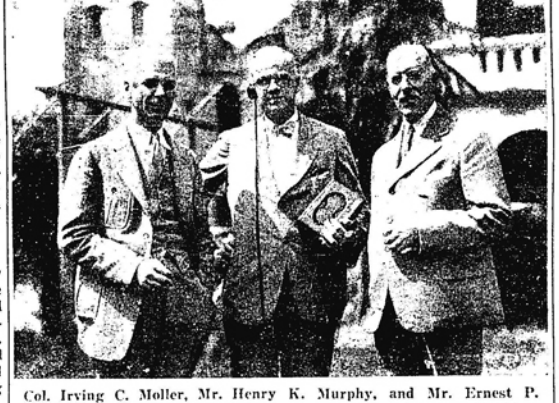
Beyond the government centre and stretching into the country will be the government residential district, where employees of every grade will be enabled to live in close proximity to their work. Round the railway station will be the business district, where the great commercial offices are designed to stand. To the south of that again is an area set aside for houses of the apartment house type. With the Drum Tower as its centre, there will be a district devoted more to educational and similar vocations, as here are already the Central University, the Nanking University, the Ginling Girls' School, and a number of middle schools attached to these institutions.

Residential Districts

The northern section within the wall, as one approaches Hsiakuan, is being "zoned" as a residential district for middle class people; the Socony Hill area will be residential for wealthier citizens, who may also own villas and semi-country estates on the hills round Tiger Hill and in that district. The Lotus Lake, now a beautiful and popular pleasure resort, is to be retained as a park; on a fine afternoon it resembles the Serpentine with its gay parties being ferried from one islet to the next in light little boats.

To the south will be the residential area for the poorer classes—the "east end" of Nanking, as it was described. Though this will flow a system of canals, and all will be covered by a net-work of wide roads, over which a bus services will operate. Beauty spots and historic temples will, so far as possible economically, be the centres of *étoiles* of roads, so that on each street there is a pleasing prospect ahead. Purple Mountain which towers over the whole city will be the magnet towards which all roads will point.

A gateway of the old Ming Palace, Nanking, which is to become the Central Railway Station of the Capital.



Col. Irving C. Moller, Mr. Henry K. Murphy, and Mr. Ernest P. Goodrich who, with Mr. T. T. McCroskey, are planning new Nanking.

The Walls Respected

There was some debate at first as to the advisability of preserving the walls of the city, but it has been decided not to dismantle them, for which every lover of beauty will be glad. The party in favour of doing away with them argued that the existence of walls and their psychological effect tend to prevent proper expansion. This is a sound argument in many ways as a recent investigation of a walled-in area near the Crystal Palace in London revealed. There the people, confined by an erection only eight feet high, deteriorated rapidly through too much in-breeding, their mentalities were found to be circumscribed just like their district, and the walls had to be torn down. The argument is met, however, by the proposal not to allow the walls to interfere in any way with expansion and to pierce fresh gates in them every few yards, if necessary.

There appeared, moreover, an economic argument in favour of doing away with the walls. There would be on hand, if they were pulled down, an enormous amount of really fine building material with which to construct the new city. This appealed strongly to those who were anxious to get on with the work quickly, but Mr. Murphy came to the rescue and pointed out that it would actually cost less to construct round the 22 miles of wall a 40-foot motor boulevard which would be a unique feature of the city, than it would to tear the walls down. This tipped the scale in favour of retaining the walls and, if the present plans are carried out, this historic feature will be left to rejoice the eye of future generations.

The Hsiakuan district and that between the walls and the river it is proposed to devote to port development and industry. Factories and works of all descriptions will, if the future allows, grow up on this tract of land, which extends rather more than 10 miles, until they join with the proposed working man's residential district and the commercial aviation centre. The area is marked on the map as "future industrial housing development." Similar projects are being considered for the Pukow side of the river, and the gifted visionary may behold in imagination a great industrial port, factories, wharves, warehouses, on either side of the stream; ocean vessels lying at anchor or moored beside the wharves; a hive of industry.

Water and Power

To make this Nanking of the future habitable there are the important details of a water-supply, an efficient sewerage system, and an efficient power plant. At present all these three things have not been definitely placed on the map. It is proposed, however, to put the electric power station near the north end of Mei-tsu-chow Island in the Yangtze; it will be sufficient to meet the needs of the whole district. Near it on the same island will be the water pumping station and filter beds, the water afterwards being pumped right across the city to a system of reservoirs on the north side of Purple Mountain, from which sufficient pressure will be obtainable to water the whole of the district except the top of Purple Mountain itself which will not need watering, as it will be a park. The sewerage necessarily depends upon the lay-out of the roads, but from what could be gathered with this lay-out very far from complete, the most modern system is to be installed.

(To be Continued)

TAXATION PROBLEMS IN HANKOW

Excessive Extra Duties Imposed on Foreign Business Houses

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, May 25.

Without entering into the old argument as to what was the intention of those who agreed to the revised scale of duties, it may be well to put down from time to time concrete examples of what is being charged in Hankow. A firm sent to the Post Office a consignment of stationery destined for use at an inland station. The stationery had been imported in bulk and all duties paid when it arrived. A section of the consignment was printed for use in one place, its value being $72, and on this the following taxes were imposed at the Post Office and the Parcels Post Tax Bureau:—

Export duty, 5 per cent.	$3.60
Coast Trade Duty	1.80
Transit Dues	—
Export Surtax	1.80
Coast Trade Surtax	.90
Parcels Post Tax	1.80

This makes a total of $9.90, or 13.75 per cent. on goods which merely were being sent inland after being imported in bulk.

The Mayor's Threat

Another question much to the fore is the refusal of foreign business firms in the ex-Russian and ex-German Concessions to pay locally imposed "trade taxes" at the same rate as firms in the Chinese city. The vernacular press deems this a matter which calls for urgent attention. It reports that the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has failed to make any progress in his negotiations with the Consular Body on the matter, and gives prominence to a suggestion which is said to emanate from Mr. Liu Wen-tao, the Mayor, that supplies of water and electricity should be cut off from the offending firms.

Then the Bureau of Public Health has come forward with a suggestion that the tax now imposed on all property in Wuhan for the support of the Beggars Homes should be imposed in the three ex-Concessions. It is argued on the one hand that the gathering of all beggars into these homes has freed the Special Areas from this nuisance, and that, as the Special Areas now are an integral part of the Municiality, there is no reason why they should not share this burden. A suggestion of this sort obviously is capable of a very wide extension.

KOREAN CONSPIRACY

26 Found Guilty: Evidence of a Secret Letter

Tokyo, June 4.

An examination in the Preliminary Court of 26 Koreans arrested in Shingishu last spring and charged with conspiracy has resulted in 16 of the accused, so far, beng found "guilty" under the terms of the Peace Preservation Act, which was revised recently to provide the death penalty.

The prisoners are accused of conspiring to establish a Korean republic, with headquarters in Russian territory, in co-operation with Korean radicals at Shanghai and elsewhere.

The alleged plot was revealed when one of the conspirators was caught on the Korean border with a secret letter from the headquarters of the conspirators to accomplices abroad.—Reuter.

LEADERLESS TROOPS AT HANKOW

Searching for New Commander: Policy of Idleness

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, May 28.

Among the many scattered bands of troops in Hupeh was one formerly commanded by Brigade-Commander Yin Chen-kung and then attached to the 7th Army. Yin himself recently disappeared into private life, leaving his small body of troops without a leader, and, being stationed up the river, they decided to come down to Hankow by boat and find a new leader. On receipt of a message to this effect, the Garrison Commander issued orders that they were not to be allowed to land on the Hankow side of the river, and for a time two companies of artillery stood guard along the S.A.D. 3 Bund. The night passed quietly and apparently the men made no attempt to land on forbidden territory, but went over to the Wuchang side.

The Mourning Period

The official period of mourning began on Sunday. Various government offices were suitably draped in mourning, but the people as a whole went about their ordinary avocations. Many of the schools continued their studies, but such principals as have little interest in their work gave the scholars seven days' freedom from lessons. Many Chinese feel that letting these youths lounge about the streets is a poor way of honouring Sun Yat-sen, for his life certainly was characterized by unremitting perseverance. Theatres and wine-shops all are closed for a week, but as yet there have been no public gatherings, save a meeting to endorse the plans for the overthrow of Feng Yu-hsiang.

Armed Robbery Epidemic

Armed robberies continue, the sum of $500 and a quantity of opium having been carried off by five armed men from a large shop in the busiest part of the River Street and other successful robberies having been effected. The police are making strenuous efforts to capture these miscreants and last night they spotted three suspects in the ex-British Concession. After following them to a convenient point, the detectives closed in, but only succeeded in holding one man. The other two made off and were pursued into the back of the French Concession. There a policeman ordered them to stop and levelled his rifle. One man immediately held up his hands and the other raised one, but fired twice from within his cloak with the other hand. Both shots missed the policeman, whose weapon unfortunately was not loaded, and before he could do more the villains decamped.

Vital Statistics

The Bureau of Public Health publishes some statistics of births and deaths for the first four months of this year. Those for January evidently were very defective, and it is not claimed that the others are complete, as there is much silly opposition to this attempt to secure useful information. The figures as published are:—

	Births	Deaths
January	29	97
February	288	439
March	254	649
April	152	680

This gives a record of 723 as compared with 1,865 deaths and it seems obvious that much that has been said about the growth of the population may have to be revised when fulled records are obtained.

The Fat in the Fire

Just when people were on the alert to know whether the troops from up-river would try to land in Hankow, a huge fire broke out near the Temple of the Four Officials. As the temple is used as military quarters, there was a good deal of talk about the origin of the fire, but it turned out that a woman was cooking supper for her family and upset the fat into the fire. Her husband's large shop and nine others were destroyed. This fire and others have led the Mayor to demand the installation of more hydrants, but they will be useless without engines, for if too many hose are affixed the pressure in all is lowered to the point of uselessness.

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DO YOU REGARD THE KUOMINTANG AS GOOD?

Hankow Party's Referendum: Imperialistic Oppression is Voted China's Greatest Evil: Bad Feeling Against Japan

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, May 29.

Some little time ago, the local Kuomingtang announced that applicants would receive papers of questions about current matters, and that these papers, when filled up, could be deposited in a box provided for the purpose. Presumably the papers were to be left unsigned, or some of the replies might have been different. In all, 760 sets of the questions have been returned and an analysis of their contents has been made. Under some headings, the writers have given more than one reply, and these have been treated as separate answers in the counting.

To the question:—"Do you accept the teaching of the San Min Chu I?" 32 persons had the courage to say that they did not, 91 accepted it with limitations, and 12 stated that they oppose it. The question:—"Do you regard the Kuomingtang as good?" elicited 491 replies in the affirmative, 14 in the negative, and 243 answers which only expressed modified approval. When it came to the question:—"Do you regard the Kuomingtang officials as good?" only 285 gave unqualified approval, while 356 sent in criticisms. The question:—"Who is the greatest Chinese of the last 100 years?" yielded 632 votes for Sun Yat-sen and 58 for Chiang Kai-shek, with a long list of worthies getting one or two votes each.

The Greatest Evil

Turning to another line of inquiry, the greatest evil with which the country has to contend was stated by 475 voters to be Imperialistic oppression, but 395 thought it was opium, 360 named militarism, and 356 gave Communism the palm. Evil officials secured 293 votes and brigands got 332. Likin evidently is regarded as a necessary evil, for only 33 blamed it for existing troubles, and it is interesting to note that only six blame Confucianism and the same number blame Christianity for the woes of China.

The question "Which is the worst local evil?" yielded 155 votes for heavy taxation, 40 for gambling, 102 for insanitary conditions, 112 for unemployment, 230 for opium, and 194 for prostitution.

The important question:—"What is the first thing to do to renovate Chinese government?" elicited many suggestions. Five persons suggested that the power of the Party be increased, 52 want Communism suppressed, 40 want to disband the armies and 168 want to secure freedom from Imperialistic oppression. Four suggest a reform in financial methods, 230 would promote education, 271 would open mines, 369 would build factories, and 319 would open up roads. No less than 152 think that a start must be made by abolishing the unequal treaties, while 52 feel that nothing con be done till the Concessions are taken back. Eighteen bold souls ask for good officials, and 33 suggest a return to the examination system for all officials.

The Boycott Passion

Asked if the treaties should be abolished or modified by diplomatic methods, the vote is 651 for abolition and 103 for modification. Suggestions as to how Japan can be dealt with number three. 57 would declare war, 10 would trust to diplomacy, while 595 plump for a renewed boycott. This is very significant.

The last question:—"What causes most misery?" was answered in six ways by 466, heavy taxes by 125, want of parks by 12, repression of thought by 15, want of education by five, and long working hours by 13. Whilst there always is a tendency for such sets of questions to be answered by busy-bodies rather than by responsible citizens, it is interesting to note the revelations of popular ideas and current fallacies, and it is interesting, too, to note the undercurrent of criticism of the party and the local officials.

IMMIGRANT CHINESE IN PHILIPPINES

Protest by the Consul-General Against Use of U.S. Law

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Manila, June 6.

Mr. H. K. Kwong, Chinese Consul-General to the Philippines, made a protest to-day against the alleged improper enforcement of the United States Immigration Act, which forms the basis for the local Chinese immigration law governing the entry of the Chinese into the Philippine Islands.

His protest followed the action of Mr. Aldanese, Collector of the Philippine Customs' Bureau, in demanding the surrender to the Customs' officials of 100 Chinese immigrants who are residing in the Islands under bond. In many cases entry had been permitted if a bond were given to allow of making a check later in case their rights to entrance were called into question.

Mr. Aldanese has given the immigration brokers, who furnished these bonds, a term of 10 days within which to produce the Chinese so that he may subject them to a rigid inquiry. If the Chinese cannot be found and produced at the Customs Bureau within the required time, the bonds will be declared forfeited to the Philippine Government.

The Chinese Consul-General maintained that it was unlawful to subject Chinese citizens to any such investigation when they possessed legal passports from their native country, properly visaed, and entrance papers.

The entire subject was one of increasing difficulty, it was stated unofficially to-day. Chinese felt that they were being subjected to needless and possibly unlawful interference with their actions, while Philippine authorities complained that an extensive immigrant-smuggling trade had grown up particularly from the southward, and that several thousand Chinese entered the Islands illegally every year.

Were the Chinese less successful in competition with Filipinos there would be less complication, it is felt. As matters stand, however, almost all the wholesale trade in daily necessaries and a major share of the retail trade has passed into the hands of Chinese, and the Filipinos are becoming increasingly aware of what they feel to be a threat against their very economic existence.—United Press.

OUR JAPAN LETTER

The Soviet More in Favour: Asia to Profit from Europe's "Decadence": The Tailor Who Could Not Count

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, May 21.

After considerable discussion and deliberation, the Japanese Government definitely has decided to adopt a pro-Soviet policy towards its northern neighbour on the Asiatic continent, according to reports in the vernacular papers. Although Japan and the Soviet had renewed diplomatic relations, largely through the efforts of the late Count Goto and the late Adolf Joffe, yet the attitude of the Japanese Government towards Russia was opportunistic and no definite, cut-and-dried policy was followed by the Foreign Office in regard to Moscow.

At one time, on the discovery of rather extensive secret Communist organizations here last year, there was a strong feeling against the Soviet. At the Diet session, the Opposition put some very embarassing questions to the Government and the latter was compelled to admit that Moscow virtually was encouraging and supporting the Communist element in Japan, but, said the Government, matters had not reached such a stage where, with justification or profit it could sever diplomatic relations with Russia. In the Privy Council, there were several who desired that relations with Russia be ended, pointing out that Russia, despite her promises, had continued to finance Communist elements here. The majority of the Privy Counsillors and the Cabinet members were against any hasty action, but, nevertheless, the Cabinet made a formal protest to Moscow, in reply to which the usual stereotyped reply, that the Soviet Government had nothing to do with the Third International, was received.

Since then there have been rumours that the Government seriously was thinking of severing relations with the Soviet, but, even if for political reasons some Japanese statesmen favoured this line of action, seeing that what the Soviet stands for is the very antithesis of the social system obtaining in Japan, nevertheless economics undoubtedly have played a large share in making the Government deside not only not to break with the Soviet, but even to adopt a pro-Soviet policy. The press sees that Germany and the Soviet are getting closer and closer together, and that the vast potentialities of the Russian market are inducing even Great Britain and America to devise some means whereby at least economic relations with Russia could be established and the press thinks that the Japanese Government was actuated by similar economic considerations.

"The Rise of Asia"

Under the heading, "Rise of Asia," the "Nippon," a Japanese daily, takes the view that Europe is decadent and tottering, that America has replaced Europe as the standard-bearer of Occidental civilization and that the rise of Asia indicates that American domination ultimately will be replaced by that of Asia. The paper thinks that political instability in Europe is getting worse and worse every day, with the one possible exception of Great Britain. This political instability, it points out, set in after the close of the war, especially as the fortunes of the European nations both political and economic, largely hinge on their ability or otherwise to retain their colonies and the loyalty of those colonies. This cannot be done, in the opinion of the "Nippon," which contends that the failure of European countries to make a proper adjustment with their colonies in Asia and Africa earlier has led to a situation where reconciliation is well-nigh impossible.

The weakened condition of Europe, the paper proceeds stirred up their Asiatic subjects and at the same time Russia set to work to teach the Asiatics how to organize themselves, with the result that Russian influence is perceptibly seen and felt in China, Persia, and Turkey.

Y. 600,000,000 Lawsuit

A suit against the Imperial Government, for Y. 600,000,000, has been filed in the Tokyo District Court by a tailor of Yokohama. The Court was amazed at the huge figure, which would completely break the biggest financial institution in the country, namely, the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan) which is to Japan what the Federal Reserve Bank is to the United States. Closer investigation and inquiry elicited the fact that the tailor was far out in his figures and that several of the cyphers would have to be eliminated—the Japanese are proverbially bad at figures—and the court heaved a great sigh of relief.

The claimant declares that, some 40 years ago, he made a deposit as security with the authorities in connection with the purchase of a plot of ground. This money was not returned, nor had interest been paid during all that period. He claims principal and interest at compound interest, which brings his claim up to Y. 600,000.

Prince Meets Fiancee

Prince Takamatsu, the younger brother of the Emperor, met his fiancée, Princess Tokugawa, for the first time to-day, when the two formally were introduced to each other. After receiving, in accordance with Japanese custom, a gift of tai (trout), lobsters and halibut, as a token of congratulation on her engagement, Princess Tokugawa returned to her own mansion. Prince Takamatsu also received a similar token.

In accordence with strict Japanese etiquette, marriages are arranged and the couple whose engagement definitely is fixed are permitted a first meeting (known as "mi-ai," or "seeing each other") in the presence of responsible elders. The wedding is to take place this autumn.

JAPANESE SAFETY IN HANKOW

Instructions to Chinese to Take Special Precautions

Hankow, May 31.

The local headquarters have issued orders to various military and police organizations here instructing them that, in view of the withdrawal of the landing party of Japanese marines to-day, special precautions must be taken to protect the lives and property of Japanese nationals.

In addition a proclamation has been issued to the people asking them to co-operate with the Government in improving and maintaining the present friendly relations existing between the Chinese and Japanese.

The detachment of Japanese marines, which has been garrisoning the Japanese Concession at Hankow left down-river in three destroyers yesterday. They received a rousing send-off from the Japanese community.

It is understood that half the detachment will stay in Shanghai while the other half will return to Japan.—Reuter.

Generous Compensation

Hankow, June 3.

It is stated that mutually satisfactory terms for the settlement of the incident in connection with the killing of the Chinese rickshaman by a motor truck belong to the Japanese Marines have been reached as a result of a series of conferences between Mr. Li Fong, Provincial Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and the local Japanese Consular authorities.

It is understood that the settlement includes an appropriate apology from the Japanese Government, a compassionate grant to the survivors of the Chinese coolie, the calling off of all sympathetic strikes in Hankow by the Chinese and the immediate withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Japanese concession.—Kuo Min.

JAPANESE EMPEROR AT OSAKA

Country's Principal Workshop and Market-Place

Osaka, June 4.

The Emperor has spent the past few days on the coast of Wakayama Prefecture studying natural history in which he is deeply interested, and personally collecting material.

The Emperor arrived at Osaka this morning and inspected the harbour and the entire waterfront, which was *en fête* under a brilliant sun. His Imperial Majesty also visited the Sumitomo Copper Works and then motored to the Castle, which is his temporary headquarters. A long procession of motor-cars passed along the beautifully decorated and closely guarded route, upon either side of which worshipful subjects sat, squatting upon straw mats, waiting for hours.

The banks are closed and business has practically stopped. In fact the whole city is presenting a holiday atmosphere.

Twenty-five thousand citizens have been invited by the Mayor to greet the Emperor at a park near the castle.

This afternoon His Imperial Majesty visited the Osaka Medical College, the Municipal Office and the office of the Prefectural Governor, besides despatching his aides to the newspapers "Asahi" and "Mainichi" and to schools and factories.

A programme for the Emperor during his sojourn in Osaka has been arranged to enable His Imperial Majesty to become acquainted with the nation's principal workshop and market-place.—Reuter.

JAPANESE STEAMER ON FIRE

Seven Hundred Passengers in Grave Peril

Tokyo, June 5.

According to a special bulletin issued by the "Niehi Nichi," the str. Ugo Maru, which was carrying 700 men and women, mostly Russians, from Vladivostok to Kamchatka for the fishing season, has been destroyed by fire.

Ships are hurrying to the scene of the disaster, but no details are available.

Official sources appear to confirm the news of the destruction of the steamer Ugo Maru, though the Soviet fishery representative at Kobe denies the report. The fact seems to be that the Vladivostok authorities are suppressing news concerning the disaster lest it may interfere with the recruiting of a fishing fleet.

According to seemingly reliable information, the Ugo Maru, under Soviet charter, left Vladivostok on May 23 with a crew of 43 Japanese on her way to the Kamchatka fishing grounds, carrying 700 Russian fishing folk, including 380 women.

Nearing her destination on May 28, petrol in the hold ignited and the steamer burned to water level. Three vessels cruising in neighbouring waters hurried to the rescue. There is no further news as to the fate of the vessel.

Confirmation Unobtainable

June 6.

Mystery appears to surround the report of the destruction of the str. Ugo Maru while on her way to the Kamchatka fishing grounds from Vladivostock with a crew of 43 Japanese and carrying 700 Russian fishing folk, including 380 women.

The Soviet Trade Commissioner asserts that telegraphic inquiries to Vladivostock have brought the reply that the vessel arrived safely at her destination on May 29, but neither confirmation nor denial of this statement can be obtained by the Japanese interests concerned despite inquiries.

The general opinion appears to be that either the Soviet authorities are purposely suppressing news of the reported disaster to the vessel, fearing an adverse effect upon the recruiting of a fishing fleet, or else the whole story is a fabrication, or a grossly exaggerated report circulated by interested parties.—Reuter.

DOOMED PROVINCE OF KANSU

Unrecognizable Diseases in the Wake of Famine

A letter, received on June 4 from the Rev. W. W. Simpson of Minchow, Kansu, by the Associated Mission Treasurers, paints the picture of famine in Kansu as even blacker than could have been supposed. The description of the famine in that province given by Mr. Simpson is contained in the following extract:—

> Our hearts are breaking every day now because of the appalling conditions prevailing everywhere in Kansu. Not only is gaunt famine claiming its myriads of victims, but voracious plagues of unrecognizable diseases are decimating the rest of the population. Even the few who have sufficient food are not immune from these horrible pestilences. Some hsien are well-nigh depopulated. And reports from four hsien in the warmest part of Kansu where the crops ordinarily are good and mature early say there has been no rain at all this year and the spring crops have dried up. We have had some rain in Minchow, but not enough. Indications are that this year's crop will also be short. One almost wishes to pack up and flee from this doomed province! But we must stay on to save as many as we can.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

SERIOUS SITUATION ON WATER-FRONT

Over 3,000 Wharf Coolies on Strike: Ocean Steamers and Coastal Vessels Idle and Delayed: Attempt by Union to Levy Further Fees on Workers

A very serious situation obtained on the water-front as a result of a strike of over 3,000 wharf coolies on June 3. The strike was in force only so far as the various Pootung wharves were concerned but as a number of ocean steamers as well as many foreign and Chinese coastal vessels berth at these wharves the position was grave inasmuch as all steamers were idle. The Pootung wharves of the following shipping companies were involved:—Holt's Wharf (at which were berthed four Blue Funnel steamers), Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, China Merchants S. N. Co., Kailan Mining Administration, China Navigation Co. and the various smaller wharves. In short no vessels were able to work cargo on the Pootung side of the river.

The Union's Action

A representative of the "North-China Daily News" was informed that at about 7 a.m. some 3,000 coolies left work at the various wharves as a result of interference by the Reorganization Committee of the Wharf Coolies Labour Union, an organization brought into being by the local Kuomintang headquarters. This committee has offices at Shih Pai Kao, Pootung. It appears that the body referred to is endeavouring to obtain control of all the wharf coolies working in Shanghai and as a commencement of its campaign has levied a "badge fee" of 60 cents, which fee is to be collected from each coolie on joining the Union and, further, a monthly membership fee of 20 cents is also to be levied.

Much Opposition from Workers

Considerable opposition has been met from foremen and labourers alike who see no benefit to be derived from the new Union. Indeed, it seems that the only argument put forward by the Reorganization Committee to substantiate its demand is that they will remove all undesirable elements from the thousands of wharf coolies dependant on the port of Shanghai. Our information is that the undesirable elements are mostly contained in the ranks of the agitators assisting in the endeavour to collect the fees set out above.

As is usual in such cases, much pressure has been brought to bear on the foremen, under-foremen and those wharf coolies who have some authority over the rank and file, with the result that the position has become unbearable, culminating with the "arrest" by the Union of four foremen employed at the Shanghai & Hongkew Pootung Wharf at 7 a.m. These men have steadfastly refused to acknowledge the right of the Union to levy fees on the coolies and some minor disturbances have occurred as a result. Where these foremen have been imprisoned is not known but it is presumed that they are held in the Union's building at Pootung. The charge brought against them is that they instigated an assault on three coolies on May 30 but the act of arrest is believed to have been carried out with the idea of reducing the foremen's influence over the coolies, thus to obtain control of the latter. The agitators have been working unceasingly with this idea in view and dire threats have been held out if resistance against the Union's demands continues.

Strike not Anti-Foreign

The strike was definitely not anti-foreign. When interviewed responsible labour leaders—those who find the labour—emphatically stated that the strike had been brought about by the continued pressure of the potential Union on the foremen and coolies culminating with the arrest of foremen on a trumped up charge. The labourers have no grievance to air as far as their employers are concerned.

As is always the case in labour strikes of this nature, undesirable elements and loafers can always be obtained to create trouble amongst the ranks of strikers and soon after 10 o'clock when demonstrations were being held, an assistant compradore employed by the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf was set upon by a mob and seriously assaulted.

Sudden Collapse

The strike ended on June 4 with the unconditional return to work of almost all labourers.

The Union's attempt to disorganize commerce by the levying of numerous fees expected to be paid by the coolies was unsuccessful and a number of agitators were arrested by the Chinese authorities in Pootung. At 7 a.m. when some hundreds of coolies resumed work at Holt's Wharf, a gang of about 100 casual coolies and loafers attempted to intimidate the regular workers endeavouring to force the willing workers to continue the strike. Eleven of the agitators were arrested and work continued on a normal basis.

Later at 10 a.m., over 100 coolies appeared in the West Hongkew district and attempted to compel boatmen and others employed on vessels in the Soochow Creek to go on strike. The intruders, who came from Pootung, decamped on the approach of the Shanghai Municipal Police. There was also an unsuccessful attempt to compel boatmen on the creek near Jessfield to stop work.

As a result of the position obtaining at the wharves on the Pootung side of the river on Monday, two British naval landing parties from H.M.S. Magnolia were landed. There was, however, no trouble and the bluejackets returned to the man-o-war during the course of the evening.

The situation is now quiet and work is proceeding on a normal basis, the attempts to prolong the strike on the Pootung side and to commence one on this side being entirely unsuccessful.

STR. SHANTUNG ON FIRE

The C.N.S. Shantung which caught fire off Steep Island on June 5 arrived in port on June 6 and berthed at Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's Watung wharf. The fire was still burning and as soon as the hatches were lifted and the ventilators uncovered dense volumes of smoke issued. When the steamer arrived she was met by the Customs fire float, the Shanghai Municipal Fire Brigade fire float, and the B. & S. salvage tug Pootung. The Fire Brigade was under the command of Capt. J. G. Dyson.

The fire was burning fiercely in the lower hold amidships and the greatest difficulty was encountered in dealing with the menace. Large quantities of water were pumped into the hold and that cargo which could conveniently be discharged was placed on the wharf. All suffered much damage and the total contents of No. 2 hold are involved. Rough estimates of the loss are placed at upwards of Tls. 150,000

When the fire was discovered, it was realized that the outbreak was more than the ship could deal with in spite of the steam pipe installation in the holds and the ship turned about to make for Shanghai at full speed, meanwhile advising the agents and harbour authorities of the occurrence. She was, however, held up by dense fog and could only proceed spasmodically.

The greatest credit must be given to the officers, engineers, and crew of the vessel in their successful attempt to keep the fire under control during the vessel's fog-impeded rush for port.

There were no foreign passengers on board and at no time was there any panic among the native crew or passengers.

HEALTH OF GREATER SHANGHAI

Clinics for Schools Now Commencing Work

The Commissioner of Public Health for Greater Shanghai, Dr. Hou-ki Hu, is making arrangements to carry out a highly important programme in connection with public health in the various schools in the area under his control. For this purpose, a School Health Service has been organized, this being based on the programme announced by the Ministry of Public Health in Nanking last February.

The following, in brief, are details of the activities which will be instituted by the Bureau of Public Health this year, according to the Commissioner:—

The service will be given in 14 of the Municipality's schools having a total population of approximately 10,000. It may, during the autumn months, be extended to a few other schools, but, for the time being, it is being enforced in the 14 schools referred to in order to see how it works out.

Examination of Students

All students of these schools are required to undergo physical examinations during the year and, after that, the examinations will be given only once every three years to students so examined. That is to say, students of the first and fourth grades, as well as those of the first year of the primary middle schools, will be examined each three years, but new students and other students sent by nurses or teachers shall be examined at any time. The reason for not examining the students annually is to put more effort into the correction of defects discovered instead of resorting to mere annual routine examinations.

The Bureau has established a dental as well as an eye, ear, nose and throat clinic, which began functioning on May 1. Defective teeth and trachoma are the principal cases handled. Arrangements for the treatment of other defects have or are being made with local clinics, hospitals, etc.

Parties, each consisting of a physician and a nurse, visit schools twice a week for the treatment of minor ailments, the proper disposal of cases of a more complicated nature, and for the detection of communicable diseases, as well as such diseases as pulmonary tuberculosis, etc.

Students will be vaccinated against smallpox this year and will be revaccinated once in every three years after this. Inoculation against diptheria, typhoid fever and cholera may also be given.

Apart from preventive vaccinations, the detection and exclusion of cases of communicable diseases are being made by the teachers, nurses and physicians.

Each year, the entire school premises will undergo a careful examination with respect to sanitation, etc. Apart from this regular inspection, the supervision of school sanitation is being made by the visiting physicians or nurses during their regular visits to the schools.

Attempts will be made to encourage the teaching of personal and public hygiene and health in the schools by means of lectures, "health days," health exhibitions, health songs, first aid classes, etc.

Physical directors of the different schools will be called together regularly for the discussion of matters dealing with physical training.

Schools having more than 200 pupils will be required to have a health room for the carrying out of all health activities of the schools.

As stated, the School Health Service has already been organized. Apart from two part-time dentists and a part-time eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist, the Bureau has engaged the services of three physicians and five nurses who are giving their full time to the Service.

Dr. Hu stated that a committee for the promotion of school health is to be organized by the Bureau of Public Health, the Bureau of Education and by the 14 schools concerned.

Work Among the General Public

In connection with the work of the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Health, we are informed that another interesting phase of the duties performed is the preventive inoculations given.

The Bureau is attempting to popularize this form of work by giving free inoculations against smallpox, cholera, typhoid fever and other diseases. Emphasis is laid on small-pox vaccination as its results have been proved efficient beyond doubt.

Dr. Hu stated that smallpox vaccinations had been established as a routine measure by his Bureau since the autumn of 1927. The number vaccinated has shown a very rapid increase, for, during the fiscal year 1927-8, 67,131 persons were vaccinated and from October 1, 1928, to April 25, 1929, records showed that no fewer than 99,937 persons had been vaccinated voluntarily, against the disease.

Inoculation against cholera likewise was begun in 1928 and, during the fiscal year 1927-8, nearly 50,000 persons receiving inoculation. Widespread attempts will be made this year to inoculate more people against cholera, a campaign in this connection having begun on May 1.

As inoculation against typhoid fever was started only recently, only a few hundred persons have received it. As the reaction following inoculation is usually of quite a severe nature, the authorities are finding it difficult to popularize this measure.

Diphtheria immunization may, said Dr. Hu, be later given to students and others desiring it.

The Cerebro-Spinal Menace

Dealing with the recent epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis, Dr. Hu said that this had brought forth a demand from the public for inoculation against the disease. Although the preventive value of the inoculation with the use of dead meningococcus was not definite, it was felt that it had, at least, some educational value and, in order to meet the demand of the public, free inoculation against meningitis was given to nearly 5,000 persons during the past season.

THE AFTERMATH OF MAY 30

Communists Responsible for Troubles

Echoes of the trouble created on the May 30 anniversary were heard in various quarters on May 31.

With the exception of a few "mosquito" papers and the "Minkuopao" in an abridged form, none of the Chinese newspapers made their appearance. No notice was given beforehand that the papers would suspend publication for the day and the fact that none appeared was the cause of much speculation.

A representative of the "North-China Daily News" was informed that the decision to suspend publication of the papers was a last minute one. All the papers expected to publish as usual but, as soon as news reached the managers that the "Shunpao" and the "Mingkuopao" (the latter, by the way, being the official organ of the Kuomintang and the National Government) had been stormed by agitators, the workers walked out and the managers of the different concerns were compelled to close their doors for the day.

Our representative was informed that it was the intention of the agitators, who stormed the two papers mentioned, to march to other newspapers in Shantung and Hankow Roads (Shanghai's Fleet Street) and smash them up. The timely arrival of the police prevented this.

The "Minkuopao" was published in miniature form and was widely circulated in spite of the storming of their offices and their employees' walk-out, but none of the other large papers were published.

The Red Hand

On May 30 the police took from the door of the "Minkuopao," after the riot, the following poster, typical of the attitude of the Communist leaders:—

"Notice is hereby given that the Shanghai 'Minkuopao,' an organ of the Kuomintang, is in conspiracy with imperialists. It works for the reactionary and treacherous Government. It muzzles the people and comments in favour of the reactionaries. Its numerous faults are difficult to mention. It is a violation of the duties of journalists, and the offence cannot be pardoned. Acting on the wishes and decision of the people, it has been resolved to start demonstrations to-day. The Shanghai revolutionary people should personally destroy the said paper as a deterrent to others. This proclamation is hereby issued for the information of the people in various walks of life."

PRESENTATION TO MR. K. H. MARTIN

Entertained by Zero Club on Occasion of Wedding

Members of the Zero Club and their friends gathered at the Shanghai Club on June 5 at tiffin to do honour to one of their number, who is shortly to be wedded, Mr. Kenneth H. Martin.

Mr. N. L. Sparke presided over a large attendance, and asked Mr. Martin to accept a handsome silver cigar box as a token of his fellow members' esteem. Mr. Sparke said that they congratulated Mr. Martin, their old friend and fellow member, on his good fortune, and they all knew that Miss Connie Limby had not drawn a blank. There was an old maxim to the effect that every woman ought to marry but no man, but that being an impossibility, a number of them had stepped into the breach and had never regretted doing so. He was quite sure that Mr. Kenneth Martin would not regret it either. A new song had just been published—and he was sure they would all hear it soon—entitled "these wedding bells are breaking up that good old gang of mine," and the chairman hoped that Mr. Martin in his new life would never forget the old gang in the Zero Club.

Mr. Sparke then presented Mr. Martin with the cigar box, assuring him that it carried their best wishes for long life, happiness and prosperity to both of them.

Mr. Martin in his reply said that he and his future bride had decided to form a new company, and he had paid the consular fee of $6.10 a few weeks ago for registration. They were going to swing the articles of association on Saturday before Mr. Jamieson, and these would be ratified later at the Cathedral. It was not really a public company—(laughter)—but a private one formed for mutual trust and benefit. At present he was assuming the position of managing director, but his married friends assured him that he would lose that position before long. He would not regret that, knowing into what capital hands it would go.

COMPRADORE KILLED IN SETTLEMENT

Another grave outrage took place early on May 31 in Avenue Road, when three men shot and killed in cold blood the insurance compradore of Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., Mr. Yih Dai-mien, who had just left his residence, 85 Carter Road, in his motor car.

The compradore, who, it is thought was perhaps kidnapped for revenge, put up a strenuous resistance within 500 yards of the house. Deserted by his chauffeur, who jumped from the car, when the shooting began, he struggled against three armed men, until so weakened by the loss of blood occasioned by his wounds, he sank to the floor of the car. The gang not wishing to have a wounded man on their hands, deserted the car and their victim.

Several police and foreign gentlemen took up the chase and as two kidnappers rushed into an alleyway, they followed. The kidnappers did not fire as they decamped, but their pursuers lost sight of them in the maze of bypaths.

The kidnapper-chauffeur broke from the grasp of the dying man and also made off. Mr. A. L. Sarraniego, service manager for the Union Motors, came along and, after seeing the wounded gentleman in the car, in company with a Chinese constable drove to the Red Cross Hospital. First aid was administered but Mr. Yih died before he could be operated on.

The deceased, Mr. Yih Dai-mien, was the insurance department compradore of Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Co., and was well-known as the son of the compradore of Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co. The family is highly esteemed in local circles. The deceased who was 35 years of age recently became a joint manager of the Oriental Cotton Mill and had made drastic changes in the management of this mill. It is thought, therefore, that labour agitators may have had something to do with the affair. The deceased was an ex-student of St. Francis Xavier's College.

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THE CASE AGAINST EUGENE PICK

Reasons for Mutilated Permit Explained

The trial of Eugene Pick, *alias* Eugene Konjnikow, *alias* Raphael Born, M. Levitsky and L. A. Gordin, all Russians, was resumed at the Provisional Court on June 6, before Judge Chau and the Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. J. Van den Berg.

The accused are held on seven charges, including the alleged obtaining of $12,000 by fraudulent means from a wealthy Chinese, the alleged forging of the signatures of H.M. and U.S. Consular officials and the alleged forging of the seal of H.B.M. Supreme Court and the seal of the U.S. Consul-General.

The Police Prosecutor, Mr. M. T Bryan, conducted the case for the police whilst the accused were represented by a galaxy of local lawyers. Mr. F. J. Schuhl and Mr. Nelson E. Lurton represented Pick. Mr. K. W. Luchich and Mr. E. H. C. Platt defended Livitsky and Gordon's interests were watched by Dr. O. Fischer.

The first witness called by the prosecution was Mr. August Weider, Swiss, residing at 717 Dixwell Road, who said he was a typewriter salesman and repairman employed by the Office Appliance Co. He had had 20 years experience with typewriters and was employed in his present position for the last five years.

A cash sales slip for a Royal portable typewriter with a Russian keyboard was introduced which the witness said he recognized as having been made out bearing the name of Pick when the first accused bought the machine several months ago. It was a cash transaction and witness's employers were the only people in Shanghai selling Royal portable typewriters. There were very few in the Settlement with Russian keyboards and the witness believed his employers knew the names of their owners. He would make an effort to get such a list and introduce it at the next hearing of the case.

Ownership Admitted

Counsel for Pick admitted ownership of the machine and that Pick had purchased it from the Office Appliance Co.

Witness considered himself "an expert" in recognizing typewriting and could tell on what type machine any writing was made. He was shown three letters written in Russian and declared immediately that they had been written on a Royal portable machine. He was of the opinion that two of the letters had been written on the machine purchased by Pick which had been introduced as evidence, and based his conclusions on the fact that the carriage was not correctly adjusted and in several cases stuck at the end of a line and caused several characters to be written one on top of the other. He said that every machine developed certain characteristics when in use for several months, though it was extremely difficult to detect different work done on two machines fresh from the maker's hands. Furthermore there were certain type characteristics made in the two letters which compared with the type on the machine in evidence which witness tested before the court. He made several lines of writing and explained his reasons for the letters were written on this particular machine.

As to the third letter he was "not so sure" at first. He said it had been written several months after the first two and the ribbon was much weaker but after comparing it at length with the others he said that he would "guarantee all three letters were written on the same machine, the one introduced to the court." It was this machine that was found in Pick's room when it was searched by Det.-Inspr. Robertson.

The next witness called was the complainant, Chang Tse-zuan, who was questioned by Dr. Fischer on the part Gordin had played in the alleged transaction.

Witness said that Gordin had only been in his house on one occasion and then had come accompanied by "a man named Born who introduced him as the American Vice-Consul."

The Vice-Consul's Wife

"The Vice-Consul had to go right home as his wife was waiting and he couldn't stay out and he left. A card was left on the table saying he was "Mr. Kriesler," and in the corner was 'U.S. Vice-Consul.'"

It was at this meeting, at which Livitsky was also present, that the witness had been asked to make a "donation" to charity and "Born said I should give him $2,000 which he would give to the Vice-Consul to give to the Y.M.C.A. Born put them all out of the room, then came in alone and I gave him the $2,000 and I don't think the Y.M.C.A. ever got it."

Mr. Schuhl then questioned the witness and asked the nature of his business.

Witness:—I run a dispensary at 18 Seward Road.

Mr. Schuhl:—Do you sell any opium?

Witness:—What do you mean? If you talk like that I'll leave court.

Mr. Schuhl:—No. I guess you won't, but do you sell any opium?

Witness:—Of course not.

Mr. Schuhl:—With what banks do you do business?

Witness:—That's not your business. I'm here about my $12,000 and not to talk about my banks. There are so many bad people in Shanghai I don't think it's safe to tell.

Mr. Schuhl:—Well thank you for that, but with what banks do you do business?

Witness:—The Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank and the Ningpo Commercial Savings Bank.

Witness said he was friendly with a man named Ning and he had known Ning 10 years. Ning was a wealthy man and made his money in soap and steamships. Witness was sure he "was not bringing the case because Ning lost the money and is afraid to come and Ning is no gambler. He is a merchant."

High Class Men's Club

Witness wanted to open a "high class men's club where my friends could come and play mah-jongg and chit-chat." There was to be no gambling.

Mr. Schuhl:—Who are these friends? What are their names?

Witness:—They're all good friends and big men and I don't want their names in the case. It is not for you to ask about the club and my friends, but I want to get my $12,000 back.

Witness had met Born through Levitsky who had said that Born was a brother-in-law of Capt. Clarke, S.M.P., and witness was told "not to be afraid." A short time after the three came to call.

Mr. Schuhl:—What did he mean 'afraid'? What had you to be afraid of?

Witness:—He meant I might take them for burglars. They rushed into my house at 1623 Avenue Road and I was sick in bed with my leg. They came in through the church next door because I keep the front door locked and I might take them for robbers and shoot them.

Witness again insisted his club was to be a "high class establishment for my friends to come and chit-chat and I was going to conform to all the regulations. They promised to get me the licence."

Mr. Schuhl:—That was some club if you paid $12,000 to get the licence just to 'chit-chat'.

Witness:—Yes. That was going to be a fine club.

Gifts for Charity

Witness had previously given "much money" to charity and "gave the American Vice-Consul $2,000 for the Y.M.C.A. and Born $10,000 at a later date for charity also." He was sure the money was not in the nature of a bribe "but for charity and I sometimes gave charity $50, $10, and sometimes lots of small dollars."

Witness was shown a photographic reproduction of the bottom of the alleged licence he received from Born. It bore the seals of the U.S. Consulate-General and H.B.M. Supreme Court, which Mr. H. E. Stevens and Mr. C. E. Whitamore testified at a previous hearing "were undoubtedly genuine." Also the signatures of "G. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General," and "A. D. Blackburn," supposedly the signature of Mr. A. D. Blackburn, H.M. Vice-Consul.

The photograph was in two pieces, the bottom bearing the seals and signatures and the top headed "Diplomatic Corps."

Mr. Schuhl:—But this is in two pieces and the middle is out. Now I can't see whose name it was in. Why is the middle torn out?

Witness:—It was in my name. I tore the middle out because I didn't want to lose face by my friends seeing I had paid $12,000 for it. I was so mad I tore the middle out.

Mr. Schuhl:—Are you sure it wasn't in someone's else name?

Witness:—No it was in my name. The middle said 'This gives you permission to open a high class club.' I kept the bottom because Born might return and ask more money.

Mr. Schuhl then noticed a card on the lawyer's table bearing the inscription, "Dr. Cliege" and asked. "What is that?"

Letter from a Friend

Mr. Bryan:—(much laughter) That's a card from a friend of years and I have a letter about him to you also (producing letter). Here it is, 'Mr. F. J. Schuhl, Shanghai. This will introduce to you Dr. C. Cliege who is interested in mining in Mongolia, signed Edwin Mills, Peking.'

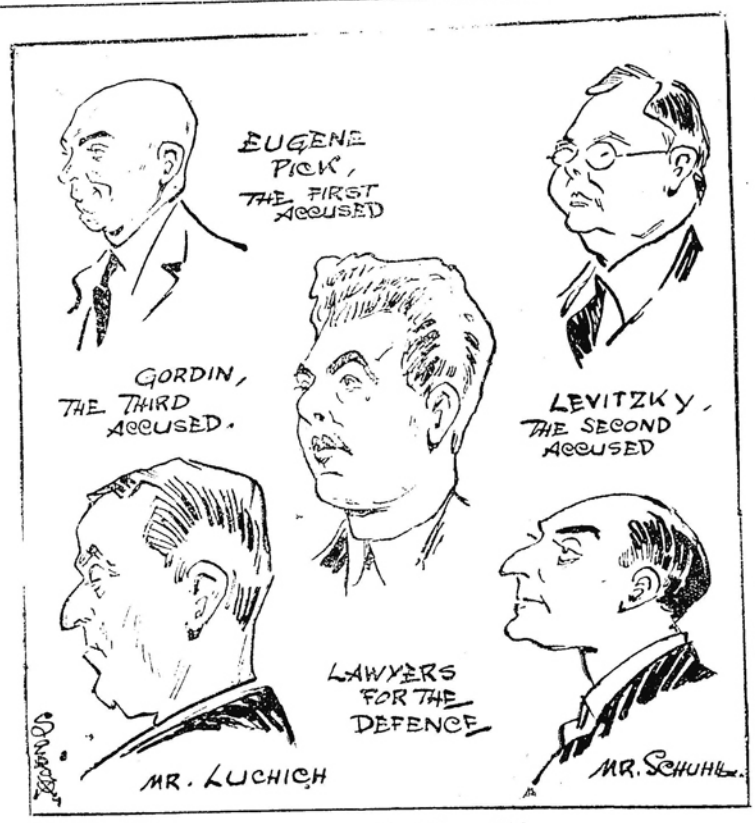
Mr. Schuhl:—Certainly, that's Mills' writing. I know him. He's a nice chap. Who is Dr. Cliege? (Continuous laughter.)

Mr. Bryan:—I'll soon tell you. The letter was found in Pick's room and the cards also.

Mr. Schuhl to witness:—This wasn't an arms deal was it? I don't understand why the middle is out of that diplomatic passport if you want to call it that.

Witness:—My leg is bad and I'm in bed. What do I want with arms and don't know anybody in the army.

At this point the case was remanded until June 14.



Figures in the Trial of Eugene Pick.

OBITUARY

Master Walter Nyland

It is with regret that we record the death of Master Walter Nyland, who died from hydrophobia on June 3 in the Isolation Hospital.

It is understood that about 12 days before, Walter, the eldest son of Mr. G. Nyland, managing director of the Park Garage, was bitten by a wonk dog. The seven-year old child enticed the dog into the front yard of the house on Dixwell Road, and began playing with it. The house boy noticed that the dog acted strangely and tried to drive it away. The animal bit him in the hand and later bit the youngster in the cheek. Both were treated by the Pasteur formula, but in spite of medical treatment, the child succumbed.

Mr. Nyland, it will be recalled, is one of the keenest members of the Special Police and a member of the Specials' Pistol team. Our sincere sympathy is extended to the father and the bereaved family.

The funeral took place on June 4 in the Hungjao cemetery. Father Jacquinot of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus officiated at the graveside where many relatives and friends had assembled to pay their last respects. Four schoolmates acted as pallbearers.

Beside the immediate family those sending floral tributes were: Walter's School, Chinese staff of the Park Garage, Mr. and Mrs. Beeman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cherry, Charles W. Corbaley and family, Jessie M. Campbell, W. Y. Ching, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Benton, Mr. J. Van, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Davey, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fernandez, B. Golding, Mrs. F. Holmes, C. F. Hyland, Mr. and Mrs. Hess and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jesus, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Jensen and Mr. and Mrs. Katz.

Others were Mr. and Mrs. P. Kirby, Maria L. M. d'Oliveira, Mr. and Mrs. N. Sullivan and family, Mrs. Rosario and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Rapanakis, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rapanakis, John Villas and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Whaley, H. B. Willmarth and Auntie Amelia.

Flowers were also sent by Nobuyuki Yoshioka, Peggy and Aloin Engstrom, Paul and Constance Farnham, Buster and Maud Beeman, Elfrieda, Nydia and Hilda de Garcia, Auntie May and Bunchie, Tommy and Rita Maud, Mana Adeliza and Nina, Uncle Hayler, Auntie Lettie and Winnie, J. B. Loucks and C. Sprague.

TRAGEDY IN FRENCH CONCESSION

Mr. E. H. Booth Found Dead in His House

A most distressing tragedy was enacted on June 5 in the French Concession when Mr. E. H. Booth, formerly employed by Messrs. Weeks & Co., was found dead in his home at 224 Rue Porte de L'Ouest after a determined and unfortunately successful attempt to end his life. He was found sitting on a chair over the kitchen gas stove with all taps turned on enveloped in a thick blanket. He had evidently been dead for some time when found.

Mrs. Booth had left the house at 7 p.m. to go into town to make some purchases and call on a friend, leaving her husband in the house with their three children who had been put to bed by the amah who was upstairs staying with them. The youngest child is only three weeks old and Mrs. Booth had only left her bed a day or two before.

She returned just before 9 o'clock and having some difficulty in entering the house at once made an inspection during which she found her husband bowed over the gas stove and quite dead. She raised an alarm and at once called Dr. Burton who arrived and endeavoured to revive the man, but all efforts at artificial respiration were fruitless.

Dr. Burton, finding the task hopeless, telephoned to the French police, who immediately attended the house and made the customary investigation. They then communicated with the International Settlement police who removed the body to the Public Mortuary in Range Road.

The family had booked passages for England and were to have left on the 25th instant in the N.Y.K. Kashima Maru.

Aftermath of Shell-Shock

Suicide by gas poisoning committed while temporarily insane was the verdict returned by Mr. A. J. Martin sitting as H.M. Coroner at the inquest on June 6.

Dr. T. M. Burton said he had known the deceased for more than two years, and he had never been in good health during that time. He was an ex-army man and was suffering from shell-shock. He was also suffering from asthma, and after he had lost his position, witness noticed a relapse due to the shell-shock. Booth was morbid and neurasthenic, and witness had arranged with United Services Association to send him and his family home.

Witness could certify death was due to poisoning by gas. There was nothing to indicate that Booth had met his death through foul play.

THE Shanghai-Paoshan Stamp Tax Bureau has ordered the various theatres and amusement houses to attach revenue stamps to the admission tickets which they issue.

THE long-distance telephone between Shanghai and Woosung having been completed, service was formally opened to the public on June 4. A charge of 30 cents is being made for each five minutes' conversation.

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THE KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE

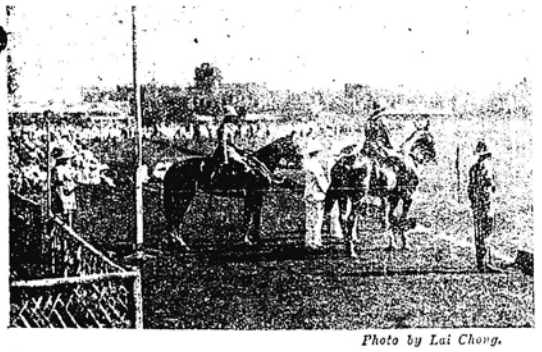

Photo by Lai Chong.

The Saluting Base.

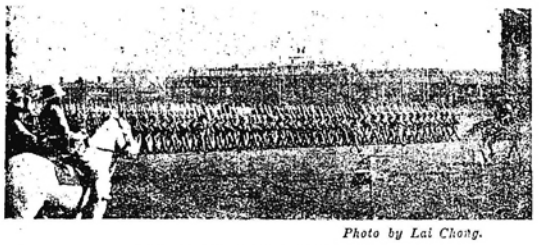

Photo by Lai Chong.

The March-Past of the Troops.

Photo Joseffo Studio.

Brigadier Borrett who commanded.

LOCAL CELEBRATION OF THE KING'S BIRTHDAY

Impressive Naval and Military Parade Held on the Race Course: Royal Standard Hoisted in Honour of the Event: Largely Attended Receptions Later

Under glorious sunshine and before a vast crowd of spectators, with children predominating, one of the most impressive parades that has been held in Shanghai took place yesterday morning. The parade this year was different from that of preceding years in many details, and it is the first time that Shanghai has seen the Royal Standard flying on the saluting base.

The Polo Ground was thronged with spectators long before the official hour, and there were so many there, that the line continued round to the north end of the ground. The enclosure was reserved for official guests only, the Consular body, members of the Municipal Council and senior officers and their families.

The Troops Take Post

Well before the appointed hour the long lines of troops started taking up their positions on parade. The Navy was, unfortunately, only represented by a small contingent due to none of the bigger ships being in port. They moved in quietly to the right of the line. Then, with their bands playing and colours uncased, the 1st Battalion The Norfolk Regiment and the 2nd Battalion The Wiltshire Regiment moved from the Race Club on to the grass course to their positions in line. The marching was excellent, and the quick way they formed up on their line was singularly impressive.

It was unfortunate that the Polo Ground was too short to accommodate these two regiments in line, and The Wiltshire Regiment had to swing part of their battalion to a line nearly at right angles to the main line. However, the spectators obtained a good view of both the regiments.

The second line consisted of the Shanghai Light Horse, placed on the extreme right. Then came a detachment of the R.A.S.C., and another of the R.A.M.C. Then three units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, each supplying detachments of 20 files, "A" Co., the Shanghai Scottish, and the Armoured Cars, nine in number with the car personnel only, and on the left of the second line came a detachment of the Sikh Company, S.M.P., consisting of 30 files.

The S.V.C. contributed one more unit to the parade, but which did not appear on the ground itself, and this was the Field Artillery Battery who took up position on the Race Course by the Loongfei gate, and fired a salute of 21 guns interspersed with the *feu de joie*. A word of praise must be given to this unit for their timing and drill, as guns fired at 15 seconds interval and doing it well cannot be accomplished without considerable practice.

Salute to the Brigadier

At eight o'clock sharp Lieut.-Colonel Barker, O.B.E., 2nd Battalion The Wiltshire Regiment—who commanded the parade until Brigadier Borrett took over the command after the march past—called the parade to attention. As the Brigadier came on the ground, the troops came to the general salute. The "present arms" was beautifully timed, due to careful rehearsal. After taking the salute, the Brigadier accompanied by Colonel Barker and staff, rode down the line inspecting all the units. Then, contrary to last year's drill, the parade was given the order to march past before the *feu de joie*.

The wheels of The Norfolk Regiment and The Wiltshire Regiment taking up position preparatory to marching past, were both carried out at the double, and the massed troops with their fixed bayonets went through this difficult manœuvre quickly and in a most impressive way.

When the units were formed up in column on the saluting line the march past commenced, with the detachment of the Royal Navy leading and the massed bands of the two regiments in front of the saluting base. The Navy marched past to the tune of "Hearts of Oak." Then came the Norfolk Regiment in column of companies, and the bands playing "Rule Britannia." The alignment of each company as they marched past the saluting base was perfect, each with a 50-file front.

The Wiltshire Regiment came next, and the massed bands broke into "Blue Bonnets." Their march past was as perfect as The Norfolk Regiment's, which we think would be hard to equal on any parade. Then came detachments of the smaller units, which after the 50-file fronts of the regiments, naturally looked small, but their marching was good. The R.A.S.C., led, the bands playing their march past "Wait for the Wagon," followed by the R.A.M.C. the bands breaking in to the tune of "Their bright smile haunts me still."

Then came the detachments of the Volunteer Corps to the tune of "I'm ninety-five," the march past tune adopted by Colonel Gorden during his command. The Light Horse marched past well, while their ponies were on their best behaviour. "A" Company followed, and after them came the Shanghai Scottish. Both these units were not up to strength but the men on parade held themselves smartly and marched well. The Armoured Cars followed in column of three cars abreast. They passed the saluting base well, and spectators are always interested in the swing and dip of the gun salute of these awe inspiring cars.

The Sikh detachment brought forth considerable applause, and Shanghai has every reason to be proud of these men with their years of service behind them.

Royal Standard Hoisted

The regiments and detachments then formed on their original lines, and the Brigadier took over command of the parade. As he and his staff took their post in the centre of the saluting line, the Union Jack which had been flying on the flagstaff, was hauled down and the Royal Standard was hoisted—as we have remarked, for the first time in Shanghai.

The Brigadier then gave the order to the troops to fire the *feu de joie*. Promptly on this order, the first gun of the battery started and led the salute of 21 guns. Seven guns were fired at 15 seconds interval, and then the first *feu de joie*. The bands then played the first half of the National Anthem. Then came the second seven guns followed by the second *feu de joie* and the second half of the National Anthem. Again, in perfect time, came the last seven guns from the Battery and the last round of the *feu de joie* followed by the whole of the National Anthem.

A word of praise to the troops who fired the *feu de joie* must have been on all spectators' lips as it really was magnificently done and the ripple of fire from the rifles was followed with marked interest by all eyes from the stands. The parade then fixed bayonets, and gave the royal salute. The National Anthem was then played and the colours of the Regiments lowered. This was followed by three cheers for His Majesty the King.

The parade then dispersed after the Royal Standard had been hauled down.

Any description or praise of the parade would be quite incomplete without reference to the massed bands of the Norfolk and Wiltshire Regiments, and when one says that they did all that massed bands should do, which is a great deal more than strikes the eye of the ordinary spectator, and that they furthermore did it beautifully, one is only giving them a portion of the praise that is their due.

Reception at the Consulate

A very representative gathering was at the King's birthday reception at H. M. Consulate-General yesterday. From 11.30 a.m. for an hour there was a constant stream of visitors, including representatives of all the local consulates, the consuls and consuls-general with members of their staffs, and Chinese officials. Among the latter were Mr. Hsu Mo-h, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. T. W. Kwok, his secretary, Mr. O. K. Yui, representing the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, and Mr. Kuangson Wong, representing the Superintendent of Customs. Many prominent Chinese who would otherwise have attended were absent in Nanking owing to the ceremonies following the state burial of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Others present included members of the Municipal Council, officers of all the warships in port, the presidents of the national societies, and many well-known businessmen. Representatives from the foreign military forces stationed here were also in attendance.

At noon the toast of the King's health was honoured by all present. The toast was proposed by the Consul-General, Mr. C. F. Garstin. There were no speeches, the little ceremony thereby gaining rather than losing in force.

The Zero Club

Members of the Zero Club entertained their friends at noon, when there was a very large attendance, including members of the consular body and naval and military officers. The loyal toast, proposed by the chairman of the club, Mr. N. L. Sparke, was enthusiastically honoured.

ROYAL ENGINEERS DINNER

Gathering of Present and Past Members of the Corps

The first annual dinner of officers and ex-officers of the Royal Engineers residing in Shanghai was given on May 31 at the Shanghai Club, when there was a gathering of 32.

The chair was occupied by Lt.-Col. L. E. Barnes, Commander of the Royal Engineers in the Shanghai Area, who in his speech traced the history of the unit from the "Ordnance Trains" of Marlborough's day to the present time. He said the present dinner was given in conjunction with the annual affair given in London and he was anxious that it should become a yearly custom. (Hear, hear).

A special guest of the evening was Col. R. B. Skinner, Chief Engineer of the China Command who came up from Hongkong for the dinner and who made a brief speech in which he stressed the importance of the R. E.'s holding a dinner each year and further cementing the friendships between officers of the unit.

The toast of "The King" was proposed by Mr. L. P. Ridgway, a former Major in the Engineers, and music was furnished by a detachment to the band of the 1st Battn. The Norfolk Regt. through the kindness of Lt.-Col. Daunt and the officers. A most enjoyable evening was spent.

CHINA PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

The Chinese View of the Camera Art

The China Photographic Society's exhibition in the Sassoon Building was a very small affair but interesting from the point of view of the foreigner who is anxious to discover the purely Chinese idea of good photography. The chief impression we carried away was that very little attention had been paid to actual excellence of photography, even making full allowance for the modern tendency to attain softness and mellow effects by transgressing the usual rules of focus, we must express our decided opinion that the great majority of the exhibits were distinctly out of focus and far too blurred to be characterized as good photographs. In such manner are quite a number of delightful scenes ruined, depth and distance entirely lost. Nevertheless, the subjects chosen were in themselves attractive: some for their very unusualness, others for their picturesque appeal.

Natural Views and Otherwise

"Fisherman," a really beautiful study with clear water-reflections, by Mr. C. L. Chen, and a Chinese baby clasping a huge melon and foliage by Mr. C. Y. Woo are both excellent, being natural in pose and appealing in execution and subject-matter. Mr. C. Y. Woo also exhibits a rather faint negative of a moon moth (which, through error has been classified as "Butterfly" and one really artistic picture "Before the Rain," tall trees swaying against a gusty sky. "Returning home at Sunset" by Mr. L. L. Ling would be better if printed slightly less dark, but nevertheless the sense of weariness after a hard day's toil is well depicted by the slow-moving boat up the darkening creek.

One delightfully clear little view of two ducks swimming among reeds with sunlight on the water and caught in the tips of the rushes is by Mr. Y. M. Sung. Mr. T. T. Ling exhibits a rainy-day scene taken from above, looking down on North Szechuen Road. Mr. N. G. Chiu's "Butterfly on Roses" is a clear minute study, while Mr. T. Chao has "Bananas" and Mr. T. Y. Yiu "Apricot Blossom" and Mr. C. T. Chang winner of the third prize "Lily."

Two Quaint Pictures

The back view of three little Chinese children returning home from school by Mr. C. K. Yui is quaint, as is Mr. C. H. Siao's conception of "Dragon's Saliva," a hand holding a bowl under the dripping jaws of a stone dragon's head. The first prize goes to Mr. S. P. Teng for a chick regarding an egg shell from which he could not possibly have recently emerged, and the second to Mr. Y. M. Ling for a very badly focussed and timed study of mules. Mr. C. H. Woo's view which won him fourth prize is well grouped, but somewhat similar in treatment and selection to a score of other exhibits.

AMERICAN GUNBOAT AGROUND

Yangtze Patrol Leader Luzon Damaged at Woosung

The U.S.S. Luzon, flagship of the U.S. Yangtze Patrol, is almost high and dry on the Woosung breakwater.

The man-of-war, with Rear Admiral Thomas Craven on board, was approaching Woosung with a view to making her berth in the Whangpoo when she struck the breakwater during high water, subsequently becoming firmly ensconced thereon.

The vessel has sustained considerable damage to her bow and other men-of-war are standing by and rendering such assistance as is deemed necessary and practicable.

The U.S.Ss. Helen, Oahu, and Luzon had been engaged in target practice and were returning to Shanghai. Fog had been encountered during most of the journey in from sea and on approaching the breakwater the other vessels were clear but the Luzon failed to negotiate the steamer lane and came to rest on the abutment.

A proclamation has been issued by the Shanghai District Magistrate forbidding landlords to increase their rentals without good reason.

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GETTING THE DERBY RESULT

What Happens in Cable Office During Speed Test

Shanghai is well acquainted with the speed records which have been made in the past few years by the Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co. and its associates in getting the result of the Derby to different parts of the world. One does not count this achievement in terms of commercial counters—although there is no doubt of the interest the result has to people all the world over—but the speed test must be regarded as of immense value as showing how the transmission of messages can be hastened. When a few years ago the result of the race reached Shanghai between two and three minutes after it had finished, the telegraph company received the warmest congratulations on what was considered a wonderful achievement. So it was, for the message had to be relayed through several different stations, after having been telephoned to London from the race course. That time has been greatly reduced in the intervening years, largely because the relaying system is being done away with, instead of which the current is now merely reinforced at the different stations, allowing the original message to proceed without interruption to its destination. This is not yet actually the case as between London and Shanghai for the message has still to be relayed at Singapore, but possibly by next year this will no longer be necessary, and even this year's new record will be broken.

In the Local Office

The scene in the telegraph office when the message is being awaited is of extreme interest. It is hardly necessary to state that the method adopted to get the result aimed at is to clear the wires of all other messages, this being done several minutes before the race commences For the information of the uninitiated it should be explained that messages reach the local office through a receiving machine furnished with a pen which writes the Morse code in a continuous line—no dots and dashes, but something which faintly resembles the contour of a mountain range. An apparently endless ribbon of paper passes through the machine, coming into the hands of a clerk who pastes it up in sheets.

When the line is cleared the pen in the receiving instrument carries on in a straight line, but after some 15 seconds have elapsed it commences work again, putting down a few letters represented in the contours aforementioned. The foreigner in charge mentions that these are "c.m.g.", the abbreviation for "coming," and the tyro expects to hear the result of the Derby within the next few seconds. But not so: the pen has again resumed its work on the straight line, but in another ten or 15 seconds it again makes another signal—once more the "c.m.g." A few yards of ribbon are reeled off in this manner, the line always punctuated by the "c.m.g.", the reason for its repetition being to show the man at the receiving end of the line that everything's in order.

The Result Arrives

Now developments commence Watches carefully synchronized with Siccawei record the time as 10 hours, 9 minutes, and 25 seconds, and the foreigner watching the instrument casually mentions, "They're off." Actually they were probably off something like a minute prior to this, but at the London end they take no chances about false starts and so forth. The excitement has now commenced in dead earnest, and then at 10 hours, 11 minutes, 15 seconds, the man in charge reads off the letters "T-r-i-g-o," following it up with Walter Gay and Brienz. Having in mind Mr. Jinks, Cragedour, Hunter's Moon and so forth it is just a little difficult to grasp what it is all about, but there it is, and while the untrained observer is still speculating as to what has happened, a Chinese typist has rattled the message off and it is on its way to Reuters. The test has been completed, and the telegraph line may now get on with their ordinary work of handmaiden to the commerce of the world.

It will have been seen that from the moment Shanghai was informed that the race had commenced until the result was known only 1 min. 40 sec. had elapsed, while actually the time of the race was 2 min. 36⅘ sec. What of course happened was that the preliminary signal of the start was merely a warning, given when the race had got well under way, and was in no way connected with the actual test.

The Time Taken

The time taken to secure the result of the Derby in Shanghai was 25 seconds. It is of interest to know that the result was received over the Eastern and associated companies' cables system in the countries enumerated below, in the following times, direct from the Epsom Race Course.

Egypt	5	sec.
South Africa	5	"
India	5	"
Strait Settlements ..	5	"
Australia	20	"
New Zealand	25	"
China	25	"
South America	8	"

ANOTHER COLLISION IN YANGTZE

Ocean Vessels Crash in Fog: Considerable Damage

Yet another serious collision has taken place in the Yangtze estuary, not far from the entrance to the Whangpoo, between two large ocean going vessels both of which sustained very considerable damage. The cost of immediate repairs accessitated will in all probability exceed £5,000. Indeed, it is thought that the whole bow of one steamer will have to be rebuilt. The steamers involved are the Siemers str. Kersten Miles, 10,000 tons, and the Barber Line str. Taiyang, 8,800 tons. The former flies the German flag and the latter the Danish.

The str. Taiyang cleared this port on June 5 to sail for Manila en route to New York via ports and had reached a spot in the vicinity of the Tungsha lightship in the Yangtze estuary. The str. Karsten Miles left Portland, Oregon, on May 8 for Shanghai direct and after encountering exceptionally heavy weather she arrived at the entrance to Shanghai at 6 p.m. on June 5. She had on board 5,740,000 ft. of timber—Douglas fir—and the Taiyang was almost empty having discharged most of her cargo at Shanghai.

Dense fog was present when the vessels approached each other at about 10 o'clock at night near the lightship and the collision occurred within one minute of sighting, the manœuvres attempted by both vessels proving entirely ineffective.

Steamer's Stem Crushed in

Both vessels were following the usual course at slow speed periodically sounding the recognized signals in foggy weather when the Taiyang was observed towering up on the Karsten Miles' port bow. Both vessels endeavoured to ease way and went full speed astern but the manœuvres were abortive and the Karsten Miles crashed bow on to the port bow of the Taiyang smashing and buckling plates above and below the water line. The Karsten Miles sheered off after the first impact but the current brought the two vessels together again and this time the stem of the German vessel struck the Taiyang amidships smashing many plates and upper structures and causing damage below the water line.

SALE OF LOCAL DOCK PROPERTY

We learn from the directors of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd. that they have just sold a piece of their lower dock property measuring about 50 mow to one of the local companies.

It is understood that the property, which is on the Pootung side of the river, joins the holdings of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. No information is available as to the intention of the A.P.C. in its utilization.

HOW A LOCAL STRIKE COMMENCED

Chinese Newspaper Version of Affair and the Facts

Some 400 workers are idle as the result of trouble which broke out in the Pootung factory of the British Cigarette Co. on June 4, according to reports appearing in the Chinese press.

The "facts," as given in the Chinese papers, are as follow:—

At 10 a.m., a worker was found spitting on the ground in breach of the company's regulations and, for this, he was given immediate notice of dismissal by a foreign officer. As a result, some 400 of his comrades struck work at 1 p.m.

Whilst negotiations were being conducted with the factory management, another worker was found to have concealed on his person four cigarettes. The watchman who discovered this theft insisted on bringing him before the management for punishment, but the 400 workers, who had remained on the premises after suspending work, went to the man's assistance and a conflict arose.

Seeing that he was outnumbered, the watchman blew his police whistle and brought a score of other watchmen to the scene. The latter were armed with iron clubs and did not hesitate in making use of them, with the result that two of the workers and a watchman were badly injured.

Chinese police had, by this time, arrived and they succeeded in getting the injured men to hospital. No arrests were made.

Interviewed in connection with the matter, Mr. W. A. N. Heygate informed a representative of the "North-China Daily News" that there was still a deadlock in one of the mills but the other was working smoothly.

Mr. Heygate mentioned that the Chinese press erred somewhat in their reports. In the first place, a boy was discovered spitting by the foreign assistant manager and for this he was discharged. The labour union demanded that he should be taken back but the management could not and would not accede.

Whilst the labour union was conducting negotiations with the management, a coolie came up with some cigarettes and a watchman, whose duty it was to prevent cigarette stealing, took possession of them. His friends, several hundred in number, then set upon the watchman and caused injury to him.

WEDDINGS

Huxley-Saritcheff

A popular wedding took place on June 1 in Holy Trinity Cathedral when Miss Helen Saritcheff, daughter of General Saritcheff, late of the Imperial Russian Army, and Mrs. Saritcheff of Harbin, was married to Mr. John Huxley, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Huxley of Portsmouth, England. Dean Trivett officiated. The civil ceremony took place in the morning at H. M. Consulate-General.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. G. C. Nazer, wore a charming gown of white lace made in eleven naviout frills bound with white georgette. A Berthe collar caught with a bunch of orange blossom gave the dress a youthful effect, while orange blossoms also held in place the long wedding veil.

Mrs. N. Richter, sister of the bride, acted as matron of honour and wore a dress of silk net in a delightful shade of pink, the style following that of the bride's gown.

The best man at the wedding was Mr. H. J. Faers, and Messrs. D. B. Sinclair and R. C. Johnson undertook the duties of ushers.

Following the service a reception was held at the French Club, which was attended by many friends, who congratulated the bride and bridegroom before they left to spend their honeymoon in Japan and Tsingtao.

The bride's going away dress was a jumper suit of fashionable yellow trimmed with blue and yellow embroidery, finished with a blue belt. All the costumes described were made and designed by Mme. Greenhouse.

Lempert—Stefanovskia

The marriage, according to the Russian orthodox ceremony, was solemnized on June 2 of Dr. A. A. Lempert and Miss E. G. Stefanovskia, at the Russian Church on Avenue Joffre.

Attending the bridegroom were Messrs. L. Y. Arnoldoff, editor of the Shanghai "Zaria," A. V. Grosse, and Eric Crone, while among the bride's friends present were the Misses Vera Rachkovskia and Natalia Perekrestoff.

It is understood that the newly married couple will live in the Clements Apartments.

PERSONAL NOTES

M. Mark L. Moody has left for the United States.

CHAPLAIN the Rev. J. C. Waters, M.A., has been appointed to H.M.S. Kent.

MR. C. E. Peacock has arrived from Home and has gone on to Hankow.

MR. J. B. Walter of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Ipoh, has been transferred to Shanghai.

MR. J. F. Macgregor has returned to Shanghai, having travelled from England by Siberia.

MR. F. Hussey Freke of the Salt Gabelle has returned to Shanghai after a prolonged visit to the interior.

MR. John A. Moller has left for America to spend the summer with his family in California and expects to return early in October.

MR. W. R. Connor Green, second secretary in the British diplomatic service, who was in Peking from 1925 to 1928, is returning to the Far East in September next, and it is understood that he will be posted to the British Embassy at Tokyo.

NEWS has been received of the engagement of Miss Louise B. Wilson, formerly of the staff of the "North-China Daily News," to Mr. John Edes, who was in the Signal Corps in the Shanghai British Defence Force in 1927. Miss Wilson is at present in Paris, but is going to London shortly, where the wedding is expected to take place next month.

MR. H. C. Lubeck, his eldest son Mr. C. G. Lubeck, and two of his daughters, Mrs. A. M. Oliveira and Miss F. Lubeck, have left Shanghai. The Messrs. Lubeck and Mrs. Oliveira will be away from Shanghai for a short holiday in California, while Miss F. Lubeck, who will accompany them as far as San Francisco, will spend eight months' leave in Europe.

IN connection with life-saving from drowning the Royal Humane Society of England has just awarded its vellum to Cyril G. Edwards, 30, missionary, of the China Inland Mission Boys' School, Chefoo, who saved Kiyoshi Imano, 23, a Japanese, who in an attempt at suicide threw himself from the str. Kyodo Maru 21 when on the voyage from Dairen to Chefoo.

MR. C. E. Gauss, the U.S. Consul-General, at Tientsin has been promoted to the first grade of the Consular Service.

SUB.-LIEUT. A. D. Lenox-Conyngham has been appointed to H.M.S. Suffolk, and Cd. Engr. S. S. Wynne to H. M. S. Marazion.

MR. George A. Fitch, the general secretary of the Foreign Y.M.C.A., and Mrs. Fitch are leaving on June 21 for a visit of eight months to the United States.

MR. A. H. F. Edwardes, former Inspector-General of the Chinese Customs service, and Mrs. Edwardes have acquired a home at The Parsonage, East Farleigh, Kent.

THE engagement is announced of Leila, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Strachan Clarke, 6 Chesham Place, S. W., London, and Walter Fiddes-Wilson, of Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

MR. John R. Putnam, the American Consul at Amoy, China, and Mrs. Putnam announce the engagement of their daughter, Doanda Risley, to Lieutenant Commander Charles Julian Wheeler, United States Navy, Aide and Flag Lieutenant to the Commander in Chief, United States Asiatic Fleet. The wedding will take place in the American Consular residence at Amoy on June 20 next.

WRITING from Boor's Hill, Oxford, Mr. John Masefield addressed the following query to the "Japan Chronicle":—I am writing the story of the four-masted steel barque, Wanderer (1891-1907), built and owned by Messrs. W. H. Potter & Co., of Liverpool. May I ask any of your readers who have information, log-books, sheets, abstract logs, photographs, drawings or memories of this ship, or photographs of officers and men who sailed in her, to be so kind as to let me see and copy their material?

Miss Gladys Bulger of the U.S. Department of Commerce, who has been spending a holiday in America, and Mr. William P. Hunt, Vice-President of Messrs. L. Everett Inc., who has completed a business trip to Japan, have returned to Shanghai. Among other arrivals were Mr. J. V. Murray, who comes here as special representative in the Far East of the Texas Co., and Mr. Alexander MacNeur, of the passenger department of the Dollar Steamship Line in San Francisco, who is taking up duties in the local office.

THE THREE-TRIAL SYSTEM

Bar Association's Demand for Introduction

The Shanghai Chinese Bar Association is demanding that the three-trial system shall be introduced in the Shanghai Provisional Court without delay and, in this connection, has addressed the following letter to the President of the Court, Dr. Ho Shih-tsung:—

"Since the Shanghai Provisional Court decided to introduce the three-trial system, a system which prevails in every other law court of China, numerous notices of appeal for third trials have been given, especially in civil cases.

"Up to the present time, however, the three-trial system has, for various reasons, not been enforced, thus greatly affecting the interests of the complainants, especially in cases involving loans.

"In such cases, once notice of appeal is given by the debtor after judgment has been given in the second trial, judgments cannot be executed in accordance with the law, thus affecting the interests of the creditor, especially if no properties of the debtor can be detained or if the debtor escapes or dies.

"With a view to protecting the interests of creditors, the Bar Association desires to request you in future to release defendants on bail or detain them in accordance with the civil law as a remedial measure prior to the enforcement of the three-trial system, and to enforce the system without delay."

Protection of Citizens

Whilst not connected with this subject, the following item from the Chinese press is worth reading:—

The Shanghai District Government has received the following instructions from the National Government:—

"Due protection is accorded by the various foreign governments to the personal rights of their citizens. During this period of political tutelage in China, it is necessary that the foundations of the judicial administration should be properly established.

"Within the jurisdiction of the Republic of China, no individual or public organization shall be permitted to encroach upon or trample on the freedom or the properties of others. Those who ignore this mandate will be dealt with to the full extent of the law."

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CORRESPONDENCE

SUN YAT-SEN: MAN OF DESTINY

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Are some men's lives controlled by an inscrutable predestination? Are there immutable workings, day by day, step by step, through weal and woe, which carry them to that particular place on the world's stage, which they were fated from the very beginning to hold and occupy?

Some such questioning involuntarily arises in the mind when one contemplates the life story of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the nation's hero—and almost its god—whose burial in Nanking is taking place in an atmosphere of multiplied glory and universal mourning transcending the obsequies of the greatest emperor or prince in China's long-lived history.

Who, least of all the man himself, would have dreamt of this culmination, would have dreamt of the extraordinary and enigmatical career which was to emerge, when, on a gloomy October afternoon in London, 33 years ago, the life of one Sun Wen—a political refugee with the status of a licentiate of medicine—was saved to China through the steadfast loyalty of two English friends, and, it may be added, through the stern inflexibility of British justice?

That fateful episode the late Dr. Sun himself committed to indelible record, and it is fitting this day to retell in his own words the dramatic account of his release from sure torture and death:

> "It was not an imposing party that proceeded to the Chinese Legation that Friday afternoon in October; but one member of it, the venerable old messenger from the Foreign Office, had a small note concealed in the depths of his great-coat pocket that seemed to bear great weight. It must have been short and to the point, for it took Macartney [Sir Halliday Macartney, Counsellor of the Chinese Legation] but two or three seconds to master its contents. Short it may have been, but it bore the sweet message of freedom for me, and an escape from death...."

On such threads does history hang; and to-day Sun Yat-sen—Man of Destiny—passes to glorious internment and receives solemn homage as the saviour of his country.

I am, etc.,
H.A.T.

Shanghai, May 31, 1929.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—We should feel all gratitude for Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of the Chinese Republic. It may be true that we common people are no happier now—nay perhaps far otherwise—than in the days of the Manchu Emperor. It may be true that the Republic is a mere name, that freedom and equality are out of the question, and that, however earnestly we may pray for peace and unity, civil war and dissension is still the order of the day. All this may be true and yet our great men in Nanking must have it that universal and unbounded homage be paid to the remains of Dr. Sun, as a token of our gratitude. China is poor; Chinese people in the famine districts are starving by hundreds every day; but millions of dollars must be spent for the building of Chun San Mausoleum—compared with which the princely tomb of the first Emperor of Ming is reduced to insignificance; and then more millions for the unprecedented funeral ceremony, for the conduct of which has been built amidst the tears of the poor inhabitants, the great Chun San Road.

Wonderful achievements these, Chun San Mausoleum and Chun San Road! How splendid; But we Chinese have always put the people first in importance, followed by territory and ending with the king. No decent king in China would have ruined his people by building costly monuments for himself. Were Dr. Sun living to-day, I feel sure he too, would not view with approval the enormous expenses thus incurred on his behalf and at the expense of the people.

I dare say frankly that the gratitude of the Chinese people for Dr. Sun's memories is more apparent than real. This is especially so, because the socalled faithful followers of Dr. Sun have been doing nothing but quarrel and fight among themselves.

If our leaders really honoured Dr. Sun's memory, they should have spent all this money to help the poor suffering masses of China. They should stop military preparations, decrease our taxes, and reform our government to make it honest and efficient. These measures would truly do honour to the memory of Dr. Sun, but the mere building of a road and a mausoleum, however splendid, means nothing at all.

I am, etc.,
F. D. Z.

Shanghai, May 30, 1929.

MR. POWELL AND THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In view of the fact that a number of persons in Shanghai of the type of Bruce Lockhart, "John England," etc., appear to be worried over the fact that the writer is Shanghai correspondent for the "Manchester Guardian," it might be of interest to them and possibly others that the correspondenceship for the "Guardian" came to me unsolicited in 1923, and I have carried on with them since that time. I send both mail articles and cables.

In 1927 when Mr. Arthur Ransome, staff correspondent for the "Guardian" and one of the best known writers in England, was in China investigating conditions, I told him there had been some local criticism of the fact that the writer was correspondent for the "Guardian" and asked his advice. Mr. Ransome's reply to this was, "What the 'Manchester Guardian' is interested in, in China, is the truth regarding what is happening. When anything of importance happens in China and everybody is excited and exaggerated reports and rumours are being sent out, you send the actual facts regarding the incident. That is what the 'Guardian' wants."

The writer has tried to do just this, not only in the 'Guardian,' but in articles contributed to other publications both in the Far East and abroad. I realize, of course, that it is often difficult to get at the "truth" regarding happenings in China, particularly where conflicting foreign and Chinese interests are involved, but I believe that anyone who would take the trouble to check over the dozens of cables and articles which the writer has sent to the "Guardian," that he would find that the actual facts have been presented, at least so far as they were obtainable at the time the articles were written.

I often wonder whether the "John Englands" in China ever read the 'Guardian' or other serious publications in England which give a real insight into public opinion of Great Britain regarding China. If they did, they would not contribute such nonsensical letters to the N.-C.D.N.

I am, etc.,
J. B. POWELL.

Shanghai, May 31, 1929.

***If Mr. Powell will indeed send the facts about China to the 'Guardian" nobody will ask for anything better.—ED.

GIVE BUILDINGS A CHANCE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I ask leave to appeal to the civic sense of the citizens of Shanghai through the medium of your paper.

Chinese buildings are rare enough in all conscience here in Shanghai. Yet that extremely interesting and charming example of temple architecture at Bubbling Well—situated though it is on a splendid site—is completely hidden by advertisement posters.

This barren and uninteresting square can be tremendously improved by the inclusion of these picturesque roofs and gables.

Shanghai with the exception of the Bund is pathetic. Miles of uninteresting streets, dreary in the extreme, are made worse by great ugly posters shutting out what beautiful buildings we have.

Let us start by pulling down the boarding at Bubbling Well.

I am, etc.,
CITIZEN.

Shanghai, June 2, 1929.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the more civilized parts of America and Great Britain Societies have been formed for the preservation of the landscape and for the protection of cities from the defacement of hideous advertising in all its forms.

It may be too much to expect the formation of such a society in Shanghai, and after all it should not be necessary. Public opinion here is fairly powerful and could easily make itself felt both through the Municipal Council, and by appealing to individuals and firms concerned with advertising, to spare us the blatant horrors, which even night cannot hide, now lining most of our pleasantest roads.

No doubt this form of advertising is very cheap, as it only entails the erection of a tin surface and the services of a Chinese painter; but this is all the more reason for its discontinuance. Passers-by in motor cars and buses can only be conscious of a medley of colour in a kind of picture frame that does not belong there; while the same pedestrians and riesha passengers pass the same signs every day, so that their appeal must necessarily be limited.

Advertising has come to stay, and rightly so. This is a protest against one of the very objectionable forms it takes, and one that is likely to defeat the purpose intended.

I am, etc.,
HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

Shanghai, June 5, 1929.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I append a list of charity disbursements for the first half of this year amounting to the sum of $104,750.09. This has been obtained by race meetings on the Shanghai race course this spring, and the Stewards extend their best thanks to all who have helped to make these race meetings successful and thus provided the charity funds referred to. The Stewards hope the allocations meet with the favour of all interested.

Cheques will be forwarded to the treasurers of charity funds etc., named as soon as possible.

CHARITY DISBURSEMENT
1st Half 1929

		$
Union Jack Club		6,000.00
Union Jack Club (New Year Race Meeting, already paid)		5,199.00
King's Daughters' Society		2,000.00
King's Daughters' Society (New Year Race Meeting, already paid)		5,198.99
Shai Hebrew Relief Society and Shelter House		750.00
Jewish Ladies Benevolent Society		1,125.00
Shanghai Ladies Benevolent Society		1,125.00
Portuguese Ladies Benevolent Society		1,125.00
Portuguese Ladies Association		250.00
St. Joseph's Benevolent Society		225.00
American Civil Relief Committee		750.00
Polish Committee, Shanghai		750.00
Societa degli Italiani in Cina		350.00
Norwegian Benevolent Society		350.00
German Benevolent Society		350.00
Danish Benevolent Society		350.00
Swedish Benevolent Society		350.00
Spanish Benevolent Society		225.00
Netherlands Benevolent Soc.		350.00
Belgian Benevolent Society		350.00
Czecho-Slovak Benevolent Soc.		350.00
Austrian Benevolent Society		150.00
Finnish Benevolent Society		225.00
French Benevolent Society		350.00
Hungarian Relief Society		150.00
Estonian Relief Society		150.00
Latvian Association		225.00
Hellenic Communal Benevolent Association		150.00
Russian Charities:—		
Relief for Poor Russian Children at F. M. School	200.00	
Home and Soup Kitchen	200.00	
Union of Russian Military Invalids	200.00	
First Russian School	200.00	
Union of Russian Army and Navy Men	1,000.00	
Russian Orthodox Confraternity	1,000.00	
Russian Benevolent Society (Bary's)	750.00	
Russian Relief Society (Grosche's)	750.00	
Cossacks Union	350.00	
Home for Indigent Russian Refugees	750.00	5,400.00
Foreign Women's Home		1,125.00
British Women's Association-Headquarters		1,125.00
British Women's Association-Social Service Board		1,125.00
American Women's Club, Civic Department		1,125.00
Society of St. Vincent de Paul		500.00
Shanghai Charity League		250.00
Lester Hospital for Chinese		1,500.00
Lester Hospital for Chinese (New Year Race Meeting, already paid)		5,199.00
Shanghai General Hospital, Charity Ward		750.00
St. Luke's Hospital		1,500.00
Chinese Red Cross Society		750.00
Chinese Hospital for Infectious Diseases		200.00
Emergency Hospital for Chinese		200.00
Charing Cross Hospital		750.00
Ningpo Hospital of Shanghai		250.00
Institution for Chinese Blind		1,500.00
Hanbury Institute		1,125.00
Madame Dietrich's Orphanage		750.00
Dr. Barnardo's Homes		350.00
Foreign Y.W.C.A.		350.00
United Services Association		350.00
Mission to Seamen, Shanghai		1,500.00
Mission to Ricsha Men		750.00
Shanghai Sikh Police Gurdwara		350.00
Distributed to various Military and Naval Comdrs.		15,500.00
Salvation Army (Defence Force)		750.00
Y.M.C.A. (Defence Force)		750.00
Shanghai Charity Trust		14,000.00
St. Joseph's Catholic Association (Poor Relief)		250.00
St. Monica's Society		500.00
Little Sisters of the Poor		350.00
Sœurs de Charité		350.00
Sisters of Charity, Tinghai		350.00
Shanghai Public (Benevolent) Cemetery		200.00
Hopital Ste. Marie		350.00
Catholic Hospital for Women, Kashing		200.00
Sacred Heart Hospital		350.00
Margaret Williamson Hospital		350.00
Hospice St. Joseph, Nantao		350.00
Institution des Franciscains, Missionaires de Marie		200.00
Institution of the Holy Family		200.00
Institution of St. Joseph		200.00
Providence Orphange Institution de St. Joseph		500.00
Zi-Ka-Wei Orphanage		350.00
Sisters of Zi-Ka-Wei Orphanage		350.00
St. Joseph's Asylum for the Poor, Nantao		200.00
Amicale des Anciens Combattants de la Grande Guerre		350.00
Associazione Nazionale Combattenti		200.00
Alliance Nationale		200.00
Mercantile Marine Masters' and Officers' Relief Fund		750.00
Chinese Anti-Kidnapping and Benevolent Society		350.00
Lord Mayor's Fund for Distressed Miners £500		5,188.26
St. Dunstans Fund for the Blind £50		503.62
Sundry Charities and Reserve for Urgent Appeals		2,120.62
		$104,750.09

Since 1915, the total distributed and in course of distribution by the Club amounts to $3,016,298.08.

I am, etc.,
A. W. BURKILL,
Chairman,
Shanghai Race Club.

EMERSON AND CHINA

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—When the foreigner who lives in China ventures to criticize its inhabitants, he is not infrequently rebuked by those worthy folk who, in most cases, have not left their native land, and is reminded of the marvellous civilization which existed in China when the rest of the world was as yet uncouth and barbaric.

These critics, especially during the present times, might well be reminded of a saying of Emerson's:

> "The true test of civilization is, not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops, no, but the kind of man the country turns out."

A saying, in fact, which might well be applied to other countries besides China.

I am, etc.,
NEMO.

Shanghai, May 29, 1929.

A MARKED INJUSTICE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In order to illustrate to the general public the difficulties which are encountered by hire car owners in the conduct of their business, the following cases are cited without comment.

1. Last month a hire car was stolen from a foreign garage, and evidently used for armed robbery or kidnapping. The car was abandoned in Chinese territory and seized by the Chinese police, who for a whole month held the car, with the excuse that it was required for evidence.

2. In this case the garage chauffeur was evidently implicated, needless to say without the knowledge of the owner of the car. The car was abandoned in Chinese territory and has already been held for more than two months, and as the owner is without extraterritorial rights, he cannot obtain any redress. He has, however, been told that the car may be confiscated. In the meanwhile it is understood that the car is being used by the Chinese authorities.

I am, etc.,
T. C. LEACH,
Chairman, Shanghai Hire Car Owners Association.

Shanghai, June 3, 1929.

FOREIGN RIGHTS IN CHINA

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am sure not a few of your readers will be interested in the following striking paragraph taken from a leader which recently appeared in the London "Times" under the heading used for this letter:—

> "The conditions upon which the renunciation of extraterritoriality may be reasonably claimed and reasonably granted are well illustrated by the history of the subject in Japan. A modern judicial system, Courts, and Judges were established in 1872. Thirty years of labour had to go by before Japan had codified all her laws on Western lines, and in this work she was assisted throughout by foreign experts. She asked for revision of the extraterritorial system many times. Great and honoured statesmen—Inouye, Okuma, and Aoki—urged her claim. Three times in the twelve years before 1894 they made overtures on the subject. This country and other Powers recognized that Japan's claim was reasonable, and her statesmen recognized that the conditions on which the Powers were ready to grant it were reasonable. In 1894 Lord Curzon described what he conceived the leading conditions to be Civil and commercial Codes, he wrote under which it is proposed that foreigners shall in future reside and conduct their business, must be promulgated, translated, and put into satisfactory operation. No nation, he declared, can with justice call upon the subjects of another, even within its own territories, to exchange a position of judicial security, established by treaty and ratified by long and successful experience, for the dubious protection of an inchoate, and imperfect, or an ill-comprehended body of law. He added another condition. A period must elapse in which the new Codes thus promulgated shall be tested by practical operation. Not until after such a probationary period can foreigners reasonably be expected to yield to the Japanese demand for complete judicial autonomy. Shortly before these words were written Great Britain and others had consented to renounce their extraterritorial rights, but the renunciation was not to take effect for at least five years. With the progress then visibly achieved in Japan, that sufficiently fulfilled the essential conditions. When China has fulfilled them to the same extent, there can be no difficulty about making a like concession to her."

The insistence on dependable safeguards is not only for the protection of foreigners, but it must ultimately work for the good of China herself, for it will stimulate a sense of responsibility and act as an incentive to the whole country to strive for the early attainment of the position—which every true friend of China desires to see—of an independent nation, exercising untrammelled jurisdiction on her own soil.

Failing it—the insistence on dependable safeguards—we shall have the inevitable and sorry spectacle of the Chinese people being left to work out their own salvation with the same inconclusive, slipshod, and elastic codes and ideas, subject to every personal and party whim and change of fortune—a house divided against itself—and showing as plainly as possible to the rest of the world that it is nothing to clamour for equality, and another to prove the requisite conditions, aptitude, and fitness for it.

I am, etc.,
H. A. T.

Shanghai, June 6, 1929.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

BAR SILVER 24

DEMAND SELLING RATES

£1 at 2/3 13/16=$8.63 at 71.40=$12.09
G$100 at 56 1/2=$173.17 at 71.40=$249.54
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling $71.80
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying $71.40
Native interest per day on $1,000 $0.05
Copper cash per $100, 419,000
New York on London G$4.84 13/16

OPENING SELLING RATES

LONDON—Tel. transfer	2/3 7/8
Demand	2/3 15/16
NEW YORK—Tel. transfer	56
Demand	56 1/8
PARIS—Demand	Francs 1437
INDIA—Demand	Rupees 155 1/4
BATAVIA—Demand	Guilden 139 3/4
HONGKONG—Demand	Dollars 83
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen 78 1/4
SINGAPORE—Demand	Dollars 100 1/4

OPENING BUYING RATES

LONDON—Demand	2/4 3/4
4 months' sight credits	2/5 1/4
4 months' sight docts	2/5 3/4
6 months' sight credits	2/5 11/16
6 months' sight docts	2/5 15/16
NEW YORK—Demand	G$58
4 months' sight credits	59
4 months' sight docts	59 1/2
PARIS—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. 1505

GOLD BAR:—Opening	$377.20
Highest	377.60
Lowest	375.80
Closing	376.20

American Oriental Bank

BANK CLOSING RATES

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G$100.00		Mex.	$246.25
Stg.	£1.00	"	11.95
Fcs.	100.00	"	9.72
Yen	100.00	"	108.51

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G$100.00		Mex.	$240.13
Stg.	£1.00	"	11.62
Fcs.	100.00	"	9.23
Yen	100.00	"	106.54

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

Hamburg T/T 236 1/2

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Belgas 4.10 $1
Belgas 2.92 $1

The Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES

It. Lire	10.56		$1
It. Lire	7.75	Mex.	$1
Swiss Frs.	2.95		$1

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—
Morning 100=$71.5375
Afternoon 100=$71.6

KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=$62.65
Afternoon 500=$62.65

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=$58.5
Afternoon 500=$58.525

COPPERS:—
Morning 420,500 coppers=$100
Afternoon 420,500 coppers=$100

SMALL CHANGE:—
6 silver 20-cents and 5 coppers=$1
300 coppers=$1
24 1/2 coppers=10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 6 coppers=10 cts. big money
Mex. $1=$.71.5875
$1=Mex. $1.3969

Native Interest (Per Day)

Morning	$.12 per $1,000
Afternoon	$.10 per $1,000

Domestic Exchange

Peking	$1,000=Shanghai		$1,060
"	$ 1,000=	"	$ 1,001
Tientsin	$1,000=	"	$1,063
"	$ 1,000=	"	$ 1,000
Hankow	$1,000=	"	$1,023.50
"	$ 1,000=	"	$ 1,000
Tsinanfu	$ 1,000=	"	$ 1,008
Tsingtao	$ 1,000=	"	$ 1,006
Foochow	$ 1,000=	"	$ 1,020
Amoy	$ 1,000=	"	$ 1,011
Mukden	$ 1,000=	"	$ 1,013
Nanking	$ 1,000=	"	$ 1,002.50
Hangchow	$ 1,000=	"	$ 1,002.50

Customs June Exchange Rates

The following will be the Rates of Exchange to the end of June, 1929:—

	£1		Hk. Tls. 7.33
Gold	$1		Hk. Tls. 1.52
Hk. Tls.	1		French Francs 16.79
"	1		Yen 1.47
"	1		Hongkong $1.37
"	1		Singapore $1.16
"	1		Rupees 1.81
"	1		Reich Marks 2.78
"	1		Guilders 1.65
"	1		Italian Lire 12.64
"	1		Swiss Francs 3.44
"	1		Belgas 4.75
"	1		Swedish Kroner 2.46
"	1		Norwegian Kroner 2.46
"	1		Danish Kroner 2.46
"	1		Spanish Pesetas 4.61
"	1		Czecho-Slav. Kronen 22.18
"	1		Austrian Shillings 4.67
"	1		Mex. $1.55

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Macintyre & Drakeford report business done on June 7 as follows:—

INTER-BANK JULY DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	2/4 1/2	2/4 7/16
U.S. G$	57 5/16	57 3/8
Yen	77	76 3/4

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING

£ T.T.	2/4 1/2 del. June
G$ T.T.	57 del. June
Fcs. T.T.	1505 del. June
Rs. T.T.	158 1/2 del. June

BANK BUYING

£ 4 m/s. l.c.	2/5 1/2 del. June
G$ 4 m/s. l.c.	59 del. June
Fcs. 4 m/s.	1500 del. June
Rs. 7 d/s.	160 1/2 del. June

BULLION

	Highest	Lowest
Gold Bars	377.60	375.80

BAR SILVER

Lond. pence per std. oz.	24	24 1/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	52	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	55.03	—

Bombay off-take 272 bars.
Market closed firm.

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

At the close of business on June 6 the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 78,579,000 and $131,560,000.

These figures include Tls. 18,900,000 and $104,600,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 5,554 bars.

Bar Silver

Arrivals were:—
1,036 bars from America
33 " " Japan

1,119 bars
Shipments were:—
453 bars to Nanking

Sycee

There were no movements

Dollars

Arrivals were:—
$1,000,000 from Tientsin
900,000 " Nanking
200,000 " Kashing

$2,100,000
Shipments were:—
$800,000 to Hankow
600,000 " Hangchow
50,000 " Changchow

$1,450,000

Silver

The latest quotations were 24d. for ready and 24 1/2d. forward a fall of 3/4d. in both position from a week ago.

The market has been weak in the absence of buyers and America was generally a seller.

Exchange

The official quotation for selling T.T. dropped from 2/4 1/2d. on May 31 to 2/4 1/2d. on 3rd instant and again to 2/4 1/4d. at 12 a.m. the same day. On 4th instant another drop of 1/4d. to 2/4d. came at 11 a.m. and again to 2/3 3/4d. at which it remains.

The speculators position is estimated at oversold in Yen 22 million and in sterling and gold dollars square.

Selling T.T. 2/4 3/4d. June, 2/4 1/2 July, 2/4 1/4d. August. G.$57 7/8 June, 57 7/16 July, 57 1/8 August.

Buying 4 m/s. 2/5 1/4 June, 2/5 1/8d. July, 2/5 1/4d. August. G.$59 1/8 June, 59 1/4 July, 59 1/2 August.

AMERICAN COTTON

Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Co's quotations for week ending June 7. June shipment:

Middling 7/8 inch.

	Cts. per lb. c.i.f.	Tls. per pic. ex-wharf
June 1	20.86	48.80
" 3	20.76	49.40
" 4	21.10	50.60
" 5	21.30	51.15
" 6	21.28	51.20
" 7	21.35	51.60

Quotations dated June 7. June shipment:

	Cts. per lb. c.i.f.	Tls. per pic. ex-wharf
Strict Middling	22.00	53.15
Middling	21.35	51.60
Strict Low Mid'ling	20.70	50.10
Low Middling	20.00	48.45

Market cable dated New York, June 6.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

The prospect of large Government appropriation to stabilize commodities is disturbing shorts. — Demand for actual cotton moderate. — Domestic piece goods trade slow. — Crop advices fairly good generally, from some sections reports of excessive rains.

TOKYO, June 4:—The Ministry of Finance reports that Japan's foreign trade during May amounted to Yen 184,482,000 in exports and Yen 219,817,000 in imports, the balance being Yen 35,335,000 in favour of imports. The excess of imports over exports for the last five months totalled Yen 265,088,000, showing an increase by about Yen 57,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.—Toho.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Considerable Speculative Interest in Piece Goods: Drop in Exchange Influencing Markets to Great Extent: Cotton and Yarn Erratic

June 8.

The feature of the week is the distinctly better tone in the Piece Goods Market. The interest, however, is mostly speculative and the decline in exchange has urged speculators to enter the market.

The Yuenfong auction on Thursday totalled 368 packages. All Blacks improved. Venetians and Italians were up 2 1/4 mace and 1 1/2 mace respectively. Velvets were considerably higher. This situation is due to renewed speculative interest and the sentiment is strengthened by the big drop in exchange which, for the time being at any rate, has put all business for delivery in the Autumn out of the question.

Greys, after being steady for quite a considerable time, took an unexpected turn upwards and were over 1 1/2 mace higher on the average. Ningpo and local were the chief support.

The market for Whites is almost the reverse of last week for, although the Tientsin demand obtaining during the past two weeks or so seems to have quite spent itself, there was activity on the part of the River ports, Hankow and Changsha displaying quite a lot of brisk bidding for their usual qualities. The failure of Tientsin demand caused quite a heavy depreciation in those chops which benefited during the past two weeks but with the stronger support from the River ports the average decline was not as heavy as it might otherwise have been. Actually, values were only 1/2 mace down on the average. There was no prominent feature in deliveries during the week and these have been moderately satisfactory.

Kungping Report

Sales from second-hands have improved—extending more now to Blacks—but dealers are concerned over the continued weakness of silver, as local values have not yet responded to the decline. White Shirtings are roughly one Mace lower, except for a few known northern finishes.

Tuesday's Auction

This proved a brisk sale throughout. Bidding was partly speculative, but there were trade orders in hand for Greys, Venetians and Velvets. Prices were slightly advanced. No auctions will be held next week owing to the Dragon Boat Festival.

Timber

In spite of the arrival several large shipments of Oregon pine the demand at present locally is poor. Exchange is a factor contributing to the lack of interest but teak still accounts for a steady small demand.

Silk

The decline in exchange has brought more business but still not to the extent expected. The market may be described as steady with some holders endeavouring to raise prices but so far with little success. Steam filatures are prominent while other silks are more or less neglected.

Metals

This market remains dull and practically lifeless. Dealers are unresponsive to offers and it seems that this condition will at least continue until after the Dragon Boat Festival.

Produce

The general situation both in Europe and in China appears to be slightly more favourable for trading than has been the case for some time. Although markets continue to be extremely dull, at the moment there are signs of greater confidence on the part of native dealers and of a better inquiry from buyers abroad. Few transactions were reported during the past week.

Cotton

On the local Cotton Exchange, Yarn is higher by about Tls. 3 per bale as compared with a week ago while Cotton has advanced over Tls. 1 per picul. During the week the market has been very erratic owing to various political rumours and on advance in American Cotton. Deliveries from the Mills are very quiet but dealers seem hopeful that after the Dragon Boat Festival matters may brighten to some extent.

In their weekly report on China Cotton and Yarn, Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. write:

China Cotton

Our market during the early part of the week showed a weaker tendency due to bears selling, but evidenced a steady position toward the close by reason of the gradual appreciation of American Cotton, coupled with the weakening tendency in Exchange rates. Prices on the whole ruled by Tls. 0.25 to Tls. 0.50 per picul higher than that last reported.

Taking into consideration the current value of the foreign fibre and the current rate of exchange there is every reason to expect that prices here have reached about its lowest level, therefore the domestic staple assumes a more prominent position and may be considered more attractive for domestic consumption and should be availed of at all times for immediate and future requirements, as in the long run, viewing the situation circumspectively such outlays will eventually prove remunerative.

Yarn

Fluctuations in the yarn market during the early part of the week inclined to the easy side, but evinced a steady aspect at the close of the week, and the net change in prices for the week shows a moderate advance. In all some 8,000 to 9,000 bales of various counts and chops of local products have changed hands for export.

Black Teas

Business in Keemuns has been fairly brisk throughout the week, though a noticeable falling off in general demand is now apparent, operations becoming more and more concentrated in a few hands as successive buyers drop out. Russians are operating to a considerable extent.

Fine tea is now definitely scarce and nearly the whole of the first crop is said by Chinese to have arrived, there being only about 10,000 h/c to come. About half the crop still remains on the market, the bulk of it consisting of good cupping coloury second and third pack teas, which would be very attractive at moderate prices.

Ningchows. Little interest has been shown generally, though the Russians have bought a few of the best chops daily at prices much above London ideas.

Green Teas

Since our last report a fair supply of Soeyouns, Fychows and Tienkais has come to market; and after a very high opening prices have eased off to some extent and a brisk business has since been done. As to the new teas themselves, cup quality generally is very fair, though leaf is poorer than last yast year's crop.

ITALIAN SECURITIES

The local branch of the Italian Bank for China has been informed without responsibility of the following quotations in Rome on June 6.

	Last Quotation	Previous Quotation
Italian Gov. Bonds		
Rendita 3 1/2%	70.05	69.85
Italian Gov. Bonds		
Consolidate 5%	81.35	81.25
Banca d'Italia	1900	1885
Banca Com. Italiana	1375	1374.50
Credito Italiano	752	752
Credito Marittimo	501	501
Navig. Gen. Italiana	501	500.50
Lloyd Sabaudo	266.50	265.50
Snia Viscosa	86.25	83.50
Fiat	526.25	527.50
Marconi	340	363
Navig. Cosulich	101	101
Elettrica Gas Roma	690	—
Elettrica Valdarno	187	—
Toscana Elettricità	325	—
Emiliana Elettricità	481	—
Elettricità Edison	763	—
Meridionale Elettricità	335	—
Metallurgica	187	—
Montecatini	273.50	—
Cotonificio Turati	738	—
Chatillon	225	—

THE U.S. COMMODITY MARKET

Quotations Generally Lower at the Close

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 5.

Demand sterling was quoted at the close of banking hours to-day at $4.84 7/16 compared to $4.84 1/4 yesterday. U.S. Bar silver closed at .52 1/2 compared to .51 3/4 yesterday. Domestic copper continued at 18 cents per lb.

The rubber market closed lower with the following quotations:—

Month	June 4	June 5
Spots	21.10	21.00
June	21.10	21.00
July	21.70	21.40
August	21.90	21.70
September	22.10	21.90
October	22.20	22.00
November	22.50	22.20
December	22.60	22.40
January	22.70	22.50
February	22.90	22.60
March	22.90	22.80
April	23.10	22.90
May	23.20	23.00

Wheat, (Chicago) No. 520 hard, which is accepted as par closed lower with the following quotations:—

Month	June 4	June 5
July	1.08 1/4	1.06 7/8
September	1.13 1/2	1.11
December	1.19	1.15 7/8

The cotton market (Chicago) closed lower with the following quotations:—

Month	June 4	June 5
Spots	19.05	18.95
July	18.69	18.58
October (Old)	18.85	18.79
October (New)	18.86	18.77
December	19.02	18.93
January	19.03	18.95
March	19.21	19.06
May	19.39	19.25

The sugar market closed higher with the following quotations:—

Month	June 4	June 5
Sales, tons	76,150	80,750
Spots	1.23/32	1.11/16
July	1.61	1.54
September	1.79	1.73
December	1.82	1.81
January	Unq.	1.84
March	1.88	1.90
May	1.95	1.97

—United Press.

CHINESE YARN AND COTTON QUOTATIONS

The following were the prices ruling on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, yesterday:—

COTTON YARN 16's "MAN AND BELL" STANDARD
(10's and 20s. Substitute)

MORNING

Month Delivery	Opening	Second	Third	Closing
June	152.60	153.10	153.20	153.50
July	151.50	152.00	152.00	152.30
Aug.	151.20	151.70	151.70	151.90
Sept.	151.40	151.50	151.70	152.00
Oct.	151.70	151.80	151.80	152.10
Nov.	151.70	151.90	151.90	152.50

AFTERNOON

June	—	—	153.50	153.60
July	152.20	152.30	152.50	152.50
Aug.	151.70	151.90	152.00	152.30
Sept.	151.80	152.00	152.20	152.40
Oct.	151.80	151.90	152.30	152.70
Nov.	152.30	152.00	152.40	152.60

COTTON "HANKOW" STANDARD

MORNING

Month Delivery	Opening	Second	Third	Closing
June	31.55	31.65	31.80	31.85
July	32.10	32.20	32.35	32.35
Aug.	32.55	32.65	32.70	32.75
Oct.	32.90	33.00	33.15	33.15
Nov.	33.15	33.25	33.35	33.35

AFTERNOON

June	31.75	31.95	31.95	31.95
July	32.30	32.45	32.30	32.55
Aug.	32.70	32.90	32.95	32.95
Oct.	33.05	33.25	33.40	33.35
Nov.	33.35	33.50	33.55	33.50

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS

	6th inst. London Closing	6th inst. New York Closing	7th inst. S'pore. Noon
June	10 1/2	20 3/4	36
July-Sept.	10 11/16	21 1/4	37 1/2
Oct.-Dec.	10 13/16	21 3/4	38 1/2
	Dull	Steady	Steady

WITH a view to preventing smuggling abroad and a monopoly of the local rice market, the Greater Shanghai authorities have issued a series of regulations by which those who keep stocks of rice and grain shall submit regular reports of their holdings to the Bureau of Social Affairs. Those failing to observe this order will be punished.

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THE SHANGHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

Review for Week Ending June 1: Downward Move of Silver Prices Remains Unchecked: Closing of C. A. Bank Has No Effect on Market

Due to the continued prevalence of the various facters, clearly outlined in these notes during the past six weeks, the downward move of silver prices remains unchecked. Once or twice in the course of the past week was there a feeling of hesitancy noticeable, yet the tendency towards a reaction was lacking. When the business week closed on Friday, price levels showed further declines. Banks at Shanghai were buyers, especially for near delivery, and as sellers remained reluctant and far between, transactions in £ T.T. for June delivery were done towards the close as low as 2s/5d, while T.T. on New York was as low as 58⅞. Export paper (4 months sight, for June delivery) could be placed on Friday afternoon as low as 2s/5⅞, 60¼ and 15.35.

It is a rather long time ago that we had such low official quotations as these prevailing at the end of May, viz. 2s/4⅞d; the last parallel can be found in January, 1927.

The tendency of the silver market is, as far as can be gauged at the moment, still weak. For over four weeks there was an uninterrupted downward movement, an occurrence which is not too common. Lower price levels are likely to be witnessed shortly; yet it would not be surprising to see a reaction of some sort in the near future, an eventuality which would denote profit-taking, if nothing else.

Record of Business Done in May

The following quotations apply to business done between banks:

T.T. for July delivery:

	High	Low
	2/6¼	2/5⅞
	61⅞	58⅞
	75⅞	73⅞

Bullion quotations (official) for ready:		
Silver, London	25⅛d.	24⅞d.
Silver, New York	55 cts.	52⅞ cts.
Silver, Bombay	57:15	56:09
Gold Bars, S'hai.	731.80	361.40

The Yen

In the course of the past three weeks the yen has had much support from official sources and from local and foreign banks. The sensational decline in silver prices alone represents a formidable assistance towards the maintainance and enhancement of the value of the yen. Besides, the imminent approach of Japan's export season is another telling factor in favour of the yen, a point possessing the qualification of turning friendly sentiment into well founded belief. And yet it became evident that, notwithstanding the many powerful pres, the yen could not maintain its equallibrium, a fact which does not augur well for the immediate future of yen prices. On F'day afternoon the weakness became especially pronounced, the yen closing at the rate of 44⅞ U.S.$. Shanghai speculators are still oversold in yen and have so far not been frightened out of their not inconsiderable uncovered position.

Banking

The suspension of the Chinese American Bank of Commerce has had no effect on the exchange market, because the bank had no exchange position.

The opening of new banking institutions in China has lately become rare. The establishment of "The Land Bank of China," with Head Offices at Shanghai, and a branch office at Tientsin, has been announced. The paid up capital is indicated at $2,500,000.

Condition of Credit in U.S.

The remarkable activity on the New York Stock Exchange for some months past has not merely been followed in financial circles all over the world with keen interest, but has been affecting economic conditions everywhere. The excessively high interest rates which, for a considerable time past, have been charged and paid for call money by stock-exchange operators in New York, have induced foreign bankers and investors to remit funds to New York to the detriment of home trade. Towards the close of March call money touched 20 per cent. per annum. The past week witnessed a decline up to 6 per cent. per annum, coupled with a noteworthy break in security prices.

Shanghai merchants are, of course, detrimentally affected by the doings on the New York Stock Exchange. Importers indirectly, for import credits might not easily be granted by banks, seeing that money has been earning more in the States. Exporters are hit directly, because the banks' buying rate for export paper has to be calculated on a wider margin than in normal times, due to much higher discount rates in America.

For an inteligent review of existing conditions one cannot do better than turn to a study of the problem which has quite recently been written by Mr. C. E. Mitchell, the Chairman of the National City Bank of New York, under the title "A Study of the Credit Impasse and Corrective Measures," and from which the gist is quoted here briefly.

Mr. Mitchell begins by calling present-day condition of credit in America inflation. Whenever the rate of credit increase rises above the rate of business growth, we have a condition of inflation which manifests itself in rising prices, over-confidence, excessive speculation, and an eventual crash.

Statisticians and economists have, after carefully studying the situation, repeatedly demonstrated that business in the States increases year after year at a singularly uniform rate of 4 per cent. Strange to say, the total production in 1928, and the exchange of goods in the United States, was only 3 per cent., as compared with 1927.

From the reports of all banks in the United States it becomes evident that there was an increase in combined loans and investments of 5.1 per cent. But this apparently small increase does not tell the whole story. Attracted by abnormally high interest rates corporations (other than banks) and sundry owners of surplus funds advanced money to brokers on stock exchange collateral. These loans figure in the balance sheets of New York banks as "loans made for account of others." During 1928 these have increased to the formidable figure of $3,361,000,000, from $1,627,000,000 as they stood at the end of 1927. These combined figures represent a total increase of credit, during 1928, of 8 per cent. a difference when compared with the estimated increase of business, which can only spell inflation.

Mr. Mitchell goes in detail into the development of inflation, into the growth of ineligible loans, into the relationship of gold supplies available in the States and into the discussion of kindred subjects, the citation of which is prevented here by lack of space.

Some Suggestions

As remedial measures the author makes the following suggestions:

1. The pursuance of a policy by the Reserve Banks of bringing immediate ease in the money situation by pouring additional reserve funds into the market by purchase of government bonds and trade bills, with a concurrent reduction in rediscount rates.

2. A continuance of the present Reserve Board Policy of restricting the use of Federal Reserve credit to the sole use of trade and industry, with warnings and threats to member banks that rediscounting privileges will be refused where lending on collateral can be shown to be the cause for rediscount, this policy being followed in the expectation that the introduction of fear into the situation will bring about liquidation in the so-called speculative markets, with a concurrent gradual reduction of the volume of credit required by these markets.

3. The establishment of a policy of aggresive control of the present credit structure in which "loans for account of others" would be considered an integral part through an aggresive and decisive use of the controlling instrument given to the Federal Reserve Authorities by the law, namely, the discount rate, the rate being advanced sharply, and, if necessary, repeatedly, until this total volume of credit could be brought under control, when the rate could be lowered commensurate with the reduced volume of credit.

As the most effective remedy, however, Mr. Mitchell views immediate action by Congress to remove the income tax on capital gains on the sale of securities, but simultaneously also eleiminate the *tax credit resulting from capital* losses. In this tax the author sees one of the prime causes of the present difficulties. It has created artificiality in the security markets, in the credit structure and in interest rates. Under existing taxation laws investors and speculators who have large profits in securities have been, and are, unwilling to liquidate and take profits, but go on holding these securities, leaning on the banks to do so.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

Profit of £92,157 for the Year

In their annual report the directors of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. state:—

The accounts show a profit of £92,157 16s. 5d., and, after providing for the payment of the preference dividends to December 31, 1928, and an interim dividend on the ordinary shares paid on December 1, 1928, there is a balance of £55,295 12s. 0d., which the directors recommend shall be appropriated as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent., per annum, free of tax, on the ordinary shares.

To pay to the trustees of the employees' provident fund £1,000; and to carry forward the balance of £24,826 12s. 0d. to the next year's account.

TANAH MERAH ESTATES

Recommended Dividend of Eight Tael Cents per Share

We have been advised by Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, general managers of the Tanah Merah Estates (1916) Ltd., that the profit for the year ended March 31, 1929 amounted to Tls. 119,767.57 which added to the amount of Tls. 45,736.54 brought forward from previous year makes a total of Tls. 165,504.11 at credit of Profit and Loss Account.

At a meeting of directors held on June 4, it was decided to recommend the following appropriation at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the company to be held on Friday, June 21, 1929:—

	Tls.
Pay Dividend of Eight Tael Cents per share (8 per cent.)	104,000.00
Place to Reserve Account	25,000.00
Write off Buildings	10,000.00
Write off Furniture	111.02
Write off Live Stock and Carts	50.82
Write off Machinery	823.72
Write off Wells and Water Supply	4.67
Write off Motor Vehicles	2,562.82
Donate to British Forces Recreation Centres Fund	250.00
Carry forward	22,661.66
	Tls. 165,504.11

THE PRINCE LINE

Augmented Service to be on a Fortnightly Basis

The str. Imperial Prince, which arrived here on June 2, is a new visitor to this port, and inaugurates the augmented service of the Prince Line vessels, which, in future, will be on a fortnightly basis.

In addition to this vessel, the service will be maintained by the five vessels already well known to merchants, viz., Chinese Prince, Malayan Prince, Japanese Prince Javanese Prince and Royal Prince, another vessel, named the British Prince similar to the Imperial Prince, and two new motor vessels, the Cingalese Prince and Siamese Prince.

All vessels will give a sea-speed of 14½ knots and fast voyages to and from New York are therefore guaranteed.

The Prince Line is managed and controlled by Furness, Withy & Co., Limited, both companies being under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Lewis, Bart.

The management in the Far East is in the hands of a subsidiary Company, Furness (Far East) Limited, with Head Office in Hongkong and Branch Office at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET

Quiet and Uninteresting Week: Cottons Firm: Greyhound Shares Steadier: Rubber Practically Unchanged with Excellent Consumption Advices

Reviewing the Shanghai share market for the week ending June 1 Messrs. A. W. Reynell & Co., write as follows:

Rubber

The price of the commodity remained practically unchanged throughout the week and after slight easiness closed 1/16 down.

However, consumption advices continue to be excellent and we look for an appreciable rise before very long. Stocks in England increased 387 tons and now stand at 35,558.

	May 18	May 25	June 1
London	11⅞	10⅞	10¾
New York	22¼	20¾	21
Singapore	38½	36½	36¾

A steady demand for all classes of shares has been in evidence and quite a fair business has been passing at ruling rates.

Industrials and Shipping

Cottons have maintained a firm undertone throughout the week. Ewos advanced from Tls. 12.35 June to Tls. 12.80, the highest cash price recorded being Tls. 12.60 and at this level shares are not easy to obtain. There has been more enquiry for Shanghai Cottons due to the payment of the half yearly dividend and they close a little stronger at Tls. 71.50 (Old) and Tls. 33.00 (New) ex. div.

Shanghai Lands were reported at Tls. 139 for odd lots but buyers were willing to pay Tls. 140 and over at the close.

Shanghai Wharves have settled down to a steady position at Tls. 164 buyers with sellers asking Tls. 166.

Shanghai Tugs are still inquired for at around Tls. 68.

Shanghai Docks have not had their usual fluctuations this week. They opened steady at Tls. 126 and gradually strengthened at the end of the week to Tls. 128 but few shares are available at this price. Business for July and September was reported at Tls. 130 and Tls. 132 respectively. *New Engineering Ord.* touched Tls. 6.00, the highest level for a long time but the market closed easier with sellers at Tls. 5.90. Prefs. have buyers at Tls. 5.10 with few sellers. *C. G. Omnibus.* The undertone is firm with buyers at around Tls. 14.70 which failed to attract many shares.

Greyhounds

As anticipated, greyhound shares recovered to normal prices after the panic caused by the Council's notification of curtailment had worn off. G.R.A. recovered to $16.00 cash with Founders reported at $50.00. S.I.G.'s were wanted at $12.50 cash and $13.00 June and a few C. de C. were done at prices equivalent to around $200.00 (cum founders).

Debentures

Although a fair business was done, most classes were down half apoint with buyers offering 99½ for 6 per cent. with free sellers at par.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Debentures			Nom.	Buy.	Sell.
S.M.C.	6%	1909	T 100	100	—
"	6%	1910	100	100	—
"	6%	1911	99	99	—
"	6%	1912	100	99	—
"	6%	1913	100	99	—
"	5½%	1913	98½	—	—
"	5½%	1914	98	—	—
"	5½%	1915	98	—	—
"	6%	1916	99	99	—
"	7%	1919	100	100	—
"	7%	1920	100	100	—
"	6%	1920	£98½	—	—
"	8%	1921	M$102	100	—
"	8%	1921	¥102	102	—
"	7%	1922	101	100½	—
"	6%	1923	99½	99	—
"	6%	1924	99½	99	—
"	6%	1925	99½	99	—
"	6%	1926	99½	99	—
"	7%	1927	101	100½	—
"	7%	1928	101	100½	—
F.M.C.	6%	1911	94	—	—
"	5½%	1914	90	—	—
"	5½%	1916	91	—	—
"	8%	1921	101	101	—
"	6%	1923	91	—	—
"	7%	1924	98	—	—
"	6½%	1925	92½	—	—
"	6½%	1926	92½	—	—
"	7%	1928	98½	98	—
"	7%	1929	98½	—	—
Waterworks	8%	1921	105	—	—
"	8%	1922	105	—	—
"	7%	1922	101	—	—
"	6%	1925	97½	96	—
S'hai. Gas	6%	1909	99½	—	—
S'hai. Land	6%	1911	100	100	—
"	6%	1912	100	100	—
"	6%	1913	100	100	—
"	6%	1914	99½	100	—
"	5½%	1916	92	—	—
"	6%	1922	99	98½	—
"	6%	1925	99	98½	—
"	6%	1926	99	98½	—
A. French L.	6%	1911	99½	99	—
"	6%	1924	97½	97	—
Telephone	7%	1928	101	100	—
Lane C'ford	6%	1914	90	90	—
"	6%	1915	90	90	—
Hall & Holtz	7%	1914	97	97	—
Country C.	6%	1901	82	82	—
American C.	8%	1922	99	—	—
Race Club	6½%	1923	100	95½	—
French Club	7%		81	81	—

Unless otherwise stated quotations below are for transactions through London; delivery on arrival; payment on negotiation of drafts.

		Nom.	Buy.	Sell.
5% Gold $ Bonds 1925		$65	—	$66
6% Gold $ Bonds 1928		85½	—	85½
Gold Loan 1913 British		£61½	£63	£61
French	(stpd)	64	—	—
"	(unstpd)	65	61½	—
Belgian	(stpd)	64½	—	—
"	(unstpd)	65	61	—
German	(stpd)	64½	62	—
"	(unstpd)	63	61½	62
Russian	(stpd)	65	—	—
"	(unstpd)	61	60	—

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Irregularity Followed by Profit Taking: Rapid Advances

N.C.H.N. SPECIAL SERVICE
New York, June 5.

Prices were irregular at the close of business on the New York Stock Exchange to-day, says the Dow Jones Financial News Agency in its daily review of trading this afternoon.

Irregularity developed after the appearance of heavy profit-taking in the final hour of trading, and followed further speeding advances in the earlier session during which General Motors, American Commonwealth Power, and Anaconda Copper reached new high prices for the current movement.

Before traders began realizing their profits on the advance in prices in the last hour, offerings were well absorbed except those of American Can, Montgomery-Ward (the mail order house), Chesapeake and Ohio Railways and General Electric, which lost.

Selling was in evidence in many of the leading carriers, traders apparently feeling that the continued rise in railway stocks which followed the O'Fallon rate case decision in favour of the railroads, had reached at least a temporary peak.

United States Steel Corporation and Bethlehem Steel were strong, in the early session, while the motors stocks were firm on short covering.

Leading petroleum issues were lower, Shell Union closing at 28⅛th, off ⅛th. Standard of New Jersey was off ⅞ths at 59 and Standard of New York off ⅞ths at 40½. Philipps Petroleum closed at 32, off ⅞ths.

The cheaper speculative stocks were generally higher, while the pivotal issues closed mixed.

Closing Figures

A selected list of industrial stocks closed 2.89 points higher on an average to-day while a selected list of railway stocks closed .90 points lower.

General Motors finished at 73, up 2⅞ths.

General Electric closed at 274½, off 3½.

United States Steel Corp. common was a point lower at the close at 169½. American Can was off 3 points to close at 139.

Anaconda copper closed up 1 at 106 while Andes was up 1⅞ths at 50⅞ths.

Call money stood unchanged at 7 per cent.

Business was in smaller volume, sales totalling 3,343,860 shares compared to 3,414,210 on Tuesday.—United Press.

MAY RUBBER OUTPUT

	lb.
Angh-Datch	115,000
Anglo-Java	293,000
Java Consolidated	96,560
Koerwock	92,000
Ziangbe	128,000
Sumatra	53,040
Langkat	75,510
Gula-Kalumpong	185,000
CO-CONUTS	
Gula-Kalumpong	[illegible] nuts
COFFEE	
[illegible]	[illegible] Picals

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Shanghai Share Report 29/23 for Week Ending June 7, 1929

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Chinese Government Bonds and Railway Loans are again an easier market. The following are the latest prices advised to us:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B.I.	£64.	1.	3	Middle Price	
" " " " " —F.I.	63.	10.	0	Sellers	Gum B.L.R.S.
" " " Hukuang Railway L.P.N.Y.	40.	2.	6	"	" "
" " " Shanghai-Nanking Railway	59.	0.	0	Nominal	" "
" " " Shanghai-Hangchow Rly.	73.	0.	0	"	" "
" " " Imperial Railway	69.	0.	0	"	" "
" " " Gold Loan 1912	45.	0.	0	"	
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "Bearer"	3.	4.	0	Middle Price	
Mexican Eagle Oil Co., "Bearer"	0.	16.	10½	Buyers	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., "Bearer"	4.	16.	3	"	
British-American Tobacco Co., "Bearer"	6.	10.	0	Sellers	

The following business has been recorded during the week:—

(†Stock Exchange Official; ‡Stock Exchange Unofficial; § Other Official Business Reported; J-July Settlement; S-September Settlement; D-December Settlement).

JUNE	1st Cash	1st June	3rd Cash	3rd June	4th Cash	4th June	5th Cash	5th June	6th Cash	6th June	7th Cash	7th June
PLANTATIONS												
Ayer Tawah .. Tls.			..	..	†3.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Java .. "			..	..	..	..	†8	§8.05	†§8	..	..	..
Alma .. "			§7½	..	§7.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Dutch .. "			§4.10	..	..	..	§4.10	..	§4.05	..	..	..
Bukit .. "			..	..	—	..	†1.82½	..	..	..	†1.85	..
Bukit .. "			..	..	..	..	§1.80	..	..	—	§1.82½	..
Batu Anam .. "			§0.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute .. "			..	..	§1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consolidated .. "			†3.05	..	..	..	..	..	§3.15	..	..	..
Chemor .. "			..	..	..	..	§1.60	..	†1.57½	§1.57½	..	..
Java Conso'd "			..	..	..	..	‡2.12½	..	†2.12½	..	§‡2.12½	..
Kedah .. .. "			§1.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senawang .. "			†1.90	..	†2.05	..	‡2.07½	..	†2.10	..	..	..
.. .. "			†2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samagaga .. "			§1	..	..	..	§1.02½	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Klebang "			..	..	..	..	§0.80	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala .. .. "			..	..	..	..	..	..	†1.25	..	..	..
S'hai Kelantan "			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§0.70
Tanah Merah .. "			..	..	..	..	§1.17½	..	†§1.17½	..	†1.17½	‡‡1.20
.. .. .. "			..	..	..	..	..	..	§1.20	..	§1.20	§1½S
Tebong .. .. "			..	..	..	..	..	..	†2.15	..	§2.12½	..
Taiping .. .. "			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§0.70	..
Ziangbe .. .. "			..	..	..	..	§7	..	§7.05	..	..	..
.. .. "			..	..	..	..	§7.05	..	..	..	..	—
MISC. STOCKS												
S'hai Docks .. Tls			..	‡128	†130	†129	..	§130	§129	†129½	..	†129
.. .. .. "			..	‡127½	§128	§128	..	§131½J	..	§130	..	§129½
.. .. .. "			..	..	§127½	§128½	..	§132J	..	—	..	§130½J
.. .. .. "			..	..	..	§129½	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. .. "			..	..	..	§129J	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. .. "			..	..	..	§130	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. .. "			..	..	..	§129½	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. .. "			..	..	..	§130½	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. .. "			..	..	—	§129½J	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. .. "			..	..	..	§129¾J	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. .. "			..	..	..	§130½J	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. .. "			..	..	..	§131J	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. .. "			..	..	..	§132J	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Trams "B" "			§22½	†22.80	§22.60	†22.80	..	‡22.80	..	..	§22½	‡22.75
.. .. "			‡22.60	..	..	§22.80	..	§22.90	..	..	..	..
.. .. "			..	..	..	§22.75	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. "			..	..	..	§22.90	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. "			..	..	..	§24½D	..	..	..	..	..	..
Omnibus .. "			†14½	..	†15	†15	†15	..	..	..	§14½	..
S'hai Land .. "			†140	..	‡140	..	..	..	‡140	..	..	..
.. .. "			..	..	§141	..	..	..	‡141	..	..	..
S'hai Loan .. "			..	..	..	..	‡4.30	§4.12½	..	..	..	..
.. .. "			..	..	..	..	§4½	..	..	..	..	..
S. & H. Wharf "			..	..	..	..	§164	..	..	..	§164	§165
Telephone .. "			§72	..	..	..	§72½	..	‡72	..	†72	..
.. .. "			..	..	..	..	..	..	§72½	..	..	..
S.W.W. "A" Regd. "			..	..	..	..	§215	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Tug (Ord.) "			..	..	..	†67	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. "			..	..	..	‡67½	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Eng. (Ord.) "			..	..	..	..	‡5.90	..	..	..	†5.95	§5.92½
.. .. .. "			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§5.80	§5.95
.. .. .. "			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§6
New Eng. (Pref.) "			..	..	..	..	†5.15	..	..	..	..	..
Arts & Crafts "			‡7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§14½	..
Culty Dairy .. "			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union Insce... H$			..	..	‡340	..	..	..	§8.75	..	‡8.70	..
H. & S. Hotels "			..	..	..	..	..	..	‡62unstpd.	..	..	..
5% Reorg. 1913 G.I. £			..	..	..	..	..	..				
GREYHOUNDS												
S.I. G'hound M$			§11	†§10¾	..	†10¾	..	§11	†10½	†10½	§10.10	‡‡10½
.. .. "			..	§10½	..	§10½	..	..	§10½	§10.80	§10.15	§10.60
.. .. "			..	§10	..	§10.35	..	..	..	§10.60	§10.17½	§10.70
.. .. "			..	§9.90	..	§10.10	..	..	..	§10½	§10.20	§11
.. .. "			..	§10.10	..	§10.50	..	..	..	§10.40	..	§11.20
.. .. "			..	§11½S	..	§10.55	..	..	..	§10.35	..	§11.40
.. .. "			..	§10½S	..	§10.60S	..	..	..	§10.30	..	§11½
.. .. "			..	§10.20S	..	§10.50S	..	..	..	§10.20	..	§10.75S
.. .. "			..	§10.25S	..	§10.40S	..	..	..	§10½	..	§10.70S
.. .. "			..	..	..	§10.75S	..	..	..	..	..	§10.85S
.. .. "			..	..	..	§10.90S	..	..	..	..	..	§11.15S
G.R.A. (Ord.) "			§14½	†14½	..	†14	..	§14.65	†14.65	§14½	..	..
.. .. "			..	†14	..	†14½	..	..	§14½	§14½	..	..
.. .. "			..	§13½	..	§14.40	..	..	..	§14.40	..	..
.. .. "			..	§13.35	..	§14.45	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. "			..	§15.25S	..	§14.60S	..	..	..	..	..	—
.. .. "			..	§15S	..	§14.90S	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. "			..	§14½S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. "			..	§14½S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. "			..	§14S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G.R.A. (Found) "			..	†42	..	§42½	..	..	†45	..	..	..
Fr. Race Course (Ord).			..	..	..	..	..	§46S	..	..	..	..
Fr. R. Course (Found) "			..	..	..	..	§40	§40S	..	..	..	..
.. .. .. "			..	..	..	..	§37½	..	..	..	..	..
COTTONS												
Cotton (Ord.) — Tls.			§12.45	‡‡12.60	—	‡12.50	§12.70	—	..	†12.75	†12.45	†12½
.. .. "			§12.50	..	—	§12.75	..	—	—	§12.70	§12.60	§13.15
.. .. "			—	..	..	§12.77½	..	..	—	§12.65	—	§13.05
.. .. "			—	..	..	§13.20S	—	—	—	§12.85J	—	—
.. .. "			—	..	—	—	—	—	—	§13.10S	—	—
.. .. "			—	..	—	—	—	—	—	§13.12½S	—	—
S. Cotton (Old) "			—	..	—	§71	§71	§71	§70	—	—	—
.. " "			—	..	—	§71½	..	§74S	—	—	—	—
.. " "			—	..	—	..	..	§73½S	—	—	—	—
Cotton (New) "			§32	†33	..	§33	§32½	§33	..	—	..	..
DEBENTURES												
S.M.C. 6%, 1909 Tls.			..	—	‡100	—	..	..	..	..	..	—
S.M.C. 6%, 1910 "			..	..	‡‡100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1913 "			§99½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 5½%, 1914/5 "			..	..	..	..	†98	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1916 "			§99½	..	§99½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1920 "			..	..	‡100	..	..	..	..	..	‡102	..
S.M.C. 8%, 1921 "			..	..	†102	..	†‡102	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1922 "			..	..	..	..	†101	..	..	..	§99½	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1923/6 "			..	..	‡‡§99½	..	‡‡§99½	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1925/6 "			..	..	..	..	§99	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1927 "			§101	..	†101	..	..	..	‡101	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1927 "			..	..	..	..	..	..	§100½	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1928 "			..	..	..	..	§101	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1928 "			..	..	..	..	§100	..	..	..	..	..
F.M.C. 6%, 1923 "			..	..	..	..	..	..	†91	..	‡91	..
F.M.C. 6½%, 1925/6 "			..	..	..	..	..	..	†92½	..	..	..
F.M.C. 7%, 1928/9 "			‡98½	..	..	..	..	..	†98½	..	..	..
Columbia Club 8%			..	..	§98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.W.W. 8%, 1921 "			..	..	†105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.W.W. 7%, 1922 "			..	..	..	..	..	..	†101	..	..	..
S. Land 6%, 1913 "			..	..	‡100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. Land 6%, 1914 "			..	..	†99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. Land 6%, 1922 "			..	..	†99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. Land 6%, 1925/6 "			..	..	†99	..	..	..	..	..	‡99	..
Am. Club 8% "			..	..	..	..	..	..	§101	..	..	..

BANK HOLIDAY (INTERMENT OF THE LATE DR. SUN YAT-SEN)

Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

The Shanghai Exploration and Development Co., Ltd.—The 10th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai, on June 17, 1929, at noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 12 to 17, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.—The 14th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 18 Kinkiang Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, June 20, 1929 at 4.45 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 13 to 20, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Municipal Council Loans.—The Transfer Books of the Municipal Loans will be closed from June 15 to 30, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.—The 13th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, June 21, 1929, at noon.

To pay a dividend of Tls. 0.08 per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 17 to 21, 1929, both days inclusive.

China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.—The Directors have decided to issue the balance of the Company's authorised capital viz: 29,700 Shares of Tls. 10 each, the existing issued capital being Tls. 703,000. These Shares will be offered to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's register at the close of business on June 15 under the following conditions:—

In the ratio of three new Shares to seven of the old issue (fractions of one share to be ignored), at Tls. 12.50 per Share of Tls. 10 nominal value.

The Directors have arranged to have the entire issue underwritten at a nominal commission.

Applications for allotment must be received from Shareholders not later than June 30 next except those Shareholders whose address registered in the books of the Company is in countries other than China or Japan to whom an extension until July 31 will be granted.

The new allotment will rank equally with previous issues in respect of any dividends which may be declared after June 1, 1929.

With a view to facilitating the new issue, there being only 29,700 Shares available for distribution, whereas the number required to allot three new shares to each existing seven shares would be 30,000, certain shareholders have signified their willingness to forego their rights to 300 shares of the new issue, should the necessity arise. Forms for Application for new shares will be sent to all Shareholders or can be obtained at the offices of the General Managers of the Company, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 3rd floor, Sassoon House, The Bund.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 15 to June 29, both days inclusive.

French Municipal Council Loans Of:—

1914 (5½ per cent. Debentures)
1916 (5½ per cent. Debentures)
1921 (8 per cent. Debentures)

The Transfer Books for the above Loans will be closed from June 11 to 30, both days inclusive.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting will be held in Hongkong on Wednesday, June 19, 1929, at noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 12 to July 3, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.—A dividend of 3/- per share free of Income Tax has been declared payable July 5, 1929, Bearer coupon No. 54.

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.—The 30th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 24A Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, June 18, 1929, at 4 p.m.

To pay a dividend of Tls. 4.00 per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 5 to 18, 1929, both days inclusive.

THE WEEK'S RUBBER PRICES

	June 1	June 3	June 4
London Spot	10.3/4d	10.7/8d	10.5/8d
July/Sept.	11d	11.1/8d	10.13/16d
July/Dec.	11.1/8d	11.1/4d	10.15/1[illegible]
Oct./Dec.	11.1/4d	11.3/8d	11.1/8d
Market	Steady but quiet	Easier	Easier
Singapore Spot	36¾	HOLIDAY	37
July/Sept.	38		38½
July/Dec.	38½		39
Oct./Dec.	38¾		39¼
Market	Quiet		Steady

	June 5	June 6
London Spot	10.5/8d	10.1/2d
July/Sept.	10.7/8d	10.11/16d
July/Dec.	11d	10.3/4d
Oct./Dec.	11.1/8d	10.15/16d
Market	Quiet	Steady but Quiet
Singapore Spot	36½	35½
July/Sept.	37¾	36½
July/Dec.	38	37
Oct./Dec.	38½	37¼
Market	Dull	Dull

London and Liverpool Stocks:—On June 3, stocks were reported 35,181 tons, a decrease of 377 tons on last week's figure.

Singapore Auctions:—Catalogued 753 tons; sold 424 tons.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Quotations on June 7 Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Last business recorded		Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.		Tls	Tls.	
S.M.C. 6%'09 (20) Tls.	100	100	..	4-6-29	100	300,000	June-Dec.
" 6%'10 (") "	100	100	..	4-6-29	100	313,800	do.
" 6%'11 (10/30) "	99	99	..	3-5-29	100	350,000	do.
" 6%'12 (") "	100	99	..	31-5-29	99½	340,000	do.
" 6%'13 (") "	100	99	..	3-6-29	99½	756,300	do.
" 5½%'13 (10/50) "	98½	..	..	24-4-29	92½	600,000	do.
" 6½%'14 (10/30) "	98	..	..	5-6-29	98	900,000	do.
" 5½%'15 (") "	98	..	..	5-6-29	98	800,000	do.
" 6%'16 (") "	99	99	..	4-6-29	99½	1,400,000	do.
" 7%'19 (10) "	100	100	..	30-5-29	100	1,793,300	do.
" 7%'20 (") "	100	100	..	4-6-29	100	2,240,000	do.
" 6%'20 (10/30) £	98½	..	..	4-5-29	99	750,000	do.
" 8%'21 (") M	102	100	..	15-5-29	102	1,000,000	do.
" 8%'21 (") Tls.	102	102	..	7-6-29	102	5,096,400	do
" 7%'22 (") "	101	101	..	5-6-29	101	8,000,000	do.
" 6%'23 (") "	99½	99	..	5-6-29	99½	4,920,000	do.
" 6%'24 (") "	99½	99	..	5-6-29	99½	5,000,000	do.
" 6%'25 (") "	99½	99	..	5-6-29	99½	2,000,000	do.
" 6%'26 (") "	99½	99	..	5-6-29	99½	1,860,000	do.
" 7%'27 (10) "	101	100½	..	6-6-29	101	1,750,000	do.
" 7%'28 (5/10) "	101	100½	..	6-6-29	101	1,600,000	do.
F.M.C. 6%'11 (10/30) "	94	..	..	4-5-28	91	324,400	May-Nov.
" 6½%'14 (") "	90	..	..	28-5-29	90	457,500	June-Dec.
" 5½%'16 (") "	91	..	..	5-3-24	90	329,300	do.
" 8%'21 (") "	101	100	..	28-5-29	100	2,000,000	do.
" 6%'23 (") "	91	..	..	7-6-29	91	800,000	May-Nov.
" 7%'24 (10/30) "	98	..	..	1-5-29	96	800,000	Mar.-Sept.

LOANS	Quotations on June 7 Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Last business recorded		Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.	
F.M.C. 6½%'25 (10/30)	92½	..	..	6-6-29	92½	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
" 6½%'26 (")	92½	..	..	6-6-29	92½	1,000,000	Jan.-July
" 7%'28 (10)	98½	98	..	6-6-29	98½	500,000	16/4-16/10
" 7%'29 (")	98½	..	..	6-6-29	98½	1,200,000	10/5-10/11
Waterworks 8%'21 (10/30)	105	..	..	4-6-29	105	2,000,000	June-Dec.
" 8%'22 (")	105	..	..	27-2-29	105½	500,000	do.
" 7%'22 (")	101	..	..	6-6-29	101	1,000,000	do.
" 6%'25 (")	97½	96	..	4-5-29	99½	500,000	do.
Gas 6%'09 (5/20)	99½	..	..	25-3-26	95	731,500	Dec.-June
S'hai Land 6%'11 (")	100	100	..	30-5-29	100	750,000	Various (3)
" 6%'12 (")	100	100	..	23-10-28	94½	250,000	June-Dec.
" 6%'13 (")	100	100	..	4-6-29	100	750,000	Various (3)
" 6%'14 (")	99½	100	..	4-6-29	99	250,000	June-Dec.
" 5½%'16 (5/25)	92	..	..	14-12-27	81	237,600	do.
" 6%'22 (")	99	98½	..	4-6-29	99	1,250,000	Various (2)
" 6%'25 (")	99	98½	..	7-6-29	99	500,000	do.
" 6%'26	99	98½	..	7-6-29	99	500,000	Mar.-Sept.
A. Fr. Land 6%'11 (5/20)	99½	99	..	25-7-28	95	300,000	June-Dec.
" 6%'24 (")	97½	97	..	16-1-29	89½	440,500	do.
Telephone 7%'28 (5/10)	101	100	..	29-5-29	101	1,500,000	do.
Lane C'ford 6%'14 (5/20)	90	90	..	14-1-29	88	130,000	do.
" 6%'15 (")	90	90	..	14-1-29	88	110,000	Mar.-Sept.
Hall & Holtz 7%'14 (")	97	97	..	21-2-28	96	284,282	Jan.-July
Country Club 6%'01 (Perpl)	82	82	..	31-5-29	82	139,000	Mar.-Sept.
Am. Club 8%'22 (10/20)	99	..	..	6-6-29	100	750,000	August
Race Club 6½%'23 (25)	100	99½	..	30-5-29	100	1,200,000	Feb.-Aug.
French Club 7%	81	81	..	9-5-29	79	—	—

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lb.)	Production costs	Output from end of last fin. year to 31-9-28	1928 Oct.	1928 Nov.	1928 Dec.	1929 Jan.	1929 Feb.	1929 Mar.	1929 April
					lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	30-9-28	276,870	c) -/8.12d.	..	43,900	41,500	43,000	43,100	32,000	30,200	35,900
Amherst (New)	" 104,962	31-10-27	266,779	b) -/11.32d.	205,174	28,048	26,725	31,500	26,548	17,685	24,098	24,000
Anglo-Dutch	" 1,575,000	31-12-28	942,727	d) -/6.41d.	..	..	..	..	115,000	110,000	109,000	120,000
Anglo-Java	" 2,093,011	31-12-28	2,278,341	d) -/5.26d.	..	..	..	..	257,000	263,000	253,000	285,000
Ayer Tawah	" 335,499	30-9-28	546,699	e) 2.70c.	..	..	..	..	80,157	67,538	49,048	12,541
Batu Anam	" 400,000	31-12-28	313,300	c) -/7.37d.	..	..	..	..	38,200	31,000	38,000	37,000
Bukit	" 408,650	31-3-28	321,482	c) -/10.67d.	206,200	44,900	46,100	47,100	58,300	32,400	37,300	49,400
Bute	" 300,000	31-12-28	229,000	c) -/8.23d.	..	..	..	..	35,000	27,000	26,000	28,000
Chemor United	" 360,000	31-12-28	388,817	c) -/7.86d.	..	..	..	..	48,400	40,700	46,200	43,700
Chempedak	" 232,177	31-10-28	154,300	c) -/9.84d.	..	..	17,700	20,000	19,700	12,000	14,500	15,500
Cheng	" 274,875	30-6-28	149,000	c) -11.65d.	75,500	24,500	25,500	24,800	33,000	23,000	21,000	20,000
Consolidated (1914)	" 281,250	31-12-28	731,500	c) -/6.24d.	..	..	..	..	107,500	98,350	93,800	85,550
Dominion	" 166,745	31-12-28	431,406	c) -/8.59d.	..	..	..	..	55,957	42,191	50,117	49,137
Gula-Kalumpong	£ 665,000	31-12-28	1,429,947						200,000	165,000	135,000	160,000
Java Consolidated	Tls. 650,113	31-12-28	937,347	d) -/4.20d.	..	..	..	..	82,500	85,000	85,700	88,000
Kapayang	" 148,000	31-12-28	163,015	d) 27.74c.	..	..	..	..	17,627	11,822	16,600	19,746
Kota Bahru (1921)	" 292,500	30-6-28	259,085	c) 1/1.04d.	113,271	42,130	41,272	43,714	53,710	45,367	44,183	45,783
Kroewoek	" 473,000	31-12-28	862,890	d) -/4.46d.	..	..	..	..	83,000	78,000	83,000	90,000
Langkat	" 1,825,000	31-10-28	1,047,903	a) -/7d.	..	..	89,219	95,660	89,022	77,648	70,529	65,605
Padang	" 500,000	30-4-28	241,859	c) -/10.91d.	106,360	23,910	24,000	27,200	29,550	12,820	17,520	24,446
Pengkalan (1921)	" 150,000	31-3-28	197,500	b) 32.27c.	98,300	22,000	24,000	24,000	23,000	17,000	16,000	..
Permata	" 226,585	31-10-28	99,389	b) -8.97d.	..	..	13,166	11,703	11,872	7,453	..	10,514
Repah	" 450,000	31-12-28	440,006	c) -/8.57d.	..	..	..	..	77,300	49,800	64,200	64,300
Samagaga	" 411,000	30-9-28	236,845	(Not given)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Semambu	" 300,000	31-12-28	242,000	c) -/9.42d.	..	..	..	..	28,000	21,000	18,000	25,000
Senawang (1921) (Ord.	" 285,000	31-1-29	531,023	c) -/5.76d.	..	..	..	..	..	43,000	48,300	49,000
Senawang (1921) (Pref.	" 33,943											
Shanghai Kedah	" 300,000	30-9-28	311,586	c) -/8.25d.	..	50,210	55,775	60,100	66,150	45,683	50,915	54,211
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	" 350,000	31-12-28	179,700	c) -/10d.	..	..	..	..	17,700	19,200	..	16,500
S'hai-Klebang	" 313,613	31-12-28	174,800	c) -/7.05d.	..	..	..	..	25,100	21,500	20,300	16,000
S'hai Malay (ord.	" 300,000	31-12-28	398,941	c) -/7.95d.	..	..	..	..	70,200	58,200	56,100	53,500
S'hai Malay (pref.	" 273,800											
S'hai Pahang	" 200,000	30-6-28	238,759	c) -/10.12d.	61,485	20,500	22,200	26,600	30,415	23,800	24,500	26,800
S'hai Seremban	" 325,000	31-12-28	169,151	c) -/8.30d.	..	..	..	..	32,700	21,500	23,400	25,300
S'hai Sumatra	" 384,780	31-10-28	704,819	eg) -/8d.	..	..	67,261	56,710	60,000	54,900	49,866	49,162
Sua-Manggis	" 270,000	31-12-28	182,500	(Not given)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	" 150,000	31-3-28	98,623	b) -/1.05d.	40,295	15,100	15,560	18,095	22,168	12,836	15,015	13,850
Sungei Duri	" 340,000	30-6-28	279,207	c) -/8.97d.	107,500	43,000	39,000	41,000	42,866	36,200	36,000	37,500
Taiping	" 200,000	31-12-28	71,575	b) 37.95c.	..	..	..	..	10,913	10,208	9,676	9,332
Tanah Merah (1916)	" 1,300,000	31-3-28	943,603	c) -/8.70d.	519,805	105,435	112,585	107,855	130,118	98,753	99,941	107,979
Tebong	" 710,000	31-1-29	936,000	c) -/6.75d.	..	..	..	..	..	125,000	130,000	92,000
Ulargbo	" 1,030,043	31-12-28	1,167,406	d) -/4.64d.	..	..	..	..	116,000	113,000	107,000	127,000

(a) No restriction estimated output present financial year. (b) All in Oct. (c) F. O. B. including duty and Shanghai Expenses. (d) F. O. B. only. (e) Estate Cost. (f) Excluding Debenture Interest. (g) Estimated. (h) No tapping due to waterlog. (i) Reduced output due to waterlog.

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CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, JUNE 7, 1929.

STOCK		Last business done or nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£	132½	—	—						
	M$	1430	1415	1410	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Final £3 & Bonus £2 (Mkg. £8, 1928) subject to deduction I/T — —	25-2-29
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London —	£	19⅜	..	..	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Final 7/- & Bonus 6/3d (Mkg. 20/3d 1928) Free of I/T	27-3-29
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton Ld. —	H $	345	..	345	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) for 1927, Interim 24s. %, 1928 — —	25-5-29
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld. —	M $	50	—	—	250,000	150,000	M$10	Dec.	M$3.25, 1927 — — — —	28-6-28
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld. —	T	22	—	—	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1927	28-6-28
Canton Insurance Office Ld. —	H $	700	655xd	—	10,000	10,000	H$100	Dec.	Final H$22 (mkg. H$40) for 1927, Interim H$18 % 1928	23-5-29
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. —	H $	775	..	..	8,000	8,000	H$50	Dec.	H$43. 1927 .. .. — ..	26-3-29
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld. —	H $	215	282xd	..	20,000	20,000	H$20	Dec.	H$9 and Bonus H$6 for 1927, Interim H$3% 1928 .. .. .. —	25-5-29
Assurance Franco-Asiatique —	F	400	—	—	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	None. Floated 1918 — — —	— —
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ld. —	G $	300	—	—	6,000	1,000	G$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921 — — —	— —
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S. N. Co.; Ld. — 6% cum. pref.	H $	40	47½	—	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref. 6/-d at Exchg. 2/4½d. 1923,	
def. ord.	H $	70	..	—	120,000	49,589	£5	..	London Divd. less I/T. Def. Ord., nil	7-5-24
Shell T'sport & Training Co., Ld. — ord. (Bearer)	£	98/9	96/3	..	30,000,000	19,654,274	£1	Dec.	Final 3/- Free of I/T (mkg. 5/, 1928)	
5% cum. 1st pref.	£	—	—	—	300,000	200,000	£10		Coupon 54	Pending
7% cum. 2nd pref.	£	—	—	—	10,000,000	5,000,000	£1			
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. — ordinary	T	67	66	67	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T5, 1928 — — — —	11-3-29
7% pref.	T	50.50	50	51	10,000	10,000	T50		Pref. T3.50, 1928 — — —	11-3-29
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. —	H $	2.40	..	2.60	200,000	97,380	H$6	Mar.	Incorporated, 1924 — — —	— —
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. —	T	129.50	128½	129½	55,700	55,200	T75	Apr.	T7.50, 1927-28 .. — — —	27-7-28
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld. —	H $	36	..	..	200,000	67,640	H$50	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1924) .. —	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ld. — ordinary	T	5.95	5.80	..	500,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.40, 1928 — — —	14-3-29
%8 cum. pref.	T	5.15	5.10	..	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1928 — — —	14-3-29
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld. —	T	164	163	165	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Final T8 (Mkg T.11. 1928) — —	9-5-29
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. —	H $	121	122½	...	80,000	80,000	H$50	Dec.	H$8, 1928 — — — —	7-3-29
MINING.										
Chinese Eng.&Mining Co.,Ld. "Bearer"	T	25.50	..	—	2,000,000	1,400,000	£1	June	Int. 2/- free of I/T, 1928-29 (Coupon34)	16-5-29
London	£	64/4½	63	65	—	—	—			
Chosen Syndicate Ld. "Bearer" —	T	7.60	—	—	500,000	496,500	£1	June	Int. Div. No.1. 3d. Final Nil. — —	10-1-28
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ..	T	140	140.50	..	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Final T3 & Bonus T3 (mkg. T9, 1928)	27-3-29
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld.	H $	62	62½	..	400,000	240,000	H$25	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1928) .. —	5-2-29
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ld. ..	H $	14.35	..	14½	150,000	150,000	H$10	Dec.	H$0.80 and Bonus H$0.20, 1928 —	8-2-29
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld. .. —	T	..	..	—	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1928 .. .. — —	8-3-29
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. —	T	152½	150	..	18,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Final T6 (mkg. T10, 1928-29) — —	22-3-29
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine —	T	105	—	—	6,000	6,000	T100	Dec.	8%, 1928.. — — — —	27-2-29
West End Estates, Ltd. .. .. —	T	4.50	..	—	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926.. .. .. — —	23-4-27
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. —	H $	8.90	8.60	8.80	1,000,000	796,357	H$10	Dec.	Final H$0.60 (mkg. H$1.20, 1924) —	8-4-25
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. —	M $	100	—	—	8,576	8,576	M$100	Dec.	8%, Cash dividend 1928 — —	18-2-29
									25%, Stock div. in addition to above..	3-5-29
Raven Trust Co., Inc. — ord.	G $	10	—	—	100,000	32,540	G$10	Dec.	Ord. 100%, stock div., 1925 —	20-2-28
pref.	G $	10	—	—	—	32,031	G$10		Pref. 7% (57 quarterly divid.) — —	1-4-29
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld. — — —	T	7.50	7.55	..	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Interim T0.25, 1928-29 .. —	30-5-29
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld. —	T	0.45	0.40	..	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1925/6 .. — — —	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld. —	T	4.05	4.05	—	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1927 — — —	12-3-28
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld. .. —	T	8	8	..	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Divd. T0.25, 1928 — — —	15-3-29
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ld.	T	3.40	3½	..	500,000	500,000	T1	Sept.	Int. T0.10, 1928-29 .. .. —	4-4-29
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld. ..	T	0.80	0.75	..	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926) —	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T	1.85	1.82½	...	500,000	490,380	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27) —	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ld. .. —	T	0.92½	1	—	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927 — — —	3-4-28
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld. —	T	1.57½	1.55	..	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Divd. T0.08, 1928 .. .. —	18-4-29
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld. —	T	7.50	7.50	—	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27) —	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld. .. —	T	0.90	0.82½	1	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.18, 1926-27) —	15-9-27
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ld.	T	3.05	3.15	..	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Divd. T0.20, 1928 .. .. —	10-4-29
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld. .. —	T	3.75	3.40	..	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.10, 1928 — — —	5-4-29
Gula-Kalumpong R.E., Ltd. .. .. .. — old fully pd.	T	11.75	12.50	—	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Divd. 1/6d. 1928 less I/T 4/ in £	
new fully pd.	T	11.25	12.25	—					(Coupon No. 29) .. .. —	10-4-29
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld. —	T	2.12½	2.12½	..	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divd. T0.10, 1928 .. .. —	18-3-29
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld. —	T	6	..	6.25	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926 — — — —	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. ..	T	12	..	..	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divd. T1, 1927 .. .. —	14-12-27
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ld. ..	T	0.90	0.72½	..	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27 —	3-10-27
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld. —	T	2.30	2.40	—	700,000	550,000	2/-(T0.86)	Dec.	Divd. T0.15, 1928 .. — —	20-3-29
Padang Rubber Co., Ld. .. —	T	0.50	0.45	..	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. T0.10, 1926-27 — — —	24-8-27
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ld...	T	1.35	1.30	..	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divd. T0.10, 1927-28 ... .. —	24-11-27
Permata Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	3½	3.70	—	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Final T0.40, (mkg. T0.65, 1926-27) —	2-2-28
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld. —	T	1.15	1.10	..	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Div. T0.05, 1927 .. .. — —	1-11-27
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ld. — —	T	0.90	0.95	—	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.07 (mkg. T0.13, 1926-27) —	20-12-27
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld. — —	T	0.95	1	—	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1928 .. — —	18-4-29
Senawang Rub. Ests., Ld. — —	T	2.10	2	—	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Div. T0.20, 1928-29 — — —	22-4-29
Co. (1921), Ld. — ordinary					100,000	23,943	T1			
12% cum. pref.	T	..	..	—	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1928-27) —	22-12-27
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld. —	T	1.85	1.75	—	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927 — — —	8-10-28
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld.	T	0.80	0.67½	—	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.04, 1928 — — —	12-4-28
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld. —	T	0.75	0.75	—	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.4[illegible]27) —	16-4-28
S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ld. — ord.	T	7	..	—	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8%, 1928	9-4-29
8% cum. part. pref.	T	10	9.50	—	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27) —	16-9-27
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ld. —	T	1.10	1.05	..	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.03, 1928 — .. —	13-4-29
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld. —	T	0.77½	0.80	..	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Divd. T0.60 1927/8	25-3-29
S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ld. —	T	8.50	8.60	—	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.06, 1928 .. .. —	5-4-29
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld... —	T	0.95	1	..	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Final 7% (mkg. 15%, 1927 28) —	25-6-28
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	1.25	1.20	..	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Final T1.50 (mkg. T2, 1926-27) —	28-9-27
Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ld. —	T	11	11	—	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1926) —	30-4-27
Taiping Rubber Estates, Ld. .. —	T	0.65	0.70	..	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divd. T0.08, 1928-29 — — —	Pending
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld. —	T	1.20	1.17½	..	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Div. T0.15, 1928-29 — — —	25-4-29
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld. — —	T	2.12½	2.12½	2.20	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Divd. T0.40, 1928 — — —	21-3-29
Tiangbe Rubber Co., Ld. — —	T	7	7	..						
COTTONS, ETC.										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld — ordinary —	T	12.60	12.60	..	1,000,000	900,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.60; 1928 — — —	14-3-29
do. 8% cum. pref.	T	103.50	103.50	—	10,000	9,000	T100		Pref. T8, 1928 .. .. — —	14-3-29
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. — old	T	70	70.50	—	80,000	80,000	T50	Apr.	T2, half year to 30-4-29 .. — —	29-5-29
new	T	33	32¼	..	40,000	40,000	T25	Apr.	T1, half-year to 30-4-29 .. — —	29-5-29
Woong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld. — —	T	8.40	8	..	200,000	150,000	T10	June	T0.60, 1925-26 — — — —	7-10-26
INDUSTRIAL.										
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. — ordinary Regd	£	128/9	..	6½	25,500,000	23,480,767	£1	Sept.	4th Interim Grd. 1926-27, 0/10d. (mkg	
5% cum. pref.		..	—	—	4,500,000	4,500,000	£1		3/4d.) free of I/T (Coupon No. 119) —	30-9-27
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld. ..	T	350	—	—	5,000	5,000	T100	Feb.	T8, 1927-28 — — — —	31-5-28
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld. ..	H $	0.80	..	..	80,000	80,000	H$25	Dec.	H$40, 1923 — — — —	31-3-24
Gordon & Co., Ld. — — ..	T	25	—	..	6,000	4,757	T25	Feb.	T1.25, 1928-29 .. .. — —	26-4-29
					..	..	..	..	.. ..	....
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. — com	H $	8.10	8.10	8.30	400,000	400,000	H$7.50	Dec.	H$0.80 on old shares, 1925 .. —	17-3-26
old	H $	7.50	—	..	400,000	400,000	H$1.00		H$0.10 666 on new shares, 1925 —	
new		1.40	..	—						
Maatschappij, etc., In Langkat —	T	6.75	6.25	..	250,000	250,000	Fls. 10	Oct.	Divd. T0.50, 1926-27 — — —	5-4-28
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T	4.30 (comb. T14.60)	4.37½ (comb. T	4¼ (comb. T	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	T0.75, 1926 — — — —	15-2-27
S'hai Exploration & Developt. Co., Ld	T	2.50	2	..	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	— — — — — — — —	— —
Major Brothers, Ld. — .. —	T	5	..	..	6,000	5,500	T20	Dec.	.. .. — — — — —	— —
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld. .. —	T	52	50½	52	50,000	24,000	T50	Dec.	Final T2, (Total T4, 1928) — ..	4-4-29
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. — Regd £20	T	205	212.50	..	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Final Divd. £1:15:0 at Ex. 2/6¾ Total) 45/-d, 1928) (Coupon No. 30) ..	26-3-29
Bear £20	T	210	217.50	..	195,280	108,505	£1	Dec.	Final Divd. £0:1,2 at Ex. 2/6¾ (Total 20d. 1928) (Coupon No. 3) .. —	26-3-20
do. Regd. "B"	T	7.75	7.75	—						
do. Bear. "B"	T	7.90	7.85	—	250,000		£1		.. ..	....
do. 8% "C"..	T	8.65	8.25	..	500,000	201,187	T1	Dec.	8%, 1928 — — — —	20-3-29
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ld. —	T	1.20	1.20	..						
STORES.										
Hall & Holtz, Ld. — — —	M $	8	—	—	28,000	26,342	M$20	Feb.	M$ 0.60, 1927 — — — —	31-5-27
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld. — —	M $	30	—	—	1,200	1,200	M$60	Dec.	$6, 1922 .. .. — —	12-5-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld. — — —	M $	78	—	—	10,000	8,195	M$50	Mar.	Interim $3, 1928-29 — — —	1-12-28
Weeks & Co., Ld. .. — —	M $	3	2.50	—	30,000	21,822	M$20	Feb.	$1.60, 1921-22 — — — —	3-5-22
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld. — —	M $	50	—	—	2,500	2,500	M$100	Feb.	$5, 1925-26 — .. — —	5-6-26
Kelly & Walsh, Ld. — — —	M $	15	—	—	33,750	33,750	M$10	Mar.	Interim M$0.60, 1928-29 — —	6-12-28
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Culty Dairy Co., Ld. — — —	T	14.25	14¼	..	10,000	10,000	T10	June	T1, 1927/28 — — .. —	15-10-28
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. "Bearer"	T	22.50	22½	22.75	500,000	500,000	£1	Dec.	Final 7½% Free of I/T, (mkg. 12½%, 1928 Coupon No. 37) — —	2-5-29
London	£	..	..	..	..	..				
China General Omnibus Co., Ld. ..	T	14.75	14.60	14.90	100,000	70,300	T10	Dec.	Divd. T0.60, 1928 — — —	21-2-29
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld. ..	T	76	77½	—	5,400	5,400	T50	Dec.	T4, 1926 .. — — — —	2-6-27
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld. ..	T	72	73	..	50,000	50,000	T50	Mar.	T4, 1928-29 .. — — —	Pending
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ld. (Luna Park) — ord.	M $	14.65	14	..	44,000	44,000	M$10	Oct.	M$1.75, 1927-28 — — —	28-12-28
found.	M $	45	40	..	6,000	6,000	M$10	Oct.	M$6.50, 1927-28 — — —	28-12-28
S'hai International Greyhounds Ld. (The Stadium)	M $	10.20	10.20	10¼	50,000	48,000	M$10	Dec.	Divd. $0.75. 1928	3-4-29
Champ de Courses Francais (French Race Course) — ord.	M $	37.50	39	—	6,000	6,000	M$20	Dec.	— — —	— —
found.	M $	33	40	..	6,500	3,000	Free	Dec.	— — —	— —

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., of any alterations and omissions

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1929.

June 25, Tuesday — July 30, Tuesday — August 27, Tuesday — September 24, Tuesday
October 29, Tuesday — November 26, Tuesday — December 23, Monday

Shanghai Share Report 29/23 for Week Ending June 7, 1929

Rubber: The New York and Mincing Lane markets declined slightly during the past week being disappointed in the figure of May Shipments from Makya, such having earlier been expected to show a total substantially less than that of the preceding month. However, advices from home continue to be in a very optimistic vein, U.S.A. and the Continent continuing to maintain a high level of consumption. London prices today are 10½d. spot and 10¾d. July/Sept., showing a decline on the week of ⅜d. for each position. New York registers a decline since our last report of ½ cent for spot and forward, spot today being 20⅞ cts. and July/Sept. 21⅛ cts. Singapore has barely followed the above declines, spot at 36 cts. and July/Sept. 37½ cts. being ¾ cts. down in each case. Stocks in London and Liverpool now total 36,181 tons, being an increase of 623 tons over the previous week. Locally, in spite of the fall in the price of the commodity, share prices have kept up, indeed in some cases showing a small increase. No great quantities are coming on to the marked however. Tanah Merahs have declared a dividend of 8 cts. on the result of their previous year's working, which must be considered satisfactory in view of the low average price of rubber obtainable last year.

Cottons: Ewos are lower on the week's business, transactions having been done today at Tls. 12.60 cash, and close cash buyers at Tls. 12.45 and June Tls. 12½, with sellers at Tls. 12.55 cash and Tls. 12.60 June. Shanghai Cotton (Old) remain steady at around Tls. 70. No business has been recorded in Zoong Sing Mills but buyers' prices are around Tls. 8.35 cash and Tls. 8.40 June, with sellers at Tls. 8.55 cash and Tls. 8.60 June.

Greyhounds again have declined considerably on the publication of the Council's intimation that only one meeting per week would be allowed. S.I.G.S. prices have fluctuated considerably, ranging from $11 to $10¼ cash. The highest price touched for June was $10.80 and the lowest $9.90. At the close there were buyers at $10.30 cash and $10.40 June with sellers $10.50 cash and $10.55 June. G.R.A. (Ord) close with buyers $14 cash and $14¼ June with sellers at $14½ cash and $14½ June. During the week June was done as low as $13.35. Further ahead business has been at $14.90 Sept. Founders are in demand at $43 with sellers two points higher. Champ de Course remain steady with buyers at $37½ for the Ordinary shares.

Miscellaneous: Tugs remain steady at around Tls. 66½. A few Trams "Bearer" have changed hands at Tls. 22½ and Tls. 22.60 cash and June Tls. 22.80 and Tls. 22.90. Business was done to-day at Tls. 22.75 June. Docks close with buyers at Tls. 129 June and Tls.128½ cash and sellers Tls. 129 cash and Tls. 129½ June. Business was done to-day at Tls. 129 June after an earlier in the week peak point of Tls 132. Omnibuses reached Tls. 15 during the week on the notice of the offer to shareholders of the remaining unissued captital at Tls. 12.50 in the ratio of 3 new per 7 old shares.

Debentures continue to be in strong demand with buyers of S.M.C. 6% at Tls. 100: 7% at Tls 101 and 8% Tls. 102. F.M.C. 6% were done at Tls. 91: 6½% at Tls. 92½ and 7% at Tls. 93½.

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REAL ESTATE MARKET IN SHANGHAI

Review of May by Asia Realty Co.: Transactions Normal

In entering upon the summer months of 1929 are we to expect the usual summer depression in business? We do not gather that impression. Notwithstanding the currents of politics and war, there is a decided feeling of optimism in the real estate market. In politics we include the agitation over the Provisional Court; and it might not be amiss to urge upon property owners to consider the control which the courts exercise in real estate matters.

If in the districts *outside of settlement* control there are any real estate doubts, on account of proposed taxation and rental restrictions, we cannot but feel that the efforts of those factions which would manipulate taxes and restrict rents cannot long hold out. Such *arbitrary action is contrary to the* economic laws to which they must sooner or later answer. To mention only one point, witness the difficulty encountered in arranging *mortgages on property in those outside* districts.

The rebuilding of the city of Nanking comes as an interesting phase in the involved affairs of the new Capital. Not much has been said recently of the previously mentioned real estate boom in that city. The plans for the rebuilding are before competent advisors and we shall follow with interest their progress in the shaping of the old city into a modern and beautiful capital.

Transactions

Reported transactions during the past month have been normal. A few interesting deals of some size, and a number of small ones, have been done. A property of several mow near Boulevard de Montigny was sold at a figure approaching Tls. 70,000 per mow, a piece which is assessed at Tls. 18,000. Sold at nearly four times assessed value! It is also reported that many deals of outstanding importance are on the way.

It is still noticeable that buyers are insisting upon special pieces and paying full market prices therefore. One property worth over a half lakh along Manila Road changed hands two times in as many weeks. On Route Lafayette beyond Roi Albert a building lot brought Tls. 12,000 per mow, the highest price yet paid in that neighbourhood. Several large residences in the French Concession have been sold at good prices, transactions just under a lakh. Two properties of 18 and 10 mow on Avenue Foch also changed hands.

Interest continues keen in the Bubbling Well Road district. One piece of 21 mow has been sub-divided and another large property in the same neighbourhood is under negotiation.

It is now confirmed that the important corner of Avenue Joffre and Roi Albert, some seven mow including an apartment building, has been purchased by the new amusement concern known as Park des Sports. The purchase figure is not given.

Building and Roads

Without referring this month to the actual figures on building construction, it is nevertheless apparent to all that the building activity continues unabated. "Morrisville," lying southwest of the Race Course; the old Lester property at Kiangse, Honan, Canton and Siking Roads; a large block on Avenue Edward; and numerous other properties throughout the city, are being developed for Chinese occupancy. A large Chinese hotel is under construction at Thibet and Canton Roads. Plans are in hand for a 14-storey office building in the Central District. Foreign houses are going up both inside and outside of the settlements. Construction of new apartments continues, the latest report being of a 7-storey apartment soon to be begun at the extreme end of Avenue Joffre, corner of Avenue Haig.

The fact must be faced that new construction will cost more to build and that rents will have to be adjusted accordingly. With increased duties on imported materials, with certain home prices much higher than before (brass fittings 20 per cent.), with adverse exchange rates, and with local materials necessarily following these higher prices, building costs will be at least 10 per cent. and perhaps even 15 per cent. higher than 6 months ago; and compared with 3 or 4 years ago the difference is much greater.

It probably comes as a surprise to most to learn from the papers a few days ago that a motor trip from Shanghai to Hangchow is now being promoted. This is, of course, but the beginning. Without doubt, within a very few years it will be possible for us to motor (perhaps with some discomforts at first) to Soochow, Wusih, even to Nanking and Ningpo.

We announce with pleasure the renaming of the main thoroughfare through Columbia Circle, "Amherst Avenue." The Chinese equivalent is translated to mean "The Road to the Temple of Peace and Concord."

Rental Problems

The rental position remains unchanged; that is to say, the demand continues strong. Office space is well taken up and additional accommodations are to be provided. More godowns are being considered, on the more economical basis of several storeys. Chinese shops and houses are in strong demand. One notices particularly the better class of Chinese residences now being built in groups in different parts of the city, houses of three storeys with certain modern conveniences.

As for foreign residences, those who are seeking such soon learn that there is practically nothing offering; everything is taken up and the indications are that the improving standards of living among certain groups will maintain this condition. New houses with latest conveniences are snapped up before they are completed and sometimes even before foundations are laid.

Apartment accommodations are fully taken up, and new buildings seem to be required. Figures indicate that the returns for apartments are better than for other developments.

In areas outside settlement control, the question of taxation is causing some concern and investors must be on the watch to protect against adverse turns. One might hope for a settled and definite taxation scheme. If taxes are to be arbitrarily increased by the authorities and perhaps taken from the tenant and put upon the landlord, with, at the same time, government restrictions prohibiting the increasing of rents to cover, a difficult situation might ensue.

Real Estate Securities and Finance

The shares and debentures of the well established land companies have always been steady and good. Certain land stocks have shown recent activity; they have responded to good dividends and to the issuance of stock bonuses. For companies which are expanding, it is a sound practice that stock dividends be declared at times when the "breakdown" value of shares shows that assets have accrued considerably above the par value of shares outstanding.

In Shanghai's securities market such shares as docks, trams, and telephones have been having their innings. With money so plentiful and with the expectation that the Council will retire its outstanding debentures rapidly since the sale of the Electricity Department, capital will have to seek other investments; lands will have their share. Real Estate debentures have been taken up readily when offered, and shares are good buys.

As for mortgages, money is easy for all legitimate needs. Even for new construction, money is now offered as low as 8 per cent., 8½ per cent. and 9 per cent. on sound projects, and without embarrassing conditions. It is reported that several mortgages of considerable size for large developments in the Central and Bubbling Well districts are now being negotiated.

The unprecedented growth in population is forcing the expansion of public utilities, which in turn require new capital. However, this will still leave a large portion of the free capital to find its way into real estate holdings.

Few Outstanding Deals

Messrs. Erik Crone, Land and Estate Agency, review the Shanghai real estate market during the month of May, as follows:—

The same general activity which characterized the real estate market during the month of April was in evidence during May. There were few outstanding deals, but numerous smaller ones. Interest continued to be centred in the western parts of both Concessions in the residential and commercial districts, and the prices paid indicate—for certain well situated sections—a slight increase in land values.

In spite of the continued brisk building activity, the demand for living quarters, both Chinese and foreign, seems almost insatiable. It must be remembered, however, that many of the new constructions which are listed at the end of our reports each month, are taking the place of old buildings which have been demolished. During April, for example, the number of Chinese houses alone which were demolished within the International Settlement amounted to the figure of 919. This figure was, of course, exceptionally high.

The building projects for the month under review constituted this year's record in the International Settlement. The French Concession also showed a busy month. Following are the figures:

In the International Settlement: 625 Chinese shops and houses; 32 foreign stores; one office building; 22 foreign residences; eight factories, two godowns.

In the French Concession: 362 Chinese shops and houses; 80 foreign and semi-foreign houses; one apartment building; one large bath establishment; two factories.

COMPANY MEETINGS

WEEKS & CO., LTD.

The annual meeting of Messrs. Weeks & Co., Ltd., was held on May 31 in the offices of the company in Nanking Road, when Mr. A. K. Craddock presided, supported by Messrs. D. W. Leach and T. E. Trueman (directors) and Mr. A. Braid, secretary. The number of shares represented was 7,991.

In the course of his speech, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen.—The report and accounts for the year ended February 28, 1929, have been published and circulated to shareholders, and, with your permission, I will adopt the usual course and take them as read.

Your directors very much regret that the year's working shows another loss, but the amount is less than last year. The cause of this is the low margin of profit on the turnover, due, first of all, to the enormous competition, and, in a general way, to the disturbed state of the country, which, as every one knows, continues to handicap trading, and prevents the free circulation of money. These conditions have prevailed for a very much longer period than any one could have foreseen, and occasional slight revivals have sometimes encouraged the hope that, with the return of more peaceful times in the country, a restoration of trade would take place, and business would improve with a freer circulation of money. Unfortunately, these better conditions have not so far eventuated to any material extent, although we still hope that an improvement in business will take place in the near future.

Unprofitable Departments to Go

Last year, in the early summer, your directors very carefully analyzed the whole situation as it affected the company's affairs, and they decided that, in addition to their set policy of curtailing expenses to the utmost extent consistent with efficiency, it was necessary to eliminate unprofitable departments. The first step in this direction was taken by closing our West End selling agency, known as "The Model," and the next is the Hankow branch, which will be closed as soon as the stock is liquidated, some time next month. The Hankow property will be sold, when a suitable offer is obtained; but, in the meantime, the residential flats and godowns are being let, and it is possible we may be able to find a tenant for the store when we cease business there.

In Shanghai, our energy has been concentrated on reducing stock, and working expenses, and I am glad to say our efforts in this direction have been successful. On looking at the balance sheet at this point, the question will naturally arise, why, if the stock are lower, is the bank overdraft so much higher? The explanation is this, we secured some large contracts during the latter part of last year, necessitating heavy disbursements for material and labour, before we were entitled to any payment on account. Since then, however, the regular payments and liquidation of the Hankow stock, have enabled us to reduce the overdraft from $956,710.24 on February 28, 1929, to $859,259.07 to-day, a difference of $97,451.17 in favour of the company. Our sundry creditors are also less than last year.

Shanghai Property Good

The amount written off under bad and doubtful debts, is much above our average, due to a discount that was allowed in consideration of the prompt payment of a debt which would otherwise have been spread over one or two years.

These are the only items in the balance sheet which call for any explanation, all the rest are clearly set forth, and are self-explanatory.

I might, perhaps, remind you again that our chief asset—the Shanghai property—still stands in our books at the original cost, less depreciation, while, if it were written up to the assessed value of the land, which would be a perfectly legitimate procedure to adopt, the effect would merely be to extinguish the trading loss, on paper only. Your directors, therefore, prefer to leave the asset as it stands.

Our stocks have been very carefully valued, allowing for depreciation where necessary, and all indenting has been, and is still, thoroughly scrutinized, so that, while our high standard of quality and selection is maintained, the acceptances against cargo are more than 40 per cent. less than at this time last year.

A very liberal allowance for depreciation on motor vehicles, machinery, fixtures and furniture has been made.

I can assure you that your directors are fully alive to the difficulties of trading under present conditions, and I have outlined the policy they intend to adopt as remedial measures, and which they have already begun to put into effect. I can say, without hesitation, that no effort will be spared to do all that is possible, to restore our business to its old remunerative standard.

We have had very loyal service from the staff, both foreign and Chinese, and I would like to express to them on behalf of the directors and shareholders our appreciation of their work.

I will now propose the first resolution which is seconded by Mr. D. W. Leach, "That the report and accounts, as presented, be passed," but, before putting it to the meeting, I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability any questions which Shareholders may wish to ask.

The Resolutions

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were formally proposed, seconded and, after being put to the meeting, carried unanimously:—

That the report and accounts, as presented, be passed.—Proposed by Mr. A. K. Craddock and seconded by Mr. D. W. Leach.

That the appointment of Mr. Donald W. Leach as a director be confirmed.—Proposed by Mr. A. K. Craddock and seconded by Mr. N. W Peach.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors at a remuneration of $600 per annum. —Proposed by Mr. T. J. Evans and seconded by Mr. E. N. Trueman.

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

Messrs. Hall & Holtz, Ltd., held their annual meeting on May 31, when there was an attendance present representing 5,440 shares. Mr. W. S. King, the chairman, presided, and he was supported by Messrs. Eric Moller (director) and E. Barraclough (secretary and general manager).

Mr. King said:—

It is with considerable regret that the directors lay before you the present unfortunate report. The loss is partly due to the closing down of the Hankow branch, which shows a deficit of $20,600. This may be considered a satisfactory showing as closing down any branch is usually a costly matter.

Tientsin for the first time for many years showed a loss of nearly $10,000, due, doubtless, to the unsettled political conditions obtaining during a large part of our fiscal year, and I understand from those who should know that generally business is very poor and consequently there is less money in circulation.

Losses in Shanghai

In Shanghai, we had to face a loss of $44,900. This we frankly admit was unexpected, as our turnover had been very satisfactory and it was due to this that the meeting is held so late as we wished to be assured there had been no mistake. Unfortunately, none can be traced, and the balance sheet is correct as signed. The cause is due to heavy depreciation on old stocks, increased expenditure (a large portion of which covered Home leave of several of the staff), and diminution of the gross profit as against last year.

One fact emerges with singular clarity from these accounts and that is, it is perfectly useless continuing on the same lines. A business which does not pay a profit is not a business worth conducting. At one time, it was our intention of inviting a committee of the shareholders to assist us, but, as Mr. Eric Moller has joined the board, and has promised to act as chairman, this course is no longer necesary.

The time for sentimental considerations of an 85-year old business has quite passed; we have to think of the present shareholders and not those of the past. It is obvious that those departments which are losing propositions should be ruthlessly cut out.

If you will leave the matter in the hands of the present directors, we are of the opinion that a constructive scheme can be produced which will show a balance on the right side, as certain of our departments are believed to be quite profitable.

The Resolutions

There being no questions, the following resolutions were formally proposed, seconded and carried unanimously:—

That the accounts, as presented, be adopted.—Proposed by Mr. King, seconded by Mr. D. S. Eddie.

That the election of Mr. Eric Moller be confirmed.—Proposed by Mr. A. E. Pawsey and seconded by Mr. J. Munro.

That Messrs. Seth, Mancell & McIlure be re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year.—Proposed by Mr. Moller and seconded by Mr. Barraclough.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

A TELEGRAM from Korea says that northern Keisho province. The hail two persons have been killed by a hail storm in the vicinity of the government-owned Banju forest in stones were the size of hen's eggs.

IN reply to a request from Mr. Chao Tieh-chiao, Director-General of the China Merchants S. N. Co., Gen. Liu Wen-hui, chairman of the Szechuan Provincial Government, says that he has ordered his subordinates to accord proper protection to the China Merchants' steamers which are engaged in the Szechuan service.

WHEN she attempted to resist and call for help after being held up by a couple of highway robbers and had had her gold ring and necklace snatched, a Chinese woman was fired at by one of the men and seriously wounded. By the time the police arrived, the miscreants had escaped. The woman was removed to hospital where she now lies in a critical state.

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LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEBTS

In H.M. Supreme Court on June 6, before his Honour Judge G. W. King, the case of the Santos Coffee Store v. Engley's Buffet & Bar was brought up. Mr. N. Ivanoff appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. E. T. Maitland for the defence. The plaintiff claimed $28.95 which he said was due to him for coffee supplied to Engley's Bar and which had not yet been paid for. Evidence was given by Mr. Torrosien, who produced invoices some of which were signed "N. E. Newart per Engley's Bar." The plaintiff was claiming the money from Mr. Engley, who they understood was the proprietor and manager.

The defence, said that at the time the coffee had been bought Mr. Newart had leased the bar and he was responsible for the invoices and admitted that he owed the money. Mr. Newart was called to give evidence and said that he had never given anyone to understand that he himself was not liable for the bills. He owed the money but at present could not pay the bill. Mr. Newart is a Roumanian and said he would therefore probably have to be sued in the Provisional Court.

Mr. Ivanoff still held that Mr. Engley should be responsible and argued at some length.

Judgment was given for the defendants with costs.

FRENCH CONSULAR COURT

ACTION AGAINST THE I.S.S.

In the French Consular Court, on June 6, judgment was delivered by M. Ch. Toussaint, Judge President, with whom sat MM. De Goth and Leon, as Assessors, in the defendants' demurrer in the case in which M. Raymond Ruedolf is suing the International Savings Society, claiming the cancellation of all the monthly drawings of the I.S.S. as contrary to the French Law of Lotteries and also claiming, as a bondholder, $5,000 damages.

Counsel appearing in the case were M. R. D'Auxion de Ruffé for the plaintiff and M. Julien Barraud for the defendant company.

Counsel's Plea on Demurrer

At the last hearing, M. Barraud filed a demurrer to the action on the ground that petitioner was not qualified and had no right to bring action against the defendant company for the season that he had no standing in law and no interest in the case. M. Barraud argued that petitioner formerly belonged to the staff of the defendant company and that, therefore, he had participated in what he alleged were the illegal transactions of the company and, being thus a party, he could not bring action with reference to the same.

M. d'Auxion de Ruffé contended that complainant was not suing as a former employee of the defendant company, but as an ordinary bondholder and that he most decidedly had a right to appeal to the Court for redress.

The Court rejected the demurrer on the ground that it was not a demurrer but a defence and held that plaintiff was perfectly entitled to bring action just as any ordinary bond-holder, without taking into consideration his reason for bringing the action.

The Law of 1836

Concerning the application of the law of 1836 concerning lotteries, the Judge President stated that the Court had to take into consideration that more than 80,000 of the bondholders were Chinese and that, therefore, although the present action was one between two French parties, it had to be considered that the great majority of bond-holders were Chinese. The question of the application of the law of 1836, therefore, was one of international importance and, as far as the treaties between France and China were concerned, the Court would like to have the opinion of the French Government respecting its application in China before deciding in the matter. The case, therefore, would be remanded until such information reached the Court.

The Court finally reserved judgment with reference to costs.

PROVISIONAL COURT

CARL GUNTHER SENTENCED

Described by the police as "a notorious gun-runner and arms merchant," Carl Gunther, 62, an unrecognized American, of 22 Kungping Terrace, was brought before Judge Wong and Mr. Nakada, Senior Consul's Deputy, at the Provisional Court on June 3 and charged with dealing in firearms. He was represented by Mr. N. Ivanow.

D. S. O'Rourke, S.M.P., gave evidence that he had executed a Provisional Court search warrant at the home of the accused and in a closet under a stairway had found three pistols and 225 rounds of .32 ammunition. Witness continued his search and discovered an ingeniously constructed ice box wherein he found 35 pistols and 5,575 rounds of ammunition and 36 extra magazines to fit the pistols. To get to the weapons it was necessary completely to demolish the ice-box as the pistols and ammunition were fitted between the zinc interior and the wood covering on the outside.

The pistols were of French manufacture and witness said the police had information that the accused had been in the arms selling business and charged $40 to $45 for one pistol and 100 rounds of ammunition with an extra magazine thrown in as a bonus. He described the accused as a "well known gun runner and a dangerous character."

In his own behalf the accused said the pistols were from a German slip and he asked that the case be remanded a week to permit him to consult with his lawyer. The remand was granted.

On June 5, Mr. Ivanow asked the police to produce someone who had purchased arms from his client and the Assistant Police Advocate, Mr. King S. Kum, told the court that Gunther had made a voluntary confession at the time of his arrest.

It was not Gunther's first appearance in court on arms dealing charges and his counsel contended that the most recent find consisted of pistols not found by the police when they raided his premises a year ago. As a consequence of that raid Gunther was sentenced to 10 months in gaol and was released last December.

Judge Wong and Mr. Nakada took a serious view of the case and said that such foreigners as the accused, who sold arms to anyone who had the money to buy, were aggravating the present crime wave and were doubly guilty of defying the police and selling to Chinese who preferred to purchase pistols from foreigners.

Gunther had been in various courts in the past on 11 different charges and the police characterized him as "a notorious arms merchant and a menace to the Settlement." He was sentenced to two years.

Mr. Kum said if the accused would not appeal the case, the police would as he was of the opinion "that the sentence was too light for such a notorious person as Gunther."

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

SHANGHAI CRICKET

S.C.C. v. Shaforce

After a very interesting game, the league encounter between the S.C.C and the Shaforce ended in a draw, the former batting first, scoring 197 all out, while the Shaforce obtained a total of 121 runs for the loss of six wickets when stumps were drawn.

S.C.C.

W. Mansel Smith, not out	72
O. G. Simpson, c. Wilde, b. Woodley	21
F. E. T. Marshall, c. Prest Woodley	14
H. H. Morris, b. Scott	1
A. S. Dearden, b. Woodley	1
R. D. Gillespie, b. Woodley	23
A. C. Sinclair, c. Ashley, b. Baker	19
H. A. Browning, b. Ashley	12
T. L. Rawsthorn, hit wicket b. Clowes	22
A. Lingard, run out	1
G. Barnes, c. Ashley, b. Clowes	3
Extras	8
Total	197

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clowes	9	1	30	2
Ashley	9	0	50	1
Woodley	12	1	40	4
Scott	3	0	17	1
Baker	7	0	25	1
Snook	6	0	27	0

Shaforce

Commander Marx, c. Morris, b. Rawsthorne	13
Lt. Ashley, c. Rawsthorne, b. Mancel Smith	3
Lt. Clowes, run out	39
Cdr. Baker, b. Lingard	8
Capt. Prest, not out	37
Capt. Scott, b. Rawsthorne	0
Bdsn. Woodley, c. Morris, b. Rawsthorne	0
Pvt. Polley, not out	12
Extras	9
Total (6 wkts.)	121

W/O Wilde, Wright and Cpl. Snook did not bat.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rawsthorne	18	2	34	3
Mansel Smith	13	5	30	1
Lingard	9	2	27	1
Dearden	4	2	6	0
Morris	3	1	7	0
Sinclair	3	0	8	0

Armoured Car Co. v. Police

The Police team were thoroughly outclassed in their game with the Armoured Car Co., and suffered a heavy defeat by a margin of eight wickets.

Police

T. K. Darville, b. Leach	3
A. B. Sprigge, run out	0
F. L. Wainwright, c. Kenyon, b. Leach	83
E. C. Baker, b. Leach	1
J. A. Isaacs, c. and b. Brady	7
R. M. J. Martin, b. Brady	0
F. J. Carnell, b. Leach	1
B. B. Boddy, b. Orr	2
H. R. C. Ford, c. Kenyon, b. Orr	12
W. S. Laurier, c. Howard, b. Brady	2
Extras	10
Total	121

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. G. Brady	8	1	40	3
D. W. Leach	13	4	30	4
H. E. Orr	4	—	27	2
Kenyon	2	—	14	—

A.C.C.

Hunter, c. White, b. Isaacs	4
Howard, st. Wainwright, b. Ford	10
Leach, run out	104
Elliott, c. Carnell, b. Isaacs	39
Piper, c. Boddy, b. Carnell	19
Begg, b. White	5
Knight, st. Wainwright, b. Baker	26
Orr, not out	16
Hegarty, Kenyon, Brady, did not bat	0
Extras	5
Total	228

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Isaacs	11	1	55	1
Ford	8	0	61	0
Boddy	2	0	16	0
White	5	0	45	1
Carnell	6	0	40	1
Baker	1	0	2	1

Grimshaw's Side v. Gardner's

Mr. Grimshaw's side gained a surprise victory over the eleven selected by Mr. Gardner, by making a total of 182 runs for the loss of five wickets after their opponents had declared with 154 runs for seven wickets.

Mr. Grimshaw's Side

H. A. Browning l.b.w., b. Crawford	16
P. J. Wilson, c. Crickmer, b. Muller	7
G. M. Goldsack, b. Crawford	15
G. S. S. Gordon, c. Muller, b. Crawford	6
K. Foot, not out	69
A. S. Hickmott, c. Muller, b. Crawford	37
J. Pete-Hunt, not out	21
Extras	11
Total for 5 wkts.	128

Did not bat, Baxter, Wood, Shotter, and Grimshaw.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Muller	8	1	42	1
Tate	5	0	24	0
Crawford	10	1	49	4
Brady	9	1	28	0
Simpson	7	2	29	0
Gardner	2	0	3	0

Mr. G. F. Gardner's Side

P. V. Simpson, b. Foot	0
H. W. Brady, b. Foot	5
G. F. Gardner, b. Foot	70
J. Wilkinson, b. Wilson	1
N. K. Crawford, c. Wood, b. Foot	9
J. H. Smart, c. Baxter, b. Wilson	5
J. C. Crickmer, not out	33
J. J. J. Muller, c. and b. Wilson	5
R. S. Parsons, not out	16
Extras	10
Total for 7 wkts.	154

Did not bat, E. W. Turnbull and W. B. Tate.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
P. J. Wilson	19	1	73	3
E. Foot	16	3	43	4
R. Grimshaw	3	1	10	0
A. S. Hickmott	2	0	13	0
J. Pete-Hunt	1	0	5	0

S.R.C. v. Norfolk Regt.

After one of the most exciting matches which have taken place this season, the S.R.C. just managed to defeat the Norfolk Regt in the closing stages by the narrow margin of three runs and a wicket in hand.

Norfolk Regt

St. Sergt. Moyle, run out	5
Pte. Polley, not out	67
Lt. Clowes, b. Wilson	40
Sgt. Unwin, c. and b. Wilson	0
Cpt. Scott, c. Divecha, b. Shroff	44
Bdsm Woodley, b. Shroff	3
Cpl. Lyte, b. Ollerdessen	1
L/Cpl. Hunn, b. Ollerdessen	2
L/Cpl. Dickerson, b. Ollerdessen	17
L/Cpl. Skerry, c. Ollerdessen, b. Divecha	1
Sgt. Wright, b. Ollerdessen	8
Extras	10
Total	200

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R	W.
Ollerdessen	20	6	55	4
W. E. Wilson	8	0	26	0
T. Wilson	8	1	40	2
Shroff	10	0	58	2
Divecha	3	0	16	1

S.R.C.

M. J. Divecha, not out	81
F. V. Read, b. Woodley	0
S. F. Shroff, c. Moyle, b. Scott	48
T. Madar, b. Woodley	5
W. E. Wilson, c. Skerry, b. Clowes	36
C. E. Ollerdessen, c. Skerry, b. Clowes	36
C. E. Ollerdessen, b. Clowes	9
W. T. Manley, b. Clowes	0
H. Madar l.b.w., b. Clowes	0
C. Pratt, b. Scott	4
P. O. Dunne, c. Unwin, b. Woodley	5
T. W. R. Wilson, not out	3
Extras	12
Total (9 wkts.)	203

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R	W.
Clowes	16	3	36	4
Woodley	19	4	55	3
Hunn	9	1	34	0
Scott	18	5	42	2
Moyle	4	0	7	0
Skerry	4	0	14	0
Polley	2	1	3	0

Mr. Langley's v. Mr. Leslie's XI

Mr. Langley's eleven gave a good account of themselves on June 5 and compiled 152 runs before the whole side were dismissed.

On June 6, the team chosen by Mr. Leslie rose to the occasion in brilliant style, and eventually won the game by a substantial margin.

Mr. Langley's XI

P. V. Simpson c. and b. Thompson	26
G. F. Gardner c. Swaby b. Muller	12
F. Cowherd b. Sinclair	4
P. J. Wilson c. Turnbull b. Thompson	27
D. B. Tait c. Turnbull b. Sinclair	9
J. Shotter not out	22
R. J. Parsons b. Sinclair	0
R. Baxter c. Kenyon b. Sinclair	0
F. G. Harrison c. Turnbull b. Murray	10
D. Webb c. Elliot b. Sinclair	7
H. Langley c. and b. Kenyon	14
Extras	21
Total	152

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Muller	5	1	19	1
Sinclair	13	0	32	5
Elliott	6	0	21	0
Thompson	5	0	16	2
Murray	3	0	27	1
Kenyon	1	0	5	0
Swaby	2	0	10	1

Mr. Leslie's XI

H. A. Browing, retired	52
D. B. W. Murray, retired	63
C. E. M. Thomson c. Bond, b. Wilson	0
J. S. Kenyon c. Langley, b. Baxter	9
E. Turnbull b. Cowherd	19
A. C. Sinclair c. Wilson, b. Cowherd	3
E. S. Elliott b. Cowherd	5
J. J. J. Muller, retired	38
G. N. Goldsack, not out	1
M. H. Swaber b. Cowherd	10
A. H. Leslie c. and b. Cowherd	0
Extras	8
Total	188

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wilson	12	0	46	1
Bond	4	2	26	0
Gardner	2	0	19	0
Simpson	4	0	30	0
Shotter	2	1	8	0
Baxter	2	0	20	1
Cowherd	4.3	0	28	3

Shanghai Area v. R.A.O.C.

Shanghai area have not yet managed to win a game this season, but on the run of the play they should have been successful in their match against the R.A.O.C. team on the Rees, ground on June 6, instead of losing by two wickets. Fortune favoured the winners on several occasions during their innings, for with the exception of Vigus, their side were inclined to hit hard and trust to luck. On this occasion their efforts were successful.

Shanghai Area

W. O. I. Wilde b. Filer	20
S.Q.M.S. Matthews, retired	101
Capt. Clarke b. Richardson	1
S. Sgt. Lloyd b. Kemp	0
Sergt. Pettit b. Kemp	3
L/Cpl. Pressey b. Vigus	11
Sergt. Devean b. Filer	5
Sergt. Carver b. Filer	1
Corp. Barrett c. Byers, b. Vigus	14
Sergt. Herbert c and b. Filer	5
Sergt. Wright, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	173

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sansom	7	1	24	0
Osborne	10	0	24	0
Hicks	2	0	14	0
Filer	8	2	23	4
Richardson	8	1	30	1
Kemp	5	0	26	2
Vigus	6	1	20	2

R.A.O.C.

Corpl. Ackerman b. Pettit	5
Pte. Hicks b. Pettit	8
L/Cpl. Underwood c. and b. Herbert	10
Pte. Sansom b. Herbert	52
Pte. Richardson c. Lloyd, b. Pettit	9
S. M. Vigus, run out	26
Sergt. Byers l.b.w., b. Matthews	7
Pte. Osborne c. and b. Pettit	9
Pte. Kemp, not out	12
L/Cpl. Filer, not out	34
Corpl. Littlewood, did not bat	0
Extras	18
Total for 8 wickets	182

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Herbert	16	3	58	2
Pettit	16	6	48	4
Wilde	8	1	33	0
Matthews	6	0	25	1

RIFLE SHOOTING

The All-Comers Championship

The first and second stages of the above competition were held on June 1 and 2, under favourable weather conditions. The 1st Stage prize was won by P. J. Costello, with 96, and the 2nd Stage prize W. O. Lancaster (a veteran shot), with 141.

1st Stage

	200	500	600	Total
P. J. Costello	33	32	31	96
H. E. Leland	34	32	30	96
J. Rich	32	31	32	95
W. Easterling	32	32	30	94
W. Jarmain	30	31	32	93
W. E. Sauer	31	32	30	93
V. W. Ribbons	32	31	30	93
P. Ybardolaza	34	30	29	93
W. B. Tasaler	32	28	32	92
W. Hutchinson	30	31	31	92
C. W. Glover	30	33	29	29
Sgt. Evangelista	31	29	31	91
L. A. Mottu	31	30	30	91
R. S. Pendleton	31	29	30	90
Maj. Parsons	30	31	29	90
W. O. Lancaster	32	30	28	90
W. T. Rose	27	31	31	89
D. E. Sauvie	27	31	31	89
R. H. Gordon	29	30	30	89
B. C. Williby	27	33	29	89
O. L. Ilbert	33	28	28	89
B. E. Caulton	28	31	29	88
H. Berents	30	30	28	88
L. J. Guillamod	29	31	28	88
B. S. Jenkins	31	30	27	88
C. T. Langley	31	30	27	88
W. Campbell	32	30	26	88
J. Koch	25	31	31	87
R. I. Ito	28	31	28	87

2nd Stage

	300	500	600	Total
W. O. Lancaster	48	47	46	141
J. Rich	47	48	45	140
C. W. Glover	47	45	46	138
H. E. Leland	48	47	44	137
W. Campbell	44	45	46	135
W. Tassler	42	47	45	134
R. I. Ito	46	45	43	134
B. S. Jenkins	47	46	41	134
L. A. Mottu	43	44	46	133
B. C. Williby	44	45	44	133
C. E. Rucker	44	46	43	133
W. Easterling	43	44	45	132

SHANGHAI POLO

By "Observer"

Polo on the Shanghai ground started late this year, due party to unpropitious weather and also to the fact that Race Week fell later in the month than usual, but is now I am glad to say, in full swing.

There are many changes this year, from President and Secretary to Ground boys and even caterers, and every change seems to have been a change for the better in the best of all possible worlds. Every new official and servant is anxious to make the Shanghai Polo Club one of the best spots in the East.

Enthusiasts at the end of April were gloomily shaking their heads over the state of the ground, which was as bald as the proverbial coot, in spots, due to the many hard games of Rugger played under all sorts of weather conditions. The excellent work, however, put in by Mr. Hughes, Secretary of the Recreation Fund Trustees and his minions, has now brought the ground into quite a reasonable condition, and with a litle more rain, it should recover its pristine glory.

The pavilion looks as spotless and as hospitable as it did last year with its wide verandahs and private lawn for members. The Maltese Cross riding school is raised this year in height, so that even "Z" class ponies near the height limit cannot see over the edge, and are therefore more inclined to be amenable, instead of taking their riders over on unexpected steeplechase course.

Players

A great many new players are out this season, both Army and civilian, The Norfolk Regiment contributing most of the new blood, though unfortunately at the moment they are not too well mounted. The Wiltshire Regiment have also experienced great difilulty in obtaining anything approaching even moderate polo ponies, and though it is possible they will raise a regimental team, it seems very doubtful if they will be able to enter more than one.

The new civilian players are mostly novices, and it is early yet to judge of their capabilities. They seem to be very poorly mounted but will no doubt settle down after a few weeks more play.

The American team and their reserves are in good form and are fairly well mounted. They have been practising at Kiangwan and are hitting the ball with much more certainty than the majority of the players in the Club.

The Light Horse this year appear to have a well balanced team, but with the exception of Gibbings their ponies are not at present outstanding, and even the latter player is not using his stick as confidently as one expects from him.

The Club teams at the moment are rather mixed and the quality of ponies poor. Stick work is extremely erratic, and lack of schooling and practice is very marked.

Many polo enthusiasts are apt to be like amateur actors, and think that everything will be all right on the day, no mattter how poorly they rehearse, but in both cases the lack of preliminary work is blatantly noticeable. The ball has an uncanny knack of finding a spot where it has never been when the novice tries his apparently successful practice shots. Consequently either the unfortunate pony gets the benefit of th player's ignorance, or a complete airshot delights the heart of the man following up.

It is very satisfactory to note however, that players even in this early stage are grouping themselves into teams, and the result should be a marked improvement in Shanghai polo.

Well over 30 players turned out on June 1, and play lasted from 4 p.m. till the light failed. No special matches were played, but teams were grouped together in individual chukkers, and some of these chukkers were fast and worth watching. One looks forward to regular match play on Saturday afternoon as this is far more interesting from the spectators' point of view.

The ground was extremely hard and Hayes who had a nasty fall, though falling clear of his pony, suffered considerably from concussion principally due to the state of the ground. This really needs

players will of course be grousing and saying that they are apparently not going to get any polo at all this year. It is however an absolute certainty that if rain does not fall soon and players of moderate weight ride their ponies as hard as they did many ponies will be going shin sore.

SWIMMING

American School v. U. S. Marines

In the first event of the season, the Shanghai American School swimming team gained a convincing win over the U.S. Marine Corps at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. on June 2. They obtained 49 out of a possible 75 points, and out of nine events were placed first on seven occasions, second on three, and third in two events.

The outstanding individual performance was that of Raven, the team captain of the School, who won the 25 yards free style and the 100 yards free style in splendid fashion.

The Medley Relay Race was the first event of the meeting, and was keenly contested throughout, ending in a close win for the schoolboys. The 25 yds. free style was won by Raven who finished two feet ahead of James of the Marines who was his nearest rival. McCracken was responsible for the School's third successive win in the back stroke, his team mate Doughty being a close second. Harris of the American School beat Jester in the 50 yds. breast stroke, to be followed with the first victory of the Marines, Ludwig negotiating the 50 yds. free style in very good time, and at the finish was at least four yards ahead of Raven. Jester of the Marines gained the honours in the plunge event with two plunges of 50 feet, and in the diving exhibitions De Meglio was placed first in a close contest which was exceptionally interesting to witness. The win by Raven in the 100 yds. free style gave the schoolboys a lead of many points over their opponents, but their enthusiasm was such that they also won the final relay race after a stern struggle. A large number of spectators attended, most of whom were supporters of the school team, and they certainly had every reason to be pleased with the initial showing they made, for the School undoubtedly possess a number of very clever amateur swimmers.

Details

The results were as follows:—

Medley Relay, won by S.A.S. 2nd U.S.M.C. Time 1 m. 5.1-5 secs.

25 yds. free style, won by Raven (A); 2nd, James (M), 3rd. Barnett (A). Time; 12. 5-10.

50 yds. Back Stroke, won by McCracken (A); 2nd, Doughty (A); 3rd, Brauer (M.) Time; 39. 2-50.

50 yds. Breast Stroke, won by Harris (A); 2nd, Jester, (M); 3rd, De Meglio (A). Time; 39.2-5.

50 yds. free style, won by Ludwig (M); Raven (A); 3rd, Markham (M). Time: 37.4-5.

Plunge, won by Jester (M); 2nd, Harris (A); 3rd, Brauer (M) Dist: 50 ft.

100 yds. free style won by Raven (A); 2nd. Ludwig (M); 3rd, Markham (M). Time: 1 m. 6.2-5.

Diving won by De Meglio (A); 2nd, McCracken (A); 3rd, Graham (M.).

Relay Won by S.A.S. 2nd, U.S.M.C. Time: 1 m. 30.2-5 secs.

LOCAL TENNIS

Mixed Doubles Championship

The first round of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association's mixed doubles championship was played off on May 31 under ideal weather conditions. Unfortunately Dr. J. E. Murray had sprained his ankle, with the result that he and Mrs. Murray scratched to Miss Hilary Crawford and Mr. C. E. Whitamore. Owing to the illness of Mrs. Elmore she and her partner, Mr. R. Canavarro, postponed their match against Mrs. G. Mary and Mr. A. V. White. The results of the matches played were as follows:—

Miss McLachlin and Dr. Smith beat Mrs. Clowes and Captain Winter 6—2; 2—6; 6—2, at the Country Club.

Miss Hazel Crawford and Mr. C. Tavares beat Mrs. Cate and Mr. J. Berents 3—6; 6—3; 7—5, at the French Club.

Mrs. J. H. Liddell and Mr. H. B. Ollerdessen beat Miss and Mr. Collaco 1—6; 8—6; 6—3, at the International Recreation Club.

Miss Stroud and Mr. Lum Pao-hwa beat Miss Firth and Mr. B. Kronov 6—1; 6—4.

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HAGEN-COMPSTON HONOURS EASY

Briton's Win at Moor Park Neutralized by American's Victory at Blackwell in Hard Fought Match: Horton Smith Defeated by Cotton

Leeds, May 31.

The late arrival of Walter Hagen, the well-known American professional and British Open Champion, on the Moor Park links this morning delayed the start of his match with Archie Compston by half an hour.

The American player won the first hole, Compston pushing out his drive off the tee, topping his second shot and finding a bunker with his third.

Archie made the score all square by winning the second hole.

The British professional took the lead at the seventh, where he holed a six-yard putt for a "birdie" three. At the turn he was two up, his score being 36 strokes against Hagen's 38.

The eleventh hole was halved.

Walter Hagen missed a six-foot putt at the twelfth, making Compston three up.

Hagen took the next, Compston missing a two-footer.

After hitting a tree with his second stroke, Hagen gave Compston the fourteenth hole.

The fifteenth and sixteenth holes were halved, the American won the seventeenth and the eighteenth was halved, making Compston two up at the end of the first round.

A crowd of 4,000 spectators followed the afternoon round.

Hagen, starting two down, was playing listlessly, but won the fifth hole, where Compston got into a bunker.

The British professional then proceeded to take the next six holes and eventually beat Hagen by 8 up and 7 to play.

The Return Engagement

London, June 1.

The return match of 36 was played off on the Blackwell golf links to-day and resulted in a win for Hagen, who defeated Compston by one hole.

Walter Hagen appeared on the course half an hour before the time fixed and it was Archie Compston's turn to keep the crowd waiting. The match started a quarter of an hour late.

Compston took the first hole Hagen being too strong with his approach shot and then missing a four-foot putt.

The American professional lost the second hole in similar fashion and, after halving the third and fourth, lost the fifth, where he took two shots in a bunker and then missed a five-foot putt.

The seventh and eighth holes were divided.

Admid the plaudits of the crowd Compston made a great recovery from the rough, then lofted his ball over a stymie and won the ninth in four to his opponent's five.

At the turn Compston was four up.

Hagen's Last Hole Win

Hagen made a splendid recovery on the homeward journey, doing the nine holes in 31 as against Compston's 36. He won the tenth, eleventh and twelfth and, after losing the thirteenth, where he got into a bunker off his second shot, won the 16th and 18th, thus squaring the match.

In the afternoon round, after missing a glorious chance to win the first hole, Hagen led for the first time in the match at the second, where he sank a five-yard putt for a three.

Compston made the match all square at the next hole, where Hagen picked up his ball.

The 4th and 5th holes were halved, but the English professional won the sixth, Hagen getting into a bunker twice.

Compston also won the seventh, but lost the eighth, while the ninth was halved, so that at the turn Compston was one up.

The next three holes were divided. The American won the 13th, making the match all square, halved the 14th and then took the lead at the 15th. Compston won the 16th, again making the match all square, and the 17th was halved.

Then Walter Hagen was successful in taking the eighteenth and thus winning the match.—Reuter.

Horton Smith Beaten by Cotton

London, June 1.

On the Coulsdon Court golf course near Purley, to-day, in a golf match between the young American professional Horton Smith and the English professional Henry Cotton, over 36 holes, the later won by 6 up and 5 to play.

Horton Smith won the first hole, laying a beautiful approach shot almost dead. He became two up at the short sixth, but Henry Cotton took the next two holes, making the score all square.

The American regained his lead at the ninth, which he won with a splendid four.

The first five holes on the homeward journey were halved at par figures.

Cotton drew level with his opponent at the fifteenth hole, where Smith was too strong with his approach shot. The next two holes were divided. The English professional took the eighteenth, making him one up. His card showed a score of 71 while Horton Smith did the eighteen holes in 72.

In the afternoon Cotton lost the first hole, but won the second, fourth, fifth, seventh and ninth, thus being five up at the turn. The tenth, eleventh and twelfth holes were halved, but Cotton took the thirteenth, for the match, thus winning by 6 and 5.—Reuter.

Abe Mitchell's Success

London, June 1.

At Selsdon Park, Surrey, to-day, an invitation tournament over thirty-six holes was won by Abe Mitchell, the British professional, who went round in 74 in the morning and 71 in the afternoon, making his total score 145.

Ed. Dudley, the American professional, took 80 for the morning round but, in the afternoon, went round in a brilliant 66, thus setting a new record for the course and bringing him into second place with a total score of 146.

The next best score was turned in by Johnny Farrell, the American professional, who did the two rounds in 72 and 75, or a total of 147.—Reuter.

SWIMMING BATH CLUB

The 37th annual general meeting of members of the Swimming Bath Club was held on May 31, at the bath with 32 members in attendance.

Mr. D. L. Ralph was asked to take the chair, and his first act was to refer to the great loss the club had suffered in the passing of their late president, Mr. W. J. N. Dyer. He said that his genial personality, sterling character and readiness at all times to help anyone who applied to him for advice or assistance would not soon be forgotten.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved and the club was declared formally open for the new season.

The election of officers was held and Mr. D. L. Ralph was chosen as president and Mr. K. M. Cumming and Mr. J. A. D. Morrison re-elected Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer respectively.

The following members were elected to the general committee: Messrs. F. L. Ball, K. M. Cumming, G. P. Forster, F. W. Foster, E. F. Hardman, H. W. Maxted, A. Morfey, J.A.D. Morrison, E. W. Stagg and D. L. Ralph.

The ballotting committee was chosen as follows:—Messrs. F. L. Ball, W. C. Bond, K. M. Cumming, G. P. Forster, F. W. Foster, F. W. Fowler, E. F. Hardman, L. A. Harrap, J. M. Mackinnon, H. W. Maxted, A. Morfey, J. A. D. Morrison, R. Schlee, E. W. Stagg, R. E. Scatchard and D. L. Ralph.

AMSTERDAM, June 4:—In an association football match played at the Olympic Stadium this afternoon before 20,000 spectators, Scotland beat Holland by two goals to nil.—Reuter.

HOME CRICKET

Cambridge Badly Defeated by the South Africans

London, May 30.

Cambridge University fared badly in their match with the South Africans at Cambridge, being beaten by the large margin of an innings and 119 runs.

The 'Varsity had first knock and scored only 98 runs. Morkel (Western Province) took 4 wickets for 13 runs.

The visitors replied with 360. Cameron (Transvaal), the wicket-keeper, reached three figures, compiling 120.

In their second innings the home team found Macmillan a stumbling block and were all out for 143. Macmillan (Transvaal): was very effective with his slow bowling and googlies, taking 5 wickets for 45.

Notts v. Somersetshire

At Nottingham, Notts defeated Somerset by an innings and ten runs.

Notts, batting first, ran up 255. Somerset found Larwood's fast balls unplayable in the first innings and were all out for 80. Following on, they scored only 165.

Larwood took 5 wickets for 33 in the visitors' first innings and Barratt took 5 for 44 in their second time at bat.

Derbyshire v. Hampshire

There was yet another innings defeat. At Chesterfield Derbyshire beat Hampshire by an innings and 99 runs.

Hampshire won the toss and were all out for 62. Mitchell took 5 wickets for 20 and Townsend 4 for 17. Thanks to a brilliant century by Lee, who scored 134, Derbyshire countered with 290.

Hampshire were all out for 129 in their second innings. Slater took 5 wickets for 50.

Surrey v. Northants

May 31.

At the Oval, Surrey defeated Northamptonshire by 179 runs.

Surrey, batting first, scored 197, and, thanks to Gover's fine bowling (6 for 81), got Northants all out for 170.

Surrey greatly improved their position in the second innings, and declared when they had scored 366 for 6.

Faced with 394 for victory, Northants endeavoured to play out time. But Fender was in fine fettle with the ball, with the result that Northants were all out for 214. Fender too 8 wickets for 74.

Susses v. Wales

The match between Sussex and Wales at Brighton was drawn. No less than four centuries were scored in this game.

Sussex won the toss and were all out for 294.

Wales countered with 555 for 6 declared. Centuries were made by Hills with 120 not out, Bell 157 and Lord Aberdare 134.

At the close Sussex had made 287 for 3, Bowley making 107.

Warwickshire v. Kent

At Birmingham, Warwickshire beat Kent by an mings and 50 runs.

Warwickshire had first knock and hit up the respectable total of 485. Wyatt scored a brilliant 146 not out.

Kent countered with 222 and, following on, 213.

Essex v. Middlesex

At Leyton, Middlesex gained a narrow first innings victory over Essex.

Essex batted first and hit up 477, Russell carried his bat for 111. Middlesex countered with 486, thanks mainly to the fine batting display of Hearne, who was still unbeaten at the close of the innings with 285.

At the drawing of stumps Essex had scored 54 for 2.

Worcestershire v. Lancastershire

At Worcester, the Champion Country defeated the home country by an innings and 24 runs.

Lancashire won the toss and, on a batsman's wicket, ran up the huge total of 592 for 4 declared. Ernest Tyldesley contributed 187 and Watson 207.

Worcester replied with 368 (Biggins 109) and, following on, 260.

Oxford University v. Leicestershire

The match between Oxford University and Leicestershire at Oxford was drawn.

Leicestershire, batting first, scored 383. Astill contributed 127. Oxford replied with 309. Smith was in fine form with the ball and took 6 wickets fo. 77.

Leicester declared when they had scored 183 for 5 in the second innings.

The 'Varsity made a valiant effort to win and had scored more than half of the 258 necessary for victory at the close. They had reached 146 for 1 at the drawing of stumps.

Kent Badly Beaten

June 3.

At Sheffield to-day, Yorkshire beat Kent by eight wickets.

Kent, batting first, hit up 125, Dennis taking 5 wickets for 42.

Yorkshire replied with 126.

In the second innings Ken were all out for 140, Rhodes taking 5 wickets for 46. Yorkshire made the necessary 140 runs for victory for the loss of two wickets.

Gloucester v. Worcester

At Gloucester, the home county beat Worcestershire by an innings and two runs.

Worcester had first knock and scored 180, Goddard was the most successful bowler, taking 8 wickets for 117. Gloucester replied with 242, Jackson taking 6 wickets for 67.

Worcester collapsed badly in their second attempt, being all out for 60. Parker and Goddard shared the wickets between them, the former taking 5 for 15 and the latter 5 for 37.

Essex v. Surrey

June 4.

Owing to a fine second innings stand by Essex, Surrey could only take first innings points from their opponents.

Surrey, batting first, hit up 418, Fender contributing 116. Essex countered with 243.

In their second innings Surrey declared when they had scored 247 for 2. Ducat made 105 and Hobbs 102 not out. Essex rose to the occasion and made a hard fight for full points, having scored 298 for 3 at the close. O'Connor contributed 106.

Derby v. Somerset

At Burton-on-Trent, Derby easily beat Somerset, winning by an innings and 8 runs.

Derby batted first and knocked up 385. Hutchinson scored 138. Wellard took 5 wickets for 96. Somerset found Mitchell in fine fettle with the ball, with the result that they could score only 198 in their first innings and, following on, 179.

Mitchell took 5 wickets for 67 in Somerset's first time at bat and 6 for 46 in their second.

Notts v. Leicestershire

Notts beat Leicester on the first innings at Nottingham.

Leicester had first knock and scored 156. Notts replied with 224, Shipman taking 5 wickets for 38.

The visitors were all out for 225 in their second time at bat. At the close Notts had made 76 for 3.

Barratt bowled exceedingly well for the home country, taking 7 wickets for 55 in their opponents' first innings and 5 for 69 in the second.

Warwickshire v. Hampshire

At Birmingham, Warwickshire beat Hampshire on the first innings.

Warwick scored 192 in their first innings. Hampshire replied with 136.

Warwick put up 314 in their second time at bat, and at the drawing of stumps Hampshire had scored 239 for 3.

Northamptonshire v. Sussex

At Peterborough, Northants won from Sussex by 95 runs.

Northants batting first hit up 254. Wensley took 6 for 93. Sussex replied with 203.

Northants going in again scored 280. Jupp gave a flawless display for his 125. Wensley took 8 wickets for 118. Sussex were all out for 242, J. Langridge carrying his bat for 101 not out.

Lancashire v. Glamorgan

The Champion County is still winning. Their latest victim was Glamorgan, lost by eight wickets at Swansea.

The Welsh county batting first hit up 280. Lancashire replied with 208, Mercer taking 5 for 60.

In their second innings Glamorgan were all out for 108, and Lancashire hit up the 183 runs necessary for victory for the loss of two wickets.

Middlesex v. Oxford University

At Oxford Middlesex beat the 'Varsity by ten wickets.

Middlesex won the toss and were all out for 367. Lee was in brilliant form with the bat and contributed an even 200. Oxford collapsed badly in their first innings, scoring only 90. Following on, they put up 278, Peebles taking 5 for 103.

Middlesex only required 4 for victory, which they had no difficulty in securing.

The M.C.C. v. South Africans

At Lords, the match between the M.C.C. and the South Africans was drawn.

The tourists won the toss and were all out for 311. White took 5 wickets for 87. The M.C.C. replied with 336.

In their second innings, the South Africans declaring after having scored 239 for 6. At the drawing of stumps the M.C.C. had scored 72 for 1.—Reuter.

BOXING

The Search for New Heavy-weight Champion

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 1.

Christner and von Porat signed articles for a boxing match to-day preliminary to the big heavyweight contest between Max Schmelling, the German champion, and Paolino, the Spanish champion, here on the night of June 27 in the Mill Fund Benefit "mitt shower."

The approaching heavyweight contests, which involve eliminations for a final encounter to determine the heavyweight champion who will claim the title vacated by Gene Tunney, are already arousing great interest and are expected to be the best fights of the summer season.

The participants in the various scheduled encounters already have started training.

Schmelling is favoured to win the main go on the basis of his present appearance in training.

Canzoneri's Win on Decision

June 5.

Tony Canzoneri, former featherweight champion, out-boxed and outgeneralled the Filipino fighter Young Fernandez in their 10 round match and won on decision here last night.

Fernandez started in whirlwind fashion but was unable to penetrate the guard of the ex-champion in the early rounds and was tired after his efforts, slowing noticeably from the end of the third round.

The fight from then on was uninteresting. Critics at the ringside gave Canzoneri every round.—United Press.

Chicago, May 31.

Jack Dempsey, former heavyweight champion of the world, has leased the Chicago Coliseum for two years and plans to begin staging fights here about October.

Dempsey will be associated with a number of Chicago pugilistic promoters and hopes to make the Coliseum the "Madison Square Garden" of the middle west.

The Coliseum for years has been Chicago's largest indoor athletic arena and has housed many notable gatherings, including the Republican national convention.—United Press.

NO BARE-LEGGED TENNIS BAN

Appeal to Players' Good Sense and Good Taste

London, June 6.

The Lawn Tennis Association has decided not to place a definite ban on women playing with bare legs in the Wimbledon Tournament. The Association has issued a statement that the Lawn Tennis Championship Committee prefers to rely on the good taste and good sense of the players taking part in it.

It is understood that pressure of business will prevent M. R. Lacoste, the winner of the Championship last year, defending his title at Wimbledon this season.—Reuter.

THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE

London, June 3.

Gillingham and Exeter City have been re-elected as members of the Southern Division of the Football League, while Hartlepool United and York City have been elected to the Northern Section.—Reuter.

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BASEBALL IN AMERICA

Pittsburgh Displace St. Louis at Head of National League: Philadelphia Lead American

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 30.

The St. Louis Cardinals leaped from third position back into first place in the hectic National League pennant race this afternoon when the 1928 champions took both games of a double header on their home field from the Cincinnati Reds.

The Pittsburgh Pirates broke even in their double-header with the Chicago Cubs and dropped from first into second place, the Cubs going into third position.

At the end of play to-day St. Louis had a standing of .625, Pittsburgh .622 and Chicago .611.

The Cardinals took the first game from Cincinnati 5 to 1, getting nine hits. Four errors by the Reds contributed to their defeat. Alexander pitched a great game for the Cards in the first contest, holding the Reds to five scattered hits. The veteran was in great form, sizzling them over the corners to the discomfort of the Cincinnati batters.

The Cards won the second game 8 to 2. It was a featureless contest, the 1928 champs getting 12 hits to 7 for the Reds.

At Pittsburgh the Cubs took the first game of the Memorial Day double-header from the Pirates 5 to 1. The Pirates were badly outhit, the Cubs falling on the buccaneer Moundsmen for 13 safe ones while the home team got only eight. The Pirates came back strong in the second game and blanked Chicago 4-0, getting 10 hits and playing an errorless game. Grantham, second baseman, got two three base hits, both in the pinches, in the first game, and Paul Waner, heavy hitting out-fielder, got a home run with bases loaded in the eighth inning and brought in four tallies, the only runs of the second game.

At Philadelphia the Phillies split even in a double-header from the Boston Braves, The first game went to Boston 8 to 7. The Braves made five runs in the second inning and three more in the seventh. The Phillies won the second game 11 to 5, falling on three Boston pitchers for 19 hits including four home runs by Klein, right-fielder and third in the batting order, Freiberg, short-stop, and O'Doul, left fielder, who got two circuit clouts.

The Giants True to Form

In New York the erratic Giants took both games of their double-header from the Brooklyn Dodgers, winning the first game 8 to 7 and the second 15 to 6. In the first game the Giants made three runs in the eighth inning and two in the ninth inning, coming from behind to win. O'Farrell, catcher, and Jackson, short stop, got home runs. The Giants had a slugfest in the second game collecting 19 hits off three Brooklyn pitchers. The New York team bunched its safe ones, too, to make four runs in the first inning and seven runs in the seventh inning. Fredericks, Brooklyn centre-fielder, got a home run in both games.

In the American League the Philadelphia Athletics continued winning and strengthened their already wide leadership in the pennant race by taking both the afternoon's games at Boston with the Red Sox.

The A's won the first game 5 to 2 and the second 9 to 3, playing good baseball in the field and hitting freely in both contests. Dykes, Philadelphia third baseman, got a home run in the first game and Simmons, left field, and Foxx, first base, got homers in the second.

At Detroit the Tigers split even in their two games with the St. Louis Browns, winning the first contest 14 to 6 and losing the second 9 to 13. The Tigers hit everything in sight in the first game, collecting 18 hits. Alexander, first baseman for the Tigers, got a home run in the first game. The Browns retaliated in the second, hitting the four Tiger pitchers just as hard as the Detroit batters had fallen on the St. Louis pitching staff in the first game. St. Louis got 15 hits and made only one error to two for the home team.

At Chicago the White Sox broke even in a two game series with the Cleveland Indians, losing the first contest 5 to 6 and winning the second 3 to 2. Falk, Indian right fielder, got a home run in the second game.

At Washington the Senators defeated the New York Yankees, 1928 world champions, in both game of a double-header which was witnessed by big Memorial Day crowds including many members of the government.

Both were tight contests and both clubs played good baseball. Washington took the first game 8 to 5 and the second 4 to 3. Tony Lazzeri, Yank second baseman, banged out a home run in the eighth inning of the first game and brought in four runs for New York as the bases were loaded. The Yanks managed to make another score in the same inning, but it was not enough to win and the Washington pitcher stiffened in the ninth and retired the visitors in 1, 2, 3 order.

The Senators won the second game in the ninth inning when they bunched hits to bring in three runs.

Following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

First game:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H	E
New York	5	9	0
Washington	8	15	0
Philadelphia	5	15	1
Boston	2	10	2
Cleveland	6	9	3
Chicago	5	12	2
St. Louis	6	9	4
Detroit	14	18	1
Second Games:			
New York	3	5	2
Washington	4	11	1
Philadelphia	9	14	1
Boston	3	9	1
Cleveland	2	9	1
Chicago	3	11	1
St. Louis	13	15	1
Detroit	9	13	2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	R.	H	E
Brooklyn	7	10	5
New York	8	8	1
Chicago	5	13	1
Pittsburgh	1	8	2
Boston	8	16	6
Philadelphia	7	10	0
Cincinnati	1	5	4
St. Louis	5	9	2
Second Games:			
Brooklyn	6	12	2
New York	15	19	1
Chicago	0	7	1
Pittsburgh	4	10	6
Boston	5	12	2
Philadelphia	11	19	2
Cincinnati	2	7	0
St. Louis	8	12	1

Pirates Defeated by Phillies

May 31.

The Philadelphia Athletics defeated the Detroit Tigers at Philadelphia to-day, 9 to 6, and again increased their commanding lead in the American League pennant race.

Philadelphia, with 29 games won and 9 lost, now has a margin which makes it look by far the best bet for the 1929 championship. The Athletics standing is .764 compared to .625 for the St. Louis Browns in second position.

In the hectic National League race the St. Louis Cardinals strengthened their precarious hold on first place by taking another game from the Cincinnati Reds, 8 to 1. St. Louis standing at the end of play to-day was .634 compared to .611 for the Chicago Cubs in second position.

The Athletics-Tigers contest was a slugging match, with the A's garnering 14 hits to 15 for the Detroit Club. Long distance hitting won the League leaders who were aided by two errors on the part of the Detroit infielders.

Foxx, hard-hitting Philadelphia first baseman, was the star of the game getting a home run, a three base hit and a single.

The Tigers lambasted Rommel, Philadelphia pitcher, hard in the ninth inning and made four runs, threatening to tie the score for a time.

The Cardinals bunched their hits in the third inning to defeat the Reds, driving the veteran Carl Mays from the box in a great batting rally started by Hafey, left fielder, who drove out a home run. The Reds hit freely but were unable to connect with the ball when hits meant runs.

At Pittsburgh the Pirates lost to the Phillies 7 to 10 in a slugging contest, the Pirates getting 13 hits to 11 for the visitors. Long distance slugging won for the Phillies, who bunched their safe ones in the eighth inning when they made four runs. O'Doul and Klein for the Phillies both got home runs.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	6	15	2
Philadelphia	9	14	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	10	11	2
Pittsburgh	7	13	1
Cincinnati	1	10	1
St. Louis	8	8	1

Saturday's Games

June 1.

The Philadelphia Athletics defeated the Detroit Tigers again to-day and moved still further ahead in their wide leadership in the American League pennant race, while in the National League St. Louis retained its leadership without playing a game, but the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Chicago Cubs, runners-up, losing.

The A's beat the Tigers 11 to 2 to-day in a one-sided contest, slamming out 13 hits to six for the visitors. Hard hitting again characterized the play of the league leaders. Earnshaw got a home run and Simmons got two home runs, both off Whitehill. The Tigers were demoralized in the late innings and played weakly.

In New York the Yankees beat the Chicago White Sox 8 to 1, Babe Ruth leading the heavy hitting 1928 world champions in the attack. Ruth drove out his tenth home run of the season in the eighth inning. Tony Lazzeri got a homer in the third with two ahead of him, accounting for three of the Yankee tallies. Lou Gehrig still was hitting weakly and got only a lone single.

In Washington the Senators lost to the St. Louis Browns 4 to 5, although the home team got 11 hits to eight for the visitors. An error contributed to the Washington defeat. Barke, pitching for the Senators, fanned five men. Judge, first baseman, got a home run, and Rice right-fielder, a triple. The Washington team played good baseball until the ninth inning when the Browns scored their winning runs.

At Boston the Cleveland Indians defeated the Red Sox 3 to 2 in a tight game. The Red Sox were scoreless until the eighth inning when they staged a batting rally knocking Miller from the box and made two runs. Miljus, who replaced Miller, pitched tight baseball and the Indians held and won the game.

In the National League at Chicago the New York Giants defeated the Cubs 7 to 4 playing an errorless game and gathering 11 hits. Carl Mays pitched a great game for the Giants, his underhand ball completely mystifying the Cubs batters in the first three innings. Only nine men faced Mays in the first three frames, the Chicago batters going out in 1, 2, 3 order. Chicago made four errors.

At Cincinnati the Reds defeated the Boston Braves 3 to 2 in a close game. Cincinnati getting 8 hits and Boston 7.

At Pittsburgh the Pirates lost to the Philadelphia Phillies 4 to 9, although they got 12 hits to 11 for the visitors. Long range slugging won for the visitors. It seemed the Phillies have the home run habit, as they clouted out five circuit hits during the nine innings. Klein, Whitner and Lerian got a homer each and Hurst, first baseman, two. The bases were empty in every case save that of Whitney, who brought in two runs when he had a man on ahead of him.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	6	2
New York	3	7	0
St. Louis	5	8	0
Washington	4	11	1
Cleveland	3	6	0
Boston	2	9	4
Detroit	2	[illegible]	2
Philadelphia	[illegible]	13	3

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
New York	7	11	0
Chicago	4	8	4
Boston	2	7	0
Cincinnati	3	8	3
Philadelphia	9	11	0
Pittsburgh	4	12	0

Phillies Well Ahead

June 2.

The Philadelphia Athletics, American League leaders, and the St. Louis Cardinals, National League leaders, did not play to-day but each retained its leadership in the pennant races. Rain caused a number of postponments.

In the American League at Boston the Red Sox turned on the Cleveland Indians and avenged yesterday's defeat with a 12 to 3 victory, falling on the Indian pitchers for 13 hits. The Boston club made four runs in the first inning, three in the third, three in the fifth and two in the eighth innings. Scarritt, Boston right fielder, got a home run.

In New York the Yankees trounced the Chicago White Sox 6 to 1, making 12 hits and playing an errorless game. The 1928 world champions looked as if they were regaining their early season form. Pipgras pitched a great game, holding the Sox to six scattered hits. Lou Gehrig, Yank first baseman, got a home run as did Durst, right fielder.

In Washington the Senators got revenge for yesterday's defeat by the St. Louis Browns taking to-day's hard-fought game 2 to 1. Both teams played through the nine innings without an error. The Senators made one run in the 8th inning, and one in the 9th, on a squeeze play, with one out, to win the game.

Only one game was played in the National League, at Chicago, the New York Giants beating the Cubs 4 to 1. Rube Benton pitched effectively for the New York club holding the Cubs to five scattered hits. McMullan, third baseman for the Cubs and second in the batting order, got a home run in the 9th inning for Chicago's lone score. The Giants garnered 10 hits.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	3	9	2
Boston	12	13	1
Chicago	1	6	2
New York	6	12	0
St. Louis	1	5	0
Washington	2	7	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
New York	4	10	2
Chicago	1	5	0

Boston, Cincinnati, Brooklyn and St. Louis postponed, rain.

The Big Hitters

Klein of the Philadelphia National League team leads the Big League swatters in home runs for the 1929 season according to official figures released this evening, following the play in to-day's games.

The Phillies right fielder is credited with 13 circuit clouts to the end of play on June 2. Other home run leaders are:

Lou Gehrig of the Yankees, Ott of the Giants, Hafey of the Cardinals and Simmons of the Athletics, 11 each.

Babe Ruth of the Yankees, Jackson of the Giants, and O'Doul of the Phillies, 10 each.

The National League players have made a total of 222 home runs to date and the American Leaguers a total of 1[illegible].

Phillies Improving Lead

June 3.

The St. Louis Cardinals beat the Brooklyn Dodgers to-day and retained their leadership in the National League pennant race while the Philadelphia Athletics widened their comfortable margin of leadership in the American League by beating the Detroit Tigers at Philadelphia 3 to 2.

With the teams in both big leagues getting down to midseason form the Athletic looked by far the best bet for the American League championship while the National League race was very doubtful with any one of the five first teams a good bet for the winner.

In to-day's American League games, at New York, the Yankees beat the Chicago White Sox 1 to 0 in a close struggle in which the Yanks got six hits and played errorless baseball. Wells pitched a great game for the New York team allowing only two hits. It was one of the best pitching performances of the season.

At Washington the Senators lost to the St. Louis Browns 4 to 6, although the home team got 10 hits to nine for the visitors. Manush, centre-fielder and third in the batting order, knocked in three runs for the Browns, Schang, catcher, O'Rourke, third baseman and Melillo, second baseman, batting in the other three.

At Philadelphia the Athletics beat Detroit 3 to 2, getting 11 hits. Every member of the A's line-up got a hit except Cochran, catcher. Fox, first baseman, got three safe ones in the game. Grove, pitching for the Athletics, fanned six men.

In the National League at Chicago the Giants defeated the Cubs 8 to 1, making 12 hits. Both teams played an errorless game. Lindstrom, Giant third baseman, got a home run. Hubbell, pitching for the New York team, fanned six Chicago batters. Two double plays by the Giants stopped a Cub rally in the ninth inning.

At Cincinnati the Reds beat the Boston Braves 12 to 3, in a slugging contest in which the Reds got 19 hits and the Braves 13. Dressen, third baseman, Purdy, left fielder, Kelly, first baseman, and Allen centre-fielder and Sukeforth, catcher, all got two base hits for the Reds. Purdy and Ford, short stop, each stole bases to add to the score.

At Pittsburgh, the Pirates beat the Philadelphia Phillies 14 to 2 getting 16 hits. Grantham, second baseman and Paul Waner, right fielder, both got home runs. Grimes pitched a tight game for the Pittsburgh team and was effective in the pinches. Comorosky stole two bases, to add to the scoring.

At St. Louis the Cardinals beat the Brooklyn Dodgers 9 to 8, four errors contributing to the visitors defeat. The Dodgers made 12 hits and the 1928 champions 13. Frederick, centre-field, and Hendrick, centre-field, and Hendrick, left field, got home runs for the Dodgers. Both teams hit consistently and it was only Grimes careful pitching when he found himself in a hole that gave St. Louis the victory.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	2	1
New York	1	6	0
St. Louis	6	9	[illegible]
Washington	4	10	2
Detroit	2	4	4
Philadelphia	3	11	0

Cleveland v. Boston postponed, cold.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
New York	8	12	0
Chicago	1	8	0
Boston	3	13	1
Cincinnati	12	19	0
Philadelphia	2	6	2
Pittsburgh	14	16	2
Brooklyn	8	12	4
St. Louis	9	13	0

Phillies Maintain Good Lead

June 4.

The St. Louis Cardinals maintained their precarious lead in the National League pennant race today, breaking even in a double-header with the Brooklyn Dodgers at St. Louis.

The Cardinals won the first game 3 to 1. It was a pitchers' duel. St. Louis got nine hits and played an errorless game while Brooklyn made eight hits and one error.

Brooklyn came back strong and won a slugging contest in the second game 11 to 8. The Dodgers got 15 hits and St. Louis 14. The game ran 11 innings. Both teams played loosely, St. Louis making three errors and Brooklyn two.

The Cardinals' standing at the end of play to-day was .636. while the Pittsburgh Pirates in second place stood at .625.

In the American League the Philadelphia Athletics, playing on their home field, lost to the Detroit Tigers 4 to 8, but still had a wide margin of leadership in the pennant race.

In the National League, at Chicago, the Cubs beat the New York Giants 10 to 9. Roush, Giant centre-fielder, made a home run. For the Cubs, Grace, catcher, Hornsby, second baseman, and

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Wilson, centre-fielder, got home runs to win the game.

At Cincinnati the Reds lost to the Boston Braves 1 to 4, Boston getting 11 hits. Both teams played errorless baseball. The Reds made their lone score in the ninth inning.

At Pittsburgh, the Pirates defeated the Philadelphia Phillies 9 to 5, getting 15 hits to 13 for the visitors. Paul Waner and Adam Comorosky got home runs.

In the American League, at New York, the Yankees beat the Chicago White Sox 4 to 2, making 11 hits to 4 for the Sox. Two errors contributed to Chicago's defeat.

At Boston, the Red Sox lost to the Cleveland Indians 0 to 4. Cleveland made 11 hits to 5 for the home team. Boston made one costly error.

Lewis Fonseca for the Indians made a home run.

At Philadelphia, the Athletics lost to the Detroit Tigers 4 to 8. Both pitchers were hit hard. The Athletics made 11 hits to 10 for the winners, but made three expensive errors.

Jim Dykes, Philadelphia shortstop, got a home run. For the Tigers, Harry Heilmann and Mervyn Shea both got four-base hits.

The best contest of the day in the American League was at Washington, where the Senators beat the St. Louis Browns 8 to 7, in an errorless game. The Senators won in the ninth inning, when they made seven runs. Oswald Bluedge, the hard-hitting Washington shortstop, won the game by stealing home, after his teammates had fallen on the St. Louis pitcher for six runs.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	4	2
New York	4	11	0
Cleveland	4	11	0
Boston	0	5	1
Detroit	8	10	0
Philadelphia	4	11	3
St. Louis	7	13	0
Washington	8	10	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
New York	9	14	1
Chicago	10	13	0
Boston	4	11	0
Cincinnati	1	7	0
Philadelphia	5	13	6
Pittsburgh	9	15	0
Brooklyn	1	8	1
St. Louis	3	9	0*
Brooklyn	11	15	2*
St. Louis	8	11	3†

* (First game). * 11 innings. † (Second game).

Phillies Badly Beaten

June 5.

The sensational National League pennant race tightened still further this afternoon when the New York Giants beat the Cardinals at St. Louis 6 to 4, while the Pittsburgh Pirates, League leaders, were idle at Boston because of rain.

Pittsburgh still was leading at the end of play to-day with a percentage of .625. St. Louis was second with .622, Chicago third with .585 and New York fourth with .538.

The teams approached the mid-season play with one of the closest races in the history of the elder League and it was decidedly anybody's chance to win the 1929 flag.

In the Giants-Cards game Melvin Ott, hard-hitting out-fielder, got a home run as did Charley Hafey, Card out-fielder. The Giants annexed 12 hits to 10 for St. Louis.

At Cincinnati the Reds piled up the biggest score of the season against the Philadelphia Phillies, making 21 runs to 4 for the visitors. The Red sluggers put over eight runs in the eighth inning alone, and hammered the cream of the Philadelphia pitching staff for 19 hits. The Phillie infielders worked harder than they have in any game this season and aided the home team's big score by making five errors.

At Chicago the Cubs beat the Brooklyn Dodgers 4 to 3 when Doug McWeeny, pitching for the visitors, blew up in the ninth inning after pitching eight frames of shut-out baseball. McWeeney did a balloon act in the final session and allowed the Cubs seven hits which netted them four runs and a victory. Each team made two errors.

In the American League the Philadelphia Athletics continued their forward sweep on their home field downing the St. Louis Browns 5 to 2. The Athletic sluggers fell on the St. Louis pitching staff for 11 safe ones including a home run by Gordon Cochrane. St. Louis two lone scores came from home runs, one by Ralph Kress and the other by Oscar Melillo.

In Washington the Senators beat the Detroit Tigers 8 to 2, getting 10 hits and playing an aggressive game throughout. Manager Bucky Harris seemed to have instilled new vigour into the Washington team and Myers, Hayes and Marberry led in heavy hitting which made the capital city players look better than they have in almost any game this season.

At New York the Yankees got the breaks in the luck and took a tough 12 inning game from the Cleveland Indians 6 to 5. Each team made 11 hits. Tony Lazzeri won the game for the 1928 World Championships with a long sacrifice fly in the first half of the 12th frame, for which Manager Miller Huggins got the credit.

The bases were loaded with none out when Lazzerri came to bat and Huggins ordered a sacrifice, the little second baseman responding beautifully with a long one down the right field line, which gave the man on third plenty of time to score after the out. It was the best game of the day in the younger league.

At Boston the Red Sox fell on the pitching staff of the Chicago White Sox for 23 hits which netted them 17 runs for a lop-sided victory over the Chicago team which got only 9 hits and two runs. The Boston sluggers made eight tallies in the eighth inning.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	9	0
Boston	17	23	2
Cleveland (12 innings)	5	11	1
New York	6	11	0
St. Louis	2	4	0
Philadelphia	5	11	0
Detroit	2	5	0
Washington	8	10	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	3	8	2
Chicago	4	7	2
Philadelphia	4	13	5
Cincinnati	21	19	2
New York	6	10	1
St. Louis	4	12	1

Boston v. Pittsburgh postponed, rain.

The Percentages

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	Won	Lost	Pct.
Philadelphia	32	10	.762
New York	25	16	.610
St. Louis	27	18	.600
Detroit	25	24	.510
Cleveland	21	22	.488
Washington	16	25	.390
Chicago	16	31	.340
Boston	13	29	.310

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs	Won	Lost	Pct.
Pittsburgh	25	15	.625
St. Louis	28	17	.622
Chicago	24	17	.585
New York	21	18	.538
Philadelphia	20	20	.500
Boston	16	25	.390
Brooklyn	15	25	.375
Cincinnati	15	27	.357

—United Press.

THE DAVIS CUP

N.-C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Detroit, May 30.

The United States made a clean sweep in the first day of play in the Cuban-American Davis cup elimination series in the American Zone here this afternoon.

John Hennessey, the Indianapolis star, had little trouble disposing of the Cuban Morales, taking the contest in straight sets—6—0, 6—3 and 6—4.

John Van Ryn, former Princeton University player and intercollegiate champion, had an equally easy win over the Cuban Vollmer in straight sets, 6—0, 6—1 and 6—1.

The Cubans apparently were beat before they walked on the courts and played perfunctorily throughout.

The doubles matches will be played to-morrow and victory for the American team seems assured, enabling the players to sail for France to compete in the play with the French cup holders.

June 1.

Following Thursday and Friday's victories in the singles and doubles the Americans won easily again this afternoon. Wilmer Allison of the American team defeated Vollmer of Cuba 6—3, 6—2 and 7—5 while Kenneth Lott of America beat Herman Upman of the Cuban team 6—4, 6—3 and 6—3.—United Press.

French Hard Courts Championship

Auteuil, May 30.

Play in the French Hard Courts Championships was resumed here this afternoon.

In the fourth round of the Men's Singles Tilden (America) defeated Coen (America) 3-6, 5-7, 6-3, 6-1, 6-0; Hunter (America) beat Matejka (Austria) 6-0, 2-6, 6-1, 6-4, and Brugnon (France) eliminated Gregory (Britain) 6-2, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3.

Tilden in Semi-final

May 31.

In the quarter-final of the Men's Singles Tilden (America) beat Von Kehrling (Hungary) 9—11, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2, 8—6, and will now meet Lacoste in the semi-final.

Hunter (America) played Borotra (France) three sets, 6—4, 8—10, 6—4, after which the game had to be postponed owing to the light being bad.

In the Women's Singles Miss Helen Wills (America) defeated Madame Lafaurie (France) 6—4, 6—1, and meets Miss Eileen Bennett (Britain) in the next round.

June 1.

In the semi-finals of the Women's Singles Madame Mathieu (France) beat Fraulein Aussem (Germany) 8—6, 2—6 and 6—2, and Miss Helen Wills (America) defeated Miss Eileen Bennett (Britain) 6—2, 7—5.

In the quarter-final of the Men's Singles Borotra eliminated Hunter (America) 6—3, 10—8, 4—6, 8—6, 6—1.

In the semi-final Lacoste (France) defeated Tilden (America) 6—1, 6—0, 5—7, 6—3.

Miss Helen Wills Wins

June 2.

In the final of the Women's Singles Miss Helen Wills (America) beat Madame Mathieu (France) 6-3, 6-4.

In the semi-final of the Men's Singles Borotra (France) defeated Cochet (France) 6-3, 5-7, 7-5, 5-7, 6-4.—Reuter.

AN OUTSIDER'S DERBY

Epsom, June 5.

The Derby Stakes—about a mile and a half—was run this afternoon with the following result:

Mr. W. Barnett's Trigo .... (Marshall) 1
Lord Woolavington's Walter Gay ....(F. Fox) 2
Mr. S. Tattersall's Brienz .... (R. Jones) 3

Twenty-six horses started.

Trigo won by one and a half lengths, with two lengths between second and third.

Betting:

33 to 1 against Trigo
100 to 8 against Walter Gay
50 to 1 against Brienz

It is estimated that there were a million spectators present to-day to watch the Derby run, including the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, Lord Lascelles and the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Posterity and Kopi lost about three lengths at the start.

Hunter's Moon made the running, from Gay Day, Barbizon, Trigo, En Garde and Le Voleur, with Posterity last.

Passing the six-furlong post Hunter's Moon still led by a length from Trigo, Tom Peartree, Rattlin the Reefer, Brienz and Walter Gay.

Rounding Tattenham Corner, Trigo went ahead, followed by Hunter's Moon, Cragadour, En Garde and Walter Gay, with Posterity improving his position. Here Kopi fell and Trigo came on, followed by Hunter's Moon, Walter Gay, Brienz and En Garde.

Hunter's Moon dropped back, beaten, a furlong from home.

Trigo, easily resisting a challenge from Walter Gay, won easily by one and a half lengths from Walter Gay, who was two lengths ahead of Brienz. Hunter's Moon was fourth En Garde fifth and Cragadour sixth. Time, 2.36⅗ths.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI BASEBALL

Pittsburgh v. Henderson

The local baseball season started off in full swing on June 2 when two games that brought out a large crowd of spectators were played at the Race Course. The aggregation from the U.S.S. Pittsburgh played in both games meeting the team from the U.S.N.T. Henderson in the opening number and the Shanghai amateurs in the second session.

The sailors came through with little difficulty in the opening game and won to the score of 13 to eight. The Pittsburghers were capable with the stick and few errors were written against them. From the form they displayed yesterday they will be a hard team to beat. Venable and Miller both annexed a pair of home runs and Shaw clouted out a four bagger that was all one could ask. He also made a two base hit as did Ledlaw and Garner.

For the Henderson team Barber came through with a homer in last inning and Mitchell made a three base hit while Clark poled out for two bases. Emmich pitched for the Pittsburgh nine until the third inning when he was relieved by Bland while Ryan hurled the whole game for the Henderson aggregation.

Any idea that the Pittsburgh players would be tired for their second game was quickly dispelled when in the second inning they pounded home five runs to the accompaniment of more errors by the Gallopers than they have been guilty of in a long time. Putting it mildly the Amateurs "Blew up." The sailors found Miller easy to hit in the early stages of the game and things looked dark for the local aggregation at the close of the fourth inning when after another comedy of errors the score stood at nine to nil.

But Miller tightened up and his team mates stood behind him in good stead and the shoe was on the other foot when the Amateurs annexed four runs in the succeeding session and added one in the last inning. The sailors could do nothing more than their nine, but they were enough to win.

All in all the game was not what we hope to be watching at the close of the season but as early season games go it was what one could expect. It is to be hoped the Gallopers turn out in the evenings now for more training, for they certainly need it.

The Box Score

PITTSBURGH

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Venable, ss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	0	2	2
Shaw, 3b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	0	1	0
Ledlaw, 1b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	5	0	0
Byrnes, 2b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
Miller, rf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	0	0
Griffith, cf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	0	0
Garren, lf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	0
Swafford, c.	[illegible]	1	0	5	0	0
Kelley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0
Hogan, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	0	0
Lucas, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	0	2	0
	34	9	[illegible]	21	6	2

AMATEURS

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Smith, 1b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	0	0
Vines, ss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	2	1
Miller, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	2	1
Eysinger, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	1	1	1
Regan, 3b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	1	1
Tavares, [illegible]	2	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	2	0
Black, 2b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0	1
Tsoy, 2b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	0
Riley, cf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	1
Quinn, rf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0	0
Willa[illegible], lf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	0	0
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	9	6

Score by innings:—

Pittsburgh	[illegible]	400	0—9
Amateurs	[illegible]	040	1—5

Summary:—[illegible]—Pittsburgh 7; Amateurs [illegible]. Two base hits—Miller; Ledlaw. Three base hit—Griffith. H[illegible]—[illegible]. Stolen bases—Venable [illegible] Garren; Riley. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Sacrifice fly—Byrnes. Base on balls—off Lucas 4; off Miller 1. Struck out—by Lucas 6; by Miller [illegible]. Left on bases—Pittsburgh 6; Amateurs 5. Passed ball—Swafford. Umpires—[illegible] and Goodwin. Time [illegible] min.

Henderson Loses to Amateurs

Opening the initial frame on June 5 with a single (Smith), a home run by Thurman Hyde, and another hit, coupled with errors by the visitors, Shanghai made four runs with ease. Then in the second inning, Holman and Tsoy went round for four sacks, bringing in three others. Two in the third, two in the last and two isolated runs accounted for the total of 15 runs, as compared with six made by the Henderson team.

In the sixth inning Gorman of the Henderson hit the hardest ball of the game. It was a line drive that would have cleared the right field fence of any big league ball park. Simmers and Mitchell also got circuit drives.

The epidemic of home runs was due in at least three instances to the hard ground in the outfield, a high fly bouncing well beyond the reach of the gardeners. To a critic, several of the two-base hits made early in the game were more meritorious and in first class baseball would have been hits, whereas some of the homers would have been problematical.

Shanghai's grand total of 15 were not all earned runs as glance at the error column of the sailors would show—nine errors to their discredit. The Club team did make 11 hits, however. Tsoy, pitching for the Club, held the visitors to eight hits.

C.J.C. INTER-CLUB RACE MEETING

The following are the results of the inter-club race meeting at the Chinese Jockey Club on June 2:—

1.—The Dash Plate

A half-mile.

1.—Auto's grey, Great Triumph, C. Encarnacao, 158.
2.—Law & Hickling's ches., Glen Dochart, H. Collaco, 158.
3.—McBain & Sokoloff's grey, Veterock, M. M. Sokoloff, 152.

Won by four lengths; the same. Time, 51⅗ sec. (Record).

Pari-mutuel:—Win, $15.10. Places, $8.40, $11.10, $19.80.

Cash sweep:—Nos. 165, 240, 374.

Unplaced starters:—Nos. 394, 29, 462, 490, 132, 219, 369, 100, 141, 302, 37, 4, 325, 202, 329, 45, 300, 408, 512, 166, 126, 203, 194, 516.

2.—The First Sub-Griffins Handicap

One mile.

1.—Parkson's dun, Raftery, F. Noodt, 140.
2.—Plane's grey, Lucky Boy, C. Encarnacao, 163.
3.—C. E. & T. T's. dun, Crossfire, H. Collaco, 146.

Won by a half-length; three. Time, 2 min. 07 sec.

Pari-mutuel:—Win, $82.60. Places, $17.90, $10.50, $13.90.

Cash sweep:—Nos. 213, 306, 346.

Unplaced starters:—Nos. 447, 179, 58, 561, 185, 102, 340, 575, 496, 53, 364, 550, 281, 269, 124, 351, 578.

3.—The "Z" Class Handicap

One mile.

1.—Sokoloff's ches., Ilya Mourometz, V. M. Haimovitch, 152.
2.—Admiral Co's. bay, Herodom, H. Collaco, 142.
3.—Miss Law's ches., Gleneagles, D. S. Li, 171.

Won by a half-length; one. Time, 1 min. 58⅘ sec.

Pari-mutuel:—Win, $27.70. Places, $7.70, $8.90, $7.

Cash sweep:—Nos. 514, 286, 337.

Unplaced starters:—Nos. 481, 526, 600, 114, 297, 33.

4.—The Second Sub-Griffins Handicap

One mile.

1.—Fah Kee's grey, Interruptive, H. Collaco, 159.
2.—K. C. Sung's ches., Mon Ami., V. M. Haimovitch, 152.
2.—Parkson's ches., Wynk, F. Noodt, 148.

Won by one length; dead heat for second. Time, 2 min. 05⅕ sec.

Pari-mutuel:—Win, $21.20. Places, $10, $8.10, $26.

Cash sweep:—Nos. 509, 320, 117.

Unplaced starters:—Nos. 15, 521, 61, 298, 270, 397, 276, 388, 6, 614.

5.—The First Union Handicap

One and a quarter miles.

1.—We Two's roan, Sherry Metcee, D. S. Li, 147.
2.—T. K. Li's bay, The Chatty Bird, Y. S. Sung, 146.
3.—Two Fives' ches., Bucephalus, Y. S. Chang 156.

Won by a head; three-quarters. Time, 2 min. 38⅕ sec.

Pari-mutuel:—Win, $22.60. Places, $9.10, $30.60, $8.20.

Cash sweep:—Nos. 557, 459, 771.

Unplaced starters:—Nos. 11, 448, 784, 820, 37, 456, 282, 505, 273, 656, 766, 624, 359, 570, 52, 557, 420, 101, 755, 518, 155.

6.—The First Griffins Handicap

Nine furlongs.

1.—Bill & John's black, Boot Black, P. L. Wong, 155.
2.—E. E. & W. H's. grey, Bright Lad, A. N. Dallas, 152.
3.—Woo's grey, Fairy Pride, Wm. Hu 147.

Won by three-quarters; four. Time, 2 min. 20⅕ sec.

Pari-mutuel:—Win, $21.10. Places, $8.10, $9.70, $16.50.

Cash sweep:—Nos. 9, 422, 614.

Unplaced starters:—Nos. 614, 731, 317, 568, 621, 592, 609, 731, 780, 560, 455, 805, 332, 578.

7.—The Third Sub-Griffins Handicap

One mile.

1.—Z. Y. H's. grey, Tien Mao Shan, F. Noodt, 141.
2.—S. L. Chang's cream, The Tin Horse, Y. S. Chang, 148.
3.—Day's grey, St. Patrick, A. N. Dallas 146.

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Won by a head; a short head. Time, 2 min. 37 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $46.10. Places, $13.20, $10, $21.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 234, 316, 629.
Unplaced starters: Nos. 753, 565, 395, 452, 766, 255, 622, 718, 99, 296, 482.

8.—The Second Union Handicap
One and a quarter miles.

1.—So & So's dun, Flanders Poppy, F. Nossit, 155.
2.—Mr. Z. I. Yang's skew., Indian Corn, D. S. Li, 158.
3.—C. S. Mao's White, Merry Lord, Wm. Hu, 154.
Won by three lengths; three-quarters. Time, 2 min. 38⅖ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $13. Places, $6, $6, $7.10.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 316, 353, 234.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 562, 132, 695.

9.—The Third Union Handicap
One and a quarter miles.

1.—Eve's ches., Quiet Eve, V. M. Haimovitch, 157.
2. Perchang's skew. Tien Law Motze, H. L. Pih, 155.
3.—T. T. & C. T's. bay, Grand Parade, W. Wong, 141.
Won by one length; three. Time, 2 min. 36⅖ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $22.80. Places, $8.70, $10, $111.50.
Cash sweep: Nos. 158, 251, 435.
Unplaced starters: Nos. 138, 561, 18, 189, 290, 275.

10.—The Second Grillins Handicap
Nine furlongs.

1. Leong Kee's grey, White Dragon, H. C. Pih, 149.
2.—M. S. P's grey, Jolly Lindy, T. L. Wong, 152.
3.—Feng's dun, Speedifoot, R. N. Harris, 149.
Won by a neck; two lengths. Time, 2 min. 20⅖ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $34.20. Places, $6.30, $5.50, $5.90.
Cash sweep: Nos. 290, 656, 444.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 191, 711, 114.

11.—The Consolation Plate
Six furlongs.

1.—Fah Kee's black, Old General, H. Collaco, 152.
2.—Vong & Koo's ches., Journalist, Z. L. Koo, 157.
3.—Shen Hsinshan's grey, Nanking, N. Deitz, 157.
Won by a neck; a head. Time, 1 min. 31⅖ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $37.50. Places, $16.50, $18, $58.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 639, 192, 98.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 730, 397, 744, 48, 538, 176, 678, 9, 613, 733, 318, 307, 548, 571, 762, 637, 173.

12.—The Novices Cup
One and a quarter miles.

1.—Y. S. Doo's bay, Go-on-Rush, R. D. Parkin, 152.
2. Woo's ches., Fairy Sprinter, Y. K. Woah, 147.
3. Baly's grey, Forty-Six, Y. S. Sang, 144.
Won by one length; one and a half. Time, 2 min. 41 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $26. Places, $8.80, $8.80, $10.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 623, 614, 927.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 779, 819, 543, 510, 722, 474, 685, 99, 201, 728, 297, 72, 298, 792, 139, 568, 11, 207.

SHAREHOLDERS of the Pu Yi Coal Co. have addressed a telegram to the Ministry of Agriculture & Mines praying for the immediate return of the company's properties which have been confiscated. These properties were seized by the Government, it is said, because certain of the shareholders were alleged to be counter-revolutionaries.

THE Shanghai & Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner has received information to the effect that the Left Wing of the Kuomintang has organized an illegal Central Executive Committee in Szechuan. In view of the possibility of a branch being formed here, the Commissioner has issued instructions to his subordinates to suppress any such activities locally.

THE result of the annual international match between Kobe golf players was a win for Scotland over England by eight points to six. England's team consisted of Messrs. Lefebvre, W. Hayward, Wilson, Winter, Clarke, H. E. Hayward, Hope, Moock, Shark and Ormston, while Scotland was represented by Messrs. Macnaughton, Reid, Malcolm, Brown, Shivras, Pollock, Cantlie, Lackie, Ormiston and Henderson.

THE Ministry of War is reported by the vernacular press to have telegraphed the Shanghai Chinese Shipowners Association saying that two vessels which were chartered for the transportation of troops and which were not placed at the disposal of the Government, thus delaying troops movements, have been detained. The Association is asked to find out why these vessels were not handed over as the Government is desirous of adopting methods to settle the question.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

MR. MACDONALD NOW PREMIER

New Discussion of War Debts Forecast and Real Move Towards Peace: Old Secret Diplomacy Discarded

London, June 3.

The Government has decided to resign.

The decision was come to after a meeting, lasting one hour, of the Ministers at Downing Street.

June 4.

The Premier, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, tendered his resignation to the King at Windsor Castle this morning.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald the Leader of the Labour Party, has been summoned by His Majesty and proceeds to Windsor Castle tomorrow.

A forecast, from usually well-informed quarters, of the new Labour Government to be formed by Mr. MacDonald indicates the following:

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald Premier;

The Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas Secretary for Foreign Affairs;

The Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden Chancellor of the Exchequer;

The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Sankey Lord Chancellor;

Lord Olivier Secretary of State for India;

Major Clement Attlee, Labour M.P. for Limehouse and Under-Secretary for War in the 1921 Labour Cabinet, Secretary for War;

H. B. Lees-Smith, Labour M.P. for Keighley, Yorks, First Lord of the Admiralty;

Lord Thomson, R.C., will again be Secretary of State for Air, as in 1924.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, Labour M.P. for Burnley, Secretary for Home Affairs in 1924, will take the same portfolio, or it may be held by the economist and author, Dr. Hugh Dalton, Labour M.P. for Bishop Auckland.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Labour M.P. for Nelson and Colne and Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health, in 1924, will be Minister of Health, with Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P. for East Ham (North), as Parliamentary Secretary.

The Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, Labour M.P. for Platting, Manchester, will again be Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons, as in 1924.

June 5.

Mr. MacDonald has accepted the Premiership.—Reuter.

Sun Fo's Congratulations

Nanking, June 3.

Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, sent this morning a telegram to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Leader of the British Labour Party, congratulating the latter for the success of the Labour Party in the recent British General Election.

Mr. Sun, in his message, expressed the hope that the new government would immediately take steps towards "the readjustment of the existing Sino-British relations by agreeing to abolish all the unequal treaties between the two countries." The Labour leader was also urged to exert his great influence in the new government so that the latter would adopt a sympathetic policy towards China respecting China's sovereignty within its own soil "thereby cementing friendship and consolidating peace in the Far East."

The Minister of Railways of the National Government concluded his message by expressing his best wishes for Mr. MacDonald's "continued success and the prosperity of the new government."—Reuter.

Soviet Press Happy

Moscow, June 1.

The Soviet press is jubilant over the Conservative defeat in the British elections and forecasts revision of British foreign policy.

The papers declare that the Conservative Government has been the centre of an anti-Soviet bloc and the instigator of an organized attack against the Soviet.—Reuter.

Britain's "Sensible" Workers

Riga, June 3.

Commenting on the British elections, the Soviet Press expresses the opinion that there is no difference between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin. Both are defenders of *bourgeoisie* interests. "A new period of power by Mr. MacDonald will only be a fresh blow to the illusions of the proletariat."

The "Pravda" emphasizes the fewness of the "sensible" workers who supported Communists, and declares: "The pseudo-Labour Government, apart from a few insignificant reforms in public works and increased unemployment doles and the making of such pseudo-pacifist gestures as the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, will increase armaments, continue the course of the capitalist rationalization of industry, and crush revolutionary and national liberating movements in the Colonies and Dominions."—Reuter.

Guarded Comment in U.S.

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 31.

Early press comment regarding the apparent victory of the Labour Party in the English election is guarded.

The newspapers generally believe that the heavy Labour vote was the result of discontent regarding the industrial situation and an expression of protest against conditions rather than against any specific act of the Baldwin government. Some papers, however, thought the Hearst *exposé* of the now repudiated Anglo-French agreement regarding armaments led to the government's defeat at the polls.

The election aroused great popular interest in this country and was reported in the utmost detail.—United Press.

Effect on Naval Reduction

Washington, June 1.

Officials decline to comment publicly on the result of the British elections, but it is understood that they are generally of the opinion that a MacDonald Government would give impetus to the programme of naval reduction.—Reuter.

Opinion in France

Paris, June 1.

Whilst Radicals and Socialists in France rejoice at the success of the Labour Party in the British elections, French Conservatives and Moderates regret the possibility of retirement of the Baldwin Cabinet, but find consolation in the reflection that a British Labour Government would not desert the traditional defence of British Imperial policy, including the Entente Cordiale, while Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is regarded personally as being friendly towards France.

Discussion of War Debts Forecast

June 5.

Interviewed by a lady correspondent of "Le Petit Parisien," Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the new Premier, foreshadowed discussions with President Hoover with regard to inter-allied debts and disarmament on new bases. Reparations, he said should not be confused with debts. His Government would go straight ahead with a practical policy of disarmament and peace. He counted specially on cooperation from France.

To a suggestion made by the interviewer that an agreement between Britain, France and Germany would secure peace in Europe, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, with a gesture of impatience, replied:

"There is no question of an agreement or alliance. These things denote an outlook which is out of date. We want to start an altogether new era of European cooperation with no more rivalries, no more understandings and no more secret diplomacy. We have had enough of that sort of thing."—Reuter.

German Point of View

Berlin, June 1.

Such a staggering Labour victory in the elections in Britain had not been expected in Germany. Most of the newspapers refrain from comment pending the clearing up of the situation, but the "Lokal-Anzeiger" expresses the opinion that under a MacDonald Government no fundamental changes in British foreign policy are likely.—Reuter.

Intense Interest in Japan

Tokyo, June 1.

Intense interest is being shown in the results of the British elections. The main points of speculation are the effect of the Labour victory on British policy towards the Soviet and Disarmament, while Japanese politicians are primarily interested in the possible effects on domestic politics in Japan.

Social Democrats are particularly pleased at the tendency of the British Labourites towards the Right and assert that the victory of the British Labour Party will greatly hearten and strengthen the hands of the moderates in Japan and assist the progress of the Japanese proletarian movement, which has been making steady progress since the grant of manhood suffrage in 1925.

Japanese Praise for Mr. Baldwin

June 5.

The leading Japanese papers, commenting on Mr. Baldwin's resignation, express admiration, not only for his "high character," but also for "his fairness in giving the Labour Party a chance despite its failure to obtain an absolute majority."

Contrasting this fairness of British politicians with the action of the Japanese Cabinet in "clinging to office," the papers contend that "therein lies the greatness of the British nation."

While the papers do not anticipate any great change of British policy, they are of the opinion that the appearance of a Labour Cabinet will contribute much towards disarmament and other peace movements. They also evince interest in the probability of improved relations between Britain and the Soviet and the possibility of a change in Britain's China policy.—Reuter.

The Finance Bill Controversy

London, June 4.

When the new Parliament meets the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to decide whether to proceed with Mr. Winston Churchill's second Finance Bill, which contains some of the most contentious features of his Budget, including the levying of a duty on book-makers and telephones and the imposition of a totalisator duty.

"The Times," commenting on the published forecasts of the new Cabinet, expresses the hope that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will not again attempt to combine the post of Premier with that of Foreign Secretary.

The paper points out that the Indian Office will inevitably be more important in the next year or two than it has been for many years. It stresses the importance of the Dominion Office and expresses the opinion that Mr. MacDonald might do worse than take it under his own charge, delegating detailed work to the Lord President of the Council—thus stereotyping the existing method of direct correspondence between the Prime Ministers of the Empire.—Reuter.

WHAT LABOUR INTENDS TO DO

Foundation of New Social Order

London, June 5.

The Labour Party, having been returned to power, will use it both to lay the foundations of a new social order, and to relieve immediate distress, by carrying out as rapidly as Parliamentary opportunity permits, the platform on which it went to the country in the General Election, of which the following legislative and administrative measures are a summary:—

Industrial Legislation

1. The Repeal of the Trade Unions Act and the Restoration of Trade Union Rights.

2. The establishment of a 48-hour week.

3. The improvement and extension of Factory Acts, Mines Regulation Acts, Workmen's Compensation Acts, Merchant Shipping Acts, Minimum Wage Acts, and other industrial legislation.

4. The establishment and enforcement of international labour standards.

Unemployment

1. The establishment of adequate provision for unemployed workers.

2. The amendment of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the establishment of the scale of benefits recommended by the Labour Party in its evidence before the Blanesburgh Committee, and the extension of the principle of Unemployment Insurance to classes of workers at present outside its scope.

3. The withdrawal from the Labour market of children under 15, with the necessary provision of maintenance allowances.

4. The improvement of the provision made for widows and orphans and for the veterans of industry.

5. The repeal of the Eight Hours Act in the coal industry.

6. The transference and migration of unemployed miners.

7. The establishment of a superannuation scheme for aged miners.

Development of Industry and Trade

1. The establishment of a National Economic Committee to advise the Government as to economic policy, and of a National Development and Employment Board to prepare schemes for the development of national resources.

2. The control of the Bank of England by a public Corporation, including representatives of the Treasury, the Board of Trade, Industry, Labour and the Co-operative Movement; the encouragement of Co-operate and Municipal banking; the promotion of an International Conference, as proposed at Genoa in 1922, with a view to the regulation of the value of gold by international agreement; and the introduction of such further changes in the banking and financial system as will secure that the available supply of credit and savings is used to the greatest national advantage.

3. The transference to public ownership of the coal, transport, power, and life insurance industries.

4. The appointment of a Commission to prepare a scheme for the reconstruction of the cotton industry.

5. The relief of industry by the readjustment of the relations between national and local finance and by the taxation of land values.

6. The protection of the consumer against exploitation and the extension of the powers of the Food Council.

7. The establishment of the fullest possible publicity with regard to costs and profits.

8. The promotion of scientific research, with a view to the improvement of industrial technique.

9. The extension of the powers of the Economic Section of the League of Nations.

Agriculture and Rural Life

1. The transference of land to public ownership.

2. The establishment of security of tenure for efficient farmers.

3. The provision of credit on easy terms.

4. The stabilization of prices by the collective purchase of imported grain and meat.

5. The elimination of waste by the development of collective marketing.

6. The establishment of efficient services of electrical power and transport in rural areas.

7. The protection of the agricultural worker by the establishment of an adequate minimum wage, effectively enforced, and of reasonable hours of labour.

8. The improvement of the services of health, housing and education in rural districts.

9. The provision of facilities for the acquisition of land, both for small holdings and for allotments.

10. The introduction of legislation to abolish the evils of the tied cottage, and the rapid development of housing schemes in rural areas.

11. The development of the fishing industry, and the improvement of the conditions of fishermen and their dependents.

Development of Social Services

1. The passage of legislation to enable the larger local authorities to undertake such services as the citizens may desire, subject to due safeguard in respect of efficiency and capital expenditure.

2. The provision of an adequate supply of houses at rents within the means of the workers, the establishment of cottage homes for the aged, the continuance and strengthening of the Rent Restriction Acts,

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and the prevention of profiteering in land and building materials.

3. Slum clearance and the extension of town and regional planning.

4. The provision of medical care before and after child-birth, and the extension and improvement of the school medical service.

5. The amendment of the Health Insurance Acts, and the extension of insurance, including additional medical benefits, to the dependents of insured workers and to sections of the population at present outside its scope.

6. The improvement of pensions for the aged and of the allowances provided for widows and orphans.

7. The break-up of the Poor Law.

Education and the Care of Childhood

1. The creation of a democratic system of education, adequately financed, free from the taint of class distinctions, and organized as a continuous whole from the Nursery School to the University.

2. The fullest possible provision for the physical well-being of children, by the establishment of the necessary number of open-air Nursery Schools, other open-air schools, and special schools for defective children, by the extension of school meals and by the further development of the school medical service.

3. The adequate staffing of Primary Schools and the drastic reduction in the size of classes.

4. The improvement of school buildings, and the provisional books, equipment and amenities on a generous scale.

5. The regrading and development of education in such a way as to secure primary education for all children up to 11, and free secondary education, of varying types, for all children above that age.

6. The extension of the school-leaving age to 15, with a view to its being raised to 16 as soon as that further reform shall be practicable, and the necessary provision of maintenance allowances.

7. The establishment of easy access to Universities and to other places of higher education, and the provision of adequate financial assistance for them.

Financial Policy

1. The progressive reduction of expenditure on armaments.

2. The abolition of taxes upon the necessaries of life and of protective duties.

3. The increase of the death duties upon large estates.

4. The further graduation of the income tax so as to relieve the smaller, and increase the contribution from the larger, incomes.

5. The establishment of an additional graduated surtax on incomes from property of over £500 per annum.

6. The taxation of land values.

International Peace and Co-operation

1. The renunciation by international treaty, without reservation or qualification, of the use of war as an instrument of national policy, and the negotiation through the League of Nations of international agreements.

2. The reduction of armaments, by international agreement, to the minimum required for police purposes, with due provision for the employment elsewhere of workers who are displaced, and opposition to compulsory military service.

3. The immediate signature of the Optional Clause, the consequent acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice in all justiciable disputes, and the signature of the General Act of Arbitration, Conciliation and Judicial Settlement, drafted and approved by the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1928.

4. The repudiation of the agreement with regard to military and naval forces which the Conservative Government has attempted to negotiate with France.

5. The immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from the Rhineland.

6. The promotion of international economic co-operation, as recommended by the International Economic Conference of 1927, and a cordial co-operation with the International Labour Office.

7. The establishment of the fullest possible publicity with regard to international relations and policy, the publication of any international agreement not yet disclosed, or disclosed only imperfectly, and the submission of all international engagements to the House of Commons.

8. The systematic use of the League of Nations to promote the utmost possible measure of co-operation between the nations of the world.

9. The establishment of diplomatic and commercial relations with the Russian Government.

The British Commonwealth of Nations

1. The establishment of the closest possible co-operation, on terms of complete equality, between Great Britain and the Dominions.

2. The recognition of the right of the Indian people to self-government and self-determination, and the admission of India to the British Commonwealth of Nations on an equal footing with the self-governing Dominions.

3. The establishment of safeguards against the exploitation of indigenous peoples by European capital, the prevention of forced labour and of injurious or inequitable conditions of employment, the protection of such people in the occupation of their land and in the exercise of civic rights, the development among them of the services of health and education, and their preparation, by all possible means, for full self-government at the earliest practicable date.

4. The strengthening and extension of the authority of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

5. The development, in co-operation with the other States composing it, of the economic resources of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the establishment of machinery for the advice and supervision of intending emigrants.

Political Democracy

1. The maintenance of the unquestioned supremacy of the House of Commons.

2. Uncompromising resistance to the establishment of a second chamber with authority over finance and power to hamper the House of Commons and defeat democratic decisions.

3. The abolition of plural voting.

4. The establishment of full civil and political rights for Civil Servants.

5. Drastic legislation against corrupt practices at elections, and the abolition of practices which confer special political advantages upon wealth.

6. The establishment of complete publicity with regard to Party funds, and the termination of the practice of selling so-called honours.

7. The creation of separate legislative assemblies in Scotland, Wales and England, with autonomous powers in matters of local concern.

Victory Fund Proposed

The National Executive of the Labour Party met at Transport House, Westminster, with Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., presiding, and discussed the general line of policy to be pursued by the Labour Government, after which a statement was issued that the meeting considered the reports dealing with the recent General Election. It expressed satisfaction that the aggregate poll for Labour in Great Britain, excluding Ireland, was the largest of the three Parties, totalling 8,317,000 against 8,182,000 for the Conservatives.

The meeting decided to open immediately a "Great Victory Thanksgiving Fund to commemorate the General Election successes of the Labour Party and the formation of a second Labour Government," for carrying on the work of the Labour Party and strengthening its organization in readiness for the next general election. A resolution was passed inviting all sections of the Labour movement to contribute to this Fund, pointing out that Labour had to conduct the recent election with very restricted financial resources, all of which had been consumed in that struggle.

Parliament will meet on the 25th of this month when the Speaker of the House, Captain the Rt. Hon. E. A. Fitzroy, Conservative M.P. for Daventry, will be re-elected and the members of the new House of Commons will be sworn in.

During the following week Parliament will be formally opened with the King's Speech from the Throne embodying the Government's programme but, in view of the necessity to afford time for drafting new measures, important legislation will not be presented before the adjournment for the Summer holidays in the middle of July.

The House will meet again early in the Autumn.

Administrative Measures

Many of the new proposals put forward by the Labour Government in the recent election can and will be effected by administrative measures instead of through legislation. Thus the foreign policy of the Government is purely an administrative matter in such affairs as the speedy completion of the Disarmament Treaty, the convocation of a general disarmament conference and the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia.

In a similar manner the new Government intends to give its attention to housing, education, the reconditioning of the railways, the extended use of trade facilities and overseas credit.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's scheme for an "Economic General Staff" modelled on the lines of the Committee of Imperial Defence will be created at the earliest possible moment. This Committee, over which the Premier will preside, will include prominent members of the Cabinet and will co-ordinate the work of the departments concerned in industrial and economic affairs. Among the first of the legislative tasks will be the removal of the hardships in connection with widows and orphans and old age pension and unemployment insurance.—Reuter.

BEATIFICATION AT ST. PETER'S

Veneration of the Founder of the Salesian Order

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Rome, June 2.

The beatification of the venerable Don Giovanni Bosco, founder of the Salesian order, took place this morning at St. Peter's, being the first of a series of beatifications planned for this year.

Salesian fathers from many foreign countries, including China, attended the ceremonies, which were witnessed by more than 50,000 people.

Cardinal Gamba, archbishop of Turin, Cardinal Merry del Val, archpriest of the Vatican Basilica, and other high dignitaries participated in the ceremonies which started at 10.15 a.m. with Don Tomassetti, general of the Salesians and postulator of the beatification, in charge under Cardinal Laurenti.

His Holiness, the Pope, venerated the new blessed in the afternoon.—United Press.

ALIEN IMMIGRANTS IN AMERICA

Presence in the Country to be Investigated

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 4.

The House of Representatives, today, approved the registration in separate listings of all aliens in the next census of the national population to determine by what authority they entered the United States.

The vote on the measure was 132 to 125.

Rep. William B. Bankhead of Jasper, Ala., Democrat, supported the measure vigorously, alleging that upwards of 2,000,000 aliens were residing unlawfully in this country. The registration would affect all Japanese and Chinese not born in the United States, it was understood, and they would be required to show papers entitling them to reside within the United States and deported if found to have entered illegally. California newspapers have alleged that there was widespread smuggling of Orientals into the United States across the Mexican and Canadian borders.—United Press.

SEQUEL TO H.M.S. TIGER INCIDENT

London, June 6.

Captain E. G. B. Dewar, of H.M.S. Tiger, who was court-martialled in connection with the Royal Oak affair, has been appointed a Naval A.D.C. to His Majesty the King.—Reuter.

A SOUTH AMERICAN DISASTER

Earthquake and Volcanic Eruption in Mendoza Region

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Buenos Aires, May 31.

The death list resulting from Thursday morning's earthquake in the Mendoza region along the Argentine-Chilean border stood at 40 to-day, with many additional districts still to be heard from.

Property damage in the city of Mendoza, while considerable, is not sufficient to cause great alarm.

Unconfirmed reports state that the town of Villa Autel was practically destroyed, but that the loss of life was not great.

About 100 injured persons were being treated in hospitals in Mendoza and adjacent cities.

The quake appears to have rocked a large area around the base of Mount Aconcagua, including Mendoza, Argentina, and all the Chilean towns in the Santiago-Valparaiso district.

A New Volcano

June 1.

The death toll in the earthquake in the Mendoza region in western Argentina, at the foot of the Andes, has been increased to more than 50 with upwards of 150 persons injured, according to reports here today.

A message from San Rafael, which had been cut off from communications since the disaster, stated that refugees were arriving there from the El Nevado district and described the earthquake in that district as very violent.

Great fissures opened in the earth and many people were killed when their homes collapsed.

The new volcano, which appeared after the earthquake, was reported continuing in eruption. It is on the Argentine-Chilean border in the Andes, opposite San Rafael.—United Press.

Death Roll Over 50

Mendoza, Argentine, June 2.

The third severe earthquake in one week rocked this city this evening killing five more people and bringing the earthquake death roll in Mendoza and vicinity to 52.

Refugees continue to arrive here from the foothills where they have undergone great suffering because of the intense cold.

There is a scarcity of food and shelter.—United Press.

Buenos Aires, June 3.

The total dead in the earthquake district of western Argentina had reached 55 to-day, with additional reports of damage and loss of life coming in from the ranches and trading posts in the foothills of the Andes.

Relief patrols gradually are completing a check of the devastated area.—United Press.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF BROADCASTING

Quarrel Between B.B.C. Director and Announcer

London, May 31.

"A tendencious inflection" as a new psychological factor in broadcast announcing, was the phrase used by the official of the British Broadcasting Corporation in describing a "furious quarrel" in the studio of 2LO last night, which resulted in the resignation of Mr. Eric Dunstan, the "announcer," who recently returned from India, to which country he went as general manager of an Indian Broadcasting Station.

The official explained that an "announcer" might put too much feeling into his voice when reading out controversial matters to listeners-in. For this reason Sir John Reith, the Director-General of the British Broadcasting Corporation, occasionally had undertaken the task of announcing, for instance, during the General Strike.

Sir John Reith, said the official, decided to discharge this duty of broadcasting the election results. A quarrel ensued with the announcer, Mr. Eric Dunstan, who was ordered to retire and not to resume duty without reporting to Sir John.

Mr. Eric Dunstan alleges that complaints were received over the telephone that the rate at which Sir John Reith read out announcements was too quick and indistinct for listeners-in.

This evening the British Broadcasting Corporation issued a statement to the effect that the "vacancy caused by an announcer's resignation has been filled. The British Broadcasting Corporation has no statement to make on the inaccurate accounts of the incident which caused it."—Reuter.

PROHIBITION AGAIN AN ISSUE

Some for New Trial: Others Say It Stimulates Crime

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 2.

The question of the enforcement of America's prohibition laws was again in the limelight to-night, with indications of renewed activity by both the proponents and opponents of the anti-alcohol statutes during this week.

Both sides are appealing to public sentiment in a strong campaign to bring about the situation they desire.

A group of 24 prominent business men issued a statement this evening, which will be published in morning newspapers throughout the country to-morrow, entitled a "Message to the American People." 126 signatories include such men as Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison, J. C. Penny, head of the big chain stores system which bears his name, and Captain Robert Dollar. The statement declares full support for President Hoover's policy of law enforcement. It says:

"To every citizen the President's recent messages are a challenge to patriotism and a call to duty.

"We believe that the prohibition experiment should be given an honest trial.

"The people should unite in an honest effort to bring about complete enforcement of the prohibition laws."

On the other side Mr. William Chenery, editor of "Collier's," a widely read weekly magazine, proposed, in a radio address broadcast throughout the nation this evening, that the prohibition laws should be modified.

Experience has shown that the present laws cannot be enforced, the editor said, pointing to the increase in crime and alleged widespread drinking by youth. He proposed a revising amendment to given more flexibility and permit the States to make their own prohibition laws.

The Hearst chain of newspapers, following the announcement of the Hearst award of $25,000 for a prohibition plan, have started what will apparently be an extensive campaign in their editions to-day, to mould sentiment throughout the country in favour of the Hearst scheme as outlined by Justice Franklin Chase Hoyt of the New York Children's Court, which would permit the sale of light wines and beer. Mr. Hearst would have the Hoyt plan adopted as a basis for modification of the existing prohibition laws.

Judge's Temperance Scheme

Justice Franklin Chase Hoyt of the New York Children's Court has won the prize of $25,000 offered by Mr. William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, in his temperance contest.

The prize was for the best plan to promote temperate drinking habits in the United States and to overcome the present prohibition difficulties.

Justice Hoyt suggested a redefinition of the present laws regarding distilled liquors, which he would class as intoxicating and the sale and manufacture of which would be forbidden. He also would re-define fermented liquors, as under the present prohibition laws, declaring them non-intoxicating. This would allow the manufacture and sale of light wines and beers.

The scheme would provide for a continuance of control of the liquor traffic but would do away with the present absolute prohibition.

General Albert Dalton, retired, won second prize, and Captain Thomas Turkildsen, executive secretary of the Moderation League, won third prize.

Both the latter plans resembled Justice Hoyt's scheme in allowing the sale of light wines and beers.—United Press.

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KING'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY

Good Progress but Thanksgiving Service Postponed

London, May 31.

A bulletin issued at Windsor Castle this evening states:—

"The King has passed a quiet day.

He has had some sleep and his condition remains satisfactory."

It is understood that the King's condition is only local. The small abscess which has formed under the site of the old scar on the right side of the chest is draining naturally and without need of an operation.

June 1.

A bulletin issued this morning states:—

"The King has passed a good night. The abscess, so far, is following the normal course which, in the nature of things, must be tedious. Accordingly we advise that the Thanksgiving service on the 16th should be deferred to a later date.

As His Majesty's condition is now satisfactory, there is no necessity to issue bulletins daily."

(Signed)

Henry Martin,
Stanley Hewett
Dawson of Penn.

Abbey Service Postponed

The service of thanksgiving for the King's recovery, which was to have been held at Westminster Abbey on June 16, has been postponed indefinitely.

June 2.

It is officially stated at Windsor Castle this afternoon that the King's condition is unchanged.

Birthday Observance

June 3.

Flags were flying to-day over all Government offices and hundreds of other buildings in honour of the King's 64th birthday.

A Royal Salute of 21 guns was fired on the Long Walk at Windsor, not more than 200 yards from His Majesty's room, by the King's Bombardier, who has performed the duty for 28 years.

The King spent a quiet day with his family. Hundreds of telegrams of birthday greetings were received at Windsor Castle all day long.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and Lord Lascelles were present at the Trooping of the Colour on the Horse Guards Parade at Whitehall this morning.

It is officially stated at Windsor Castle that the King has had a good night and a comfortable day, with considerable periods of restful sleep.

June 5.

The official bulletin issued at Windsor Castle to-day states:—

"The King has had a good night.

The general state of his health is satisfactory and he is now able to be up for a portion of the day.

The local trouble is making slow progress."—Reuter.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS

London, June 2.

The King's Birthday Honours List includes five new Peers, five Privy Councillors, eleven baronets and 32 knights.

Viscount Incheape, Chairman of the P. & O. and British India Steam Navigation Companies, is created an Earl.

TO BE VISCOUNTS:

The First Lord of the Admiralty, the Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridgeman;

Lord Hailsham, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain;

Lord Plumer, High Commissioner for Palestine, 1925-1928.

TO BE BARONS:

Sir William Ewert Berry, editor-in-chief of the "Sunday Times" and joint proprietor of the "Daily Telegraph;"

Sir Edward Allen Brotherton, chemical manufacturer, with extensive works at Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Sunderland, Wakefield and Port Rainbow, Cheshire.

Sir Robert Arthur Sanders, Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, and Under-Secretary for War, 1921-22;

Sir William George Tyrrell, the British Ambassador in Paris.

TO BE G.C.M.G.

Lt.-Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, 1920-22.

Clerk of the Privy Council, and British Secretary to the Peace Conference 1919, Washington Conference 1921, Genoa Conference 1922, and London International Conference on Reparations, 1924.

Sir John Cadman, chairman of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Director of the Suez Canal Co., and a member of the Council of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Privy Council).

Sir George Grahame, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Spain.

TO BE K.C.M.G.

Lord Delamere, a pioneer of colonisation in the British East Africa Protectorate.

Sir Malcolm Arnold Robertson, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Buenos Aires; who was Second Secretary to the British Legation at Peking in 1905.

Lt.-Col. Sir Francis Henry Humphrys, first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Afghanistan.

TO BE O.M.

Mr. Robert Bridges, Poet-Laureate.

Mr. John Galsworthy, the well-known author and playwright.

TO BE KT.

Mr. Edward John Buck, Reuters' Correspondent with the Government of India.

TO BE HONORARY G.C.M.G.:

The Sultan of Selangor.

TO BE C.M.G.

Mr. George Hemmart, Under-Secretary, Straits Settlements.

TO BE O.B.E.

Major Arthur Alfred Lermit, commanding the Malacca Volunteers.

Major James John Saunders, commanding the Penang Volunteers.

TO BE C.B.E.

Mr. Edward Wilmot Francis Gilman, Controller of Labour, Straits Settlement.

TO BE KNIGHT BACHELOR:

Mr. Michael Henry Whitley, Attorney-General, Straits Settlements.

TO BE COMPANIONS OF THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER:

Mr. Cheng Cheuk-hin and Mr. Peter James Julyan, both Clerks of Public Works in Hongkong.

TO BE BARONET:

Sir Arthur Balfour, President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 1923; Chairman of the Government Committee on Industry and Trade, 1924; Vice-President of the International Chamber of Commerce; British delegate to the Economic Conference, and Director of the National Provincial and Union Bank of England.

Sir Edward Farquhar Buzzard and Sir Hugh Rigby, the well-known surgeons, who performed the operation on the King last December.

TO BE KNIGHT:

"Philip Barling," Ben Greet, actor and producer of Shakespearean plays.

Mr. Peter Chalmers Mitchell, Secretary to the Zoological Society of London.

Mr. James Wycliffe Headlan-Morley, historical adviser to the Foreign Office, 1920; Assistant Director of the Political Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office in 1918-20, and Member of the Political Section of the British Delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris in 1919.

Mr. Roland Thomas Nugent, director of the Federation of British Industries.

Dr. Robert Station Woods, "for services in connection with his Majesty's illness."

Mr. Francis James While, Oxford Secretary to the Rhodes Trust.

TO BE DAME GRAND CROSS, O.B.E.

Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan, for public services to science.

TO BE D.S.C.

Lieut.-Commander Frederick John Crosby Halahan, in connection with the sinking of the str. Irene on October 20, 1927, by pirates at Bias Bay.

TO BE C.M.G.

Mr. William Alfred Rae Wood, H.B.M. Consul-General at Chiengmai, Siam.

TO BE G.B.E.

Sir Beilby Francis Alston, Ambassador to Brazil; Chargé d'Affaires at Peking 1913, 1916-17, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, 1920-22.

TO BE O.B.E.:

Major Douglas Gordon Cheyne, M.C., M.D., R.A.M.C. Deputy Assistant Director of Hygiene, North China Command.

The following is an additional list of awards to those who ministered to the King's recovery:

TO BE G.V.O.

Sir Humphry Rolleston

TO BE K.C.B.

Sir Stanley Hewett

TO BE K.C.V.O.

Dr. Francis Edward Shipway, the anæsthetist.

TO BE KT.

Dr. Robert Stanton Woods, the ray-therapist.

TO BE C.V.O.

Dr. Lionel Ernest Howard Whitby, the bacteriologist.

Dr. Harold Kingston Graham Hodgson, the radiologist.

Dr. Frank Dutch Howitt, the ray-therapist.

TO BE M.V.O.

Dr. Edward Charles Dodds, the bio-chemical expert.

The King's four nurses are all made Members of the Order of the British Empire.—Reuter.

COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA

Evidence of Huge Gift to Telegraph Company

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 5.

Lieut.-Commander Harold Dodge of the U.S. Navy, in charge of the patents section of the Judge-Advocate's office, testified to-day, before the Interstate Commerce Committee, that the Navy paid the Federal Telegraph Co. of California the sum of G.$6,600,000 in 1918 for patents which it gave back three years later without any cash consideration, but with the understanding that a service across the Pacific ocean would be inaugurated.

He testified that the reason was that Mr. Edwin Denby, former secretary of the Navy Department and Mr. Charles E. Hughes former Secretary of the State Department wanted to establish a communications service with China.

Commander Dodge further testified that the purpose of the 1918 contract, which was signed by Mr. Daniels, a former Secretary of the Navy, was to prevent control of the patents from going to foreign interests.

The United States obtained 22 patent rights and also federal real and personal property, including eight stations, for the $6,600,000 paid in 1918, according to Commander Dodge's testimony.

Replying to questions Commander Dodge said he was not familiar with the international aspects of the Federal radio business.—United Press.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S ACCIDENT

Collar Bone Broken from Fall While Playing Polo

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Vancouver, B.C., June 5.

Latest reports on the condition of the Duke of Gloucester, who broke his collar-bone on Tuesday, when thrown from his horse, say that he continues to rest easily and no alarm is felt by his physicians.

His Royal Highness fell while riding in the Club grounds.

Following the accident the Duke was taken from the polo field where he was playing to an hotel, and physicians hastily summoned. Crowds attending the match were greatly excited, fearing the royal visitor had been dangerously injured.

Physicians attending the Duke said that his good physical condition prevented his suffering more severely from the fall, which was a nasty one.—United Press.

THE REPARATIONS AGREEMENT

Unanimous Report Expected to be Signed This Week

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 31.

The reparations agreement reached by the Conference of Experts in Paris was "a notable contribution to Europe's stability," President Hoover told newspapermen in his weekly conference to-day.

Mr. Hoover praised the work of the American delegates to the Conference, expressing his personal opinion that their efforts were most helpful in bringing about the solution after a deadlock of upwards of a month.

"I am hopeful," the President said, "that this agreement will result in a further rehabilitation of industry and finance."

Mr. Hoover refused to comment on the British elections, but said unofficially that he had followed the press reports of the result of the balloting with great interest.

June 1.

In connection with the reported settlement of the reparations question there was widespread hope in official circles here to-night that the agreement would open the way for French ratification of the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement, reached more than a year ago, and providing a modus operandi for payment of the French war debt to the United States.

The reported settlement met with expressions of gratification in high Administration circles, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, joining with President Hoover in the belief that the agreement would do much toward stabilizing the European financial and economic situation.

Treasury officials have long desired a settlement of the Franco-American debt controversy and saw a final solution of this problem as approaching once the German reparations payments were placed on a firm basis for France.—United Press.

An International Bank

Paris, June 1.

The Committee of Experts on Reparations, which has been sitting here for some months, has reached an agreement on all the German reservations and only the Belgian claim for compensation in respect of German marks issued during the German occupation of that country during the War now remains to be settled.

The agreement reached by the Committee of Experts with regard to the last twenty-two years of the German annuition provides for their payment, out of a sinking fund and the profits of the International Bank which it is proposed to set up in connection with Reparations payments. The agreement provides that, in the event of the United States reducing the debts due to her from her Allies, Germany shall profit to the extent of two-thirds and the Allies to the extent of one-third.

A clause granting Germany a conditional moratorium in connection with Reparations payments provides that the German moratorium shall not affect sums exceeding those for which France enjoys a moratorium in her debt agreements. France thus secures, in principle, that she shall not pay more than she has received.

To Negotiate Belgium's Claim

June 3.

Dr. Schacht, the chief German delegate to the Reparations Conference, has sent a letter to Mr. Owen Young, the chairman of the Conference, stating that the German Government is ready forthwith to commence negotiations with the Belgian Government in regard to the latter's claim for compensation in respect of German marks issued during the German occupation of Belgium during the War. Dr. Schacht adds that his Government is also ready to agree that these negotiations should be concluded before the new Reparations Plan is put into operation.

It is worthy of note that the Belgians have hitherto demanded settlement of the marks question before signature of the Report of the Reparations Conference, whereas the Germans now suggest settlement after signature; but, before the Plan comes into operation, if the Belgians agree to the new suggestion the Conference can come to a speedy and unanimous conclusion in a few days.

[Note:—The committee of experts on reparations reached an agreement on June 1 on all the German reservations and only the Belgian claim for compensation in respect of German marks issued during the German occupation of that country during the War then remained to be settled.]

The agreement reached by the Committee of Experts in regard to the last 22 years of the German annuities provided for their payment out of a sinking fund and the profits of the International Bank which it was proposed to set up in connection with reparations payments. The agreement provided that, in the event of the United States reducing the debts due to her from her Allies, Germany shall profit to the extent of two-thirds and the Allies to the extent of one-third.

A clause granting Germany a conditional moratorium in connection with reparations payments provided that the German moratorium shall not affect sums exceeding those for which France enjoyed a moratorium in her debt agreements. France thus secured, in principle, that she shall not pay more than she has received.

Agreement on all Points

June 4.

The difference in connection with the reparations due to Belgium in compensation for German marks issued in that country during the War having been settled, the Committee of Experts on Reparations will be able to sign an unanimous report this week.

M. Franqui, the Belgian delegate, has agreed to sign the report on the basis of the proposals made by Germany which were contained in the letter from Dr. Schacht, the chief German delegate, to Mr. Owen Young, the Chairman of the Conference, stating that the German Government is ready forthwith to commence negotiations with the Belgian Government on the matter.

The Committee of Experts on Reparations has reached an agreement on all points, and it is authoritatively stated that the new Reparations Agreement will be signed by all the delegates before Saturday.—Reuter.

PACIFIC AIRSHIP SERVICE SET-BACK

Goodyear-Zeppelin Proposals Rejected by P. O.

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 1.

The prospects of the early inauguration of a dirigible airship mail and passenger service between California and Hawaii received a set-back to-day, when the Post Office Department announced that it had rejected a proposal of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation for such a service.

The proposal was submitted to the Postmaster General, Mr. Walter F. Brown, by Mr. Paul Litchfield, president of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, a subsidiary of the Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co., and called for a government subsidy of $5,000,000 annually to aid in covering the cost of construction of Zeppelin airships for the proposed services. The subsidy would be in the form of contracts for carrying air mail.

The Postmaster General, in declining the proposal, said the suggested subsidies were far too high and greatly in excess of what the government could afford for an air mail service from the California cities to Honolulu. The present mail service between the mainland and Hawaii seemed sufficiently fast to cover the necessities of trade and commerce, Mr. Brown said.—United Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4:—Krishnamurti, the "new Messiah" and protégé of the Theosophist leader, Miss Annie Besant Rice, who brought him to the United States from India a year ago, was slightly injured in an automobile accident near Ojai, Cal. to-day. The youthful Messiah's motor car collided with another machine on a road near Ojai and Krishnamurti was taken to a hospital to be treated for cuts and bruises.—United Press.

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PRESIDENT'S SPEECH ON LIMITATION

Vigorous Support from Secretary of State

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 31.

Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in a statement to the press to-day, vigorously supported the position in favour of disarmament taken by President Herbert Hoover in his Memorial Day address in the Arlington National Cemetery on Thursday.

The Secretary's statement was obviously intended to forestall criticism of the Presidential Memorial Day Address by the "Big Navy" group in the United States and the section of the press which supports it, and was interpreted in some quarters as additional indication of the intention of the President to call a new international conference to consider further naval arms limitations.

In his statement Colonel Stimson emphasized the tremendous material burden imposed on the populations of the great nations by the armaments competition.

Modern warships, the Secretary pointed out, cost from G$35,000,000 to G$10,000,000 each and the tendency was towards constantly increasing costs for these large vessels rather than towards any diminution.

The budget of the United States government for new naval construction alone was upwards of $1,000,000,000, the Secretary said, and, in addition, continually increasing amounts must be appropriated by the Congress each year for the maintenance and operation of these vessels.

Every new invention for purposes of naval warfare and every new ship laid down meant an extra cost which the American tax-payer must bear, Colonel Stimson said, asking the people carefully to consider before committing themselves to any big navy plan.

More Civilians at Conference

June 4.

It was revealed to-day that President Hoover's plan to end competitive naval building among the leading Powers contemplated increasing the civilian representation on delegations to conferences desiged to discuss the project.

The President felt that this gave a consequent check upon what would otherwise be a domination of the parleys by naval experts. Such domination had been charged, and heatedly criticized in various countries, with reference to past conferences. President Hoover is understood to be of the view that there was merit to such criticism, which made the point that naval experts could hardly be expected to take steps designed to do away with themselves.

In the event of the naval reduction programme upon which the President is working being received cordially abroad, representatives of the five leading naval Powers would begin conferences before the end of this summer.

It is reported that the United States naval building programme is being held up meanwhile, pending the receipt of further information. These reports lack confirmation, however. So far as official information goes, the building programme is going ahead according to schedule.

The effect of the Labour victory in the British elections on President Hoover's disarmament plans cannot yet be gauged here, as both the White House and the State Department have refused to comment, apparently preferring to await organization of the new government in London before going farther with any plans they may have to call a new international conference to consider additional naval limitations.—United Press.

HONOLULU, June 1:—The United States Army Transport U.S. Grant arrived here to-day, beating the Army Transport Somme by 2½ hr. in a race between the two ships from San Francisco.—United Press.

U.S. NEW TARIFF UNPOPULAR

Washington Worried at Widespread Protests

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 31.

Widespread protests from foreign nations regarding the proposed new tariff schedules of the United States, now being considered by the Senate, are causing the government considerable worry.

The accumulation of evidence of international anger at the proposed new import duties has reached a point, it was learned, where the Secretary of State, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, has begun to consider means to bring the situation to the attention of the Congress.

The bulk of the adverse comment so far appeared to have come to American newspapers and press associations from their correspondents in foreign countries, but all this had been filed and considered by the State Department which also had received a number of reports from its diplomatic and consular representatives in the countries the trade of which will be affected adversely by the new tariff rates.

The Secretary of State had submitted a report on the entire situation to President Hoover, it was revealed, and Mr. Hoover also had received through the Department of Commerce certain other official reports.

Opposition to the proposed new schedules seemed strongest in Canada and Argentina, presumably because both these countries purchased about twice as much from the United States as they sell to this country, each year. The Canadian and Argentine press took the position that if their products imported by the United States were to be subjected to higher duties their governments had no recourse but to increase the tariff on American goods which would lead to an undesirable situation.

Diplomats admitted the serious aspects of the case and the unfavourable reactions which publication of the proposed new tariff schedules had aroused abroad.

June 1.

An agreement was reached between Republican and Democratic leaders in Congress to-day which virtually assures passage of the new Tariff Law by December 1, thus permitting a summer adjournment of the present special session of Congress.

Final details of the agreement were expected to be completed on Monday and plans for the summer recess arranged.—United Press.

Japanese Traders' Attitude

Tokyo, June 1.

A conference of delegates of the Japanese Free Trade Association has decided to cable the Free Trade League of New York, deprecating the new American Tariff Bill and requesting the League to do its best to prevent its passage in Congress

The Japanese Free Trade Association has also decided to cable to Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, requesting the suppression of the anti-Japanese boycott.—Reuter.

FORD'S DEAL WITH THE SOVIET

Factory to Be Built in Russia: $30,000,000 Purchases

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Detroit, Mich., June 1.

The Ford interests have completed a deal with the Russian Soviet Government whereby the Soviets agree to purchase $30,000,000 worth of Ford products within four years, it was announced to-night.

The Ford concern will provide technical advice for the erection of a Russian factory, the output of which Ford will probably participate in distributing.

The contract will last for nine years.

The Ford factory in Russia probably will be built at Nizhinovgorod.—United Press.

MANUEL QUEZON IN BAD HEALTH

Physicians' Advice to Make Lengthy Stay in Switzerland

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Manila, June 6.

Physicians to Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate and outstanding political leader in the Islands, advised him to-day that he should enjoy a lengthy sojourn in Switzerland on account of his continued poor health.

President Quezon had been in precarious physical condition for many months. His return to the Philippines from his last trip to Washington was delayed about half a year because of the necessity for treatment in a sanitorium at Monrovia, California, and since his return here he had found it impossible to carry on his duties steadily. Most of his time had been spent in travelling about Luzon and avoiding the hordes of political supporters who dog his footsteps.

It is thought probable that Mr. Quezon will depart for Europe by ship through Suez soon after the arrival here of Mr. Dwight F. Davis, the newly-appointed Governor-General who was confirmed by U.S. Senate on May 27, and who is expected from Washington soon.

President Quezon may stay long enough to avoid the hottest of the summer weather on the southern route, thus having time to discuss Philippine affairs thoroughly with the new Governor-General. Mr. Davis is now conferring with members of the special Philippines commission in Washington, so that he should be well acquainted with the Filipino viewpoint before arrival.

The Philippine Legislature opens on July 15 and Governor-General Davis is expected to be here at least a few days before that date. Mr. Quezon will probably preside over the Senate at its opening session and then turn over his duties to Sergio Osmena, President *pro tem.*

Friends of Mr. Quezon fear that if he remains here long after the legislature's opening, he will overtax his strength, since his nature renders it impossible for him to keep out of any political activity which may be going on.—United Press.

SIX MONTHS MORE FOR SINCLAIR

Attempt to Influence Jurymen in Oil Case

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 3.

The Supreme Court of the United States, sitting in regular weekly session here to-day, upheld the gaol sentence imposed upon Mr. Harry Ford Sinclair, multi-millionaire petroleum producer, for his alleged attempt to interfere with jurors who tried his case here two years ago. The sentence is for six months. Sinclair is now serving a sentence for contempt in connection with his refusal to testify before the Senate committee which investigated the oil scandals of the Harding Administration.

The charge of attempting to influence a jury was brought against Sinclair after newspapermen had questioned jurors sitting on the case and obtained damaging admissions from one of them.

The Supreme Court reversed the sentence of 15 days imposed upon Mr. W. J. Burns, head of the detective agency which bears his name, for lack of evidence. The Burns Agency was retained by Sinclair in connection with his defence during the oil scandal prosecutions.—United Press.

MOSCOW IN THE MOTOR BUSINESS

Moscow, June 4.

It is semi-officially announced that an American engineer named Brandt has signed a contract with the Automobile Trust for the reorganization of its automobile plant at Moscow by twelve American engineers.

It is estimated that, after the reorganization, the plant will produce 25,000 two-and-a-half-ton vans yearly.—Reuter.

RELIGIOUS NAVAL PROPAGANDA

Singular Charge Against American Churches

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 3.

Captain Dudley Knox, retired United States Navy officer, in the current issue of the proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, has alleged that the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ had aided in a "highly organized British propaganda system to influence public opinion in the United States on naval questions."

British interests had conducted a consistent campaign of propaganda for trade and naval supremacy with beneficial results, Captain Knox charged. He pointed to the necessity of replying to this campaign and said that while the United States Navy cannot officially sponsor any propaganda measures, there were patriotic organizations which might undertake the work, and that it would be entirely proper for the Navy to furnish them information and advice on technical matters.

"The Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Legion and similar organizations could perform a valuable function in countering this propaganda directed against the American Navy and American trade," Captain Knox wrote, "and they certainly could obtain advice from the Navy."

The article apparently was written entirely on Captain Knox personal initiative without the approval of any government department.—United Press.

ALIEN LAND LAW IN CALIFORNIA

Virtually Nullified by Decision of Third District Appeal

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Sacramento, Cal., June 1.

A decision of the California Third District Appeal Court to-day virtually nullified the California state alien land law.

The Appeal Court reversed the findings of the Trial Court of Sutter County which had convicted Kosaki of a conspiracy to violate the law through the operation of extensive rice lands. The Appeal Court decision declared that "no crime can be proved unless it is definitely established that the defendant is an alien."

The prosecutor said that proof was impossible since there were thousands of American-born Japanese and added that no attempt would be made to repeat such a prosecution.

"In the event that any superior court upholds this decision, it will stand for ever and its effect will be identical to a legislative repeal of the alien land laws," the prosecutor said.

The state alien land laws had long been criticized as unfair by Japanese and Chinese, who were allowed only restricted land holdings under the statutes.—United Press.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL ATLANTIC FLIER

After Huge Aeroplane for a Secret Non-stop Flight

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Wilmington, Del., June 5.

The Delaware State Police last night assisted officials of the Bellanca aeroplane company to frustrate an attempt by a group of six men to steal the big sesquiplane, Roma, and endeavour to make a secret non-stop flight to Rome in it.

Officials of the Bellanca concern learned of the plot to steal the machine and summoned state troopers, whose presence frightened the men away.

The name of a man prominent in aviation circles and known as one of the most expert pilots in this country is known to the police in connection with the plot, which is the first on record of an attempt to steal a trans-Atlantic 'plane.—United Press.

FRENCH WAR DEBT TO AMERICA

Date of Maturity Conditionally Extended

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 3.

The committee on finance of the Senate to-day favourably reported a resolution, extending from August, 1929, to May 1, 1930, the maturity date for France's $400,000,000 war supplies debt to the government of the United States, provided the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement is ratified before August of this year by the French Chamber of Deputies.

The vote in favour of the resolution was unanimous. It was presented by Senator Reed Smoot, Republican of Utah, the chairman of the upper house finance committee.

The reporting of the resolution, which will now go to the Senate for adoption, followed renewed discussion of the French debts question caused by the agreement on reparations reached by the Conference of Experts in Paris. Senator Smoot pointed out that the agreement on reparations might clear the way for ratification of the Mellon-Berenger agreement, which provided a plan for the payment of the French debt to this country.

The Smoot resolution had already been passed by the House of Representatives.

The Farm Relief Bill

Adoption of the long-debated Farm Relief Bill also appeared nearer this evening, when President Hoover conferred with both the Republican and Democratic leaders in Congress on the measure. The President and his supporters planned to accelerate action on the Bill and hoped to get it through the Congress within a fortnight. It was expected that conferees of the two parties would agree on Wednesday regarding the final form of the law. Efforts to harmonize the project, as passed by the House, with the Senate measure, have been under way for a month.

The Senate finance committee to-day decided to commence hearings on the new tariff bill, recently passed by the House of Representatives, forthwith.—United Press.

THE ANARCHISTS OF INDIA

Exemplary Sentence at Bombay Over Allahabad Outrage

Bombay, June 1.

A man named Bhattacharji, who was arrested last year in connection with the explosion of a bomb on the Allahabad-Bombay train on October 8, was sentenced to-day at the North Sessions to seven years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of conspiracy, to two years' imprisonment for contravention of the Explosives Act and to a year's imprisonment for contravention of the Railway Act, the sentences to run concurrently.

An accomplice named Gupta received similar terms of imprisonment on a charge of abetment.

Following his arrest, it may be recalled, Bhattacharji made a statement saying that he and two other persons were taking bombs from Benares to Bombay with a view to committing an outrage there during the visit of the Simon Commission. A bomb exploded at Mannad killing three persons; amongst whom was one of the conspirators, and injuring eight passengers.—Reuter.

SMALL-POX SCARE ENDED

London, June 3.

The Southern Railway announces to-day that all vaccination restrictions on British visitors to France will be removed on Wednesday, June 5.

On April 16 the French Government announced that, from the following day, drastic regulations would be brought into force to prevent smallpox infection being brought in from England. One regulation was that all passengers arriving must be vaccinated unless they had been vaccinated within two months before landing, even those merely passing through France. These restrictions will be removed the day after to-morrow.—Reuter.

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THE POPE VERSUS MUSSOLINI

Striking Letter: Emphatic Dissent from Many Views

Rome, June 5.

In the course of recent speeches made by Signor Mussolini during debates on the Lateran Treaties, recently concluded between Italy and the Vatican, in the Chamber and Senate, the Italian Premier, among other things, claimed that the Church in Italy is subject to the authority of the State.

In a long letter to Cardinal Gasparri, Secretary of State of the Holy See, the Pope emphatically dissents from many of the views expressed by Signor Mussolini. After recalling that the Concordat forms an integral part of the treaty for the solution of the Roman question the Pope ends his letter with the ominous words: "It follows that together they stand or fall, even if the Vatican should fall as a consequence", thus clearly indicating that the Vatican would consider failure on the part of the Italian Government to observe the clauses of the Concordat as sufficient reason not to ratify the Lateran Treaties.

The Pope's letter expresses sorrow that the joy which greeted the conclusion of the Lateran Treaties should have been "so profundly and painfully disturbed" only three months later.

An Heretical Remark

His Holiness describes as heretical Signor Mussolini's remark that the Christian religion, had its headquarters not been transferred to Rome, would have flickered out like any other religious sect which flourished in Palestine.

In his letter the Pope complains that many passages in Il Duce's speeches placed in doubt the sovereignty and independence of the Church.

With regard to Signor Mussolini's statement that the Church of Italy is subject to the authority of the State, the Pope declares that the Holy See is the supreme organ of the universal Catholic Church and the legitimate representative of the church organization in Italy.

With regard to the announcement made by the Italian Premier that full liberty of conscience and discussion will be permitted, His Holiness says that absolute liberty of discussion is inadmissible, because it can easily degenerate into veiled propaganda. Absolute liberty of conscience is also inadmissible, because it is tantamount to saying that human beings are not subject to God.

In conclusion the letter expresses the belief that the peace between the State and the Vatican will be lasting.—Reuter.

CHINESE AUTHORITIES AND U.S. SCIENTIST

Mr. Andrews' Case Taken Up by Secretary of State

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 5.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State has intervened in the dispute between the Chinese and Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews concerning the latter's scientific work in the Gobi desert, according to announcement by the State Department today.

Dr. Wu Chao-chu was asked to call at the Department for a conference, following receipt of dispatches from Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray in Peking describing Chinese objections to the removal of fossils and other objects discovered in the course of excavations by the Central Asiatic Expedition of which Mr. Andrews is the leader.

The dispute is of long standing. Local authorities in Peking, following representations by Chinese scientists and scientific groups, required that the expedition be accompanied by Chinese experts who would have extensive power of control, whose expenses would be paid by Mr. Andrews, and who would receive a share of the finds, with restrictions upon Mr. Andrews' own removals of discoveries.

Latest information brought word of fresh disputes which apparently have jeopardized the entire venture.—United Press.

MT. VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION

Crater Overflowing: Explosions and Great Heat

Naples, June 5.

There was a violent recrudescence of activity from Mt. Vesuvius yesterday evening.

Quantities of lava cover the floor of the main crater and are flowing into the Valle del Inferno.

Continual explosions and the heat thrown out by the lava compelled tourists to turn and flee.

The activity of the volcano later diminished.—Reuter.

Majestic Terrifying Spectacle

Rome, June 5.

After a lull this morning, Vesuvius is once more erupting with undiminished intensity. All day long it has belched millions of cubic-feet of lava, which are flowing down the Valley of Hell, crumpling up villages on the slopes of the volcano as with a twist of an iron wrist.

The hamlet of Pagano and the village of Lavini have been blotted out, while half the village of Terziguno is submerged. The region resembles the popular conception of hell. The volcanic dust falling on the houses mingles with the sulphurous fumes of the lava and clouds of smoke. The crash of falling buildings punctuates the steady roar of the volcano, while the earth trembles with subterranean rumblings. The remaining villagers in the vicinity, weeping tears of bitterness and terror, are fleeing to safety.

The appearance of the volcano is majestically terrifying. From the cone a pillar of smoke rises three miles into the air, reddened by the glow of internal fires, while flaming particles of lava can be seen hurtling to a height of 15,000 feet.—Reuter.

RESIGNATION OF DR. WORK

Republican Chairman Leaving His Position

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 4.

Dr. Hubert Work, former Secretary of Interior, to-day resigned his post as chairman of the Republican National Committee, a position he assumed during the presidential campaign of President Hoover last autumn.

The announcement of the designation followed a conference between the ex-secretary and the President at the White House and was not unexpected as reports that Dr. Work would leave his post had been circulated a month ago.

Dr. Work was charged by many Republicans with bad management of party affairs during the Hoover campaign and is understood to have expressed his desire to resign immediately after the inauguration of the President and Vice-President Curtis last March 4. With the President now planning a reorganization of the party organization in the southern states, a new chairman was considered advisable.—United Press.

MELBOURNE STRIKE

Timber Mills Reopen After Four Months' Fight

Melbourne, June 4.

After a protracted strike since the end of January, the timber mills have reopened and several hundred men are working in the industry.

The timber mill owners are satisfied with the response they have obtained from volunteers. The reopening of the mills was not marked by any incident, despite the presence of numerous union pickets at the gates of each mill.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT OF GREECE

Athens, June 3.

Admiral Condouriotis has been re-elected President of the Greek Republic at a Joint Meeting of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. He received 259 out of 309 votes. There were 40 blanks.—Reuter.

FOREST FIRES IN SAGHALIEN

Thousands Homeless: Villages Wiped Out

Tokyo, May 31.

The forest fires which have been raging in Southern Saghalien during the past few days continue to spread death and destruction. The death-roll is now reported to total fully 100, while hundreds of persons have been injured, thousands rendered homeless and several villages wiped out.

According to press despatches, refugees from the stricken areas are suffering from lack of food and from exposure. Armed police have been called out to control panic-stricken people and to assist in relief work.

Though forest fires in Saghalien occur frequently, the present conflagrations, which are scattered throughout the Japanese half of the island, have wrought unprecedented havoc to life and property.

Desperate efforts are being made to save a large coal-mine at Chira, two miles south of Esutori, from which place a pillar of flame is advancing rapidly and destroying all before it.

Yen 6,000,000 Damage

June 1.

According to official reports, most of the forest fires which have been raging in Southern Saghalien during the past few days have been extinguished, while all the rest are now under control.

The total casualties are put at 150, but it is feared that a more thorough investigation will reveal a still greater number. Thirty bodies have been recovered so far.

The property loss is officially estimated to total at least Yen 6,000,000, of which the Saghalien Industrial Co., share is Yen 3,000,000. This does not include the damage done to forests.

As the result of the fires 4,000 persons have been rendered homeless, of whom 3,000 have no means of subsistence, but peace and order are being maintained.

Forest Fires in Japan

June 3.

Following the devastating conflagrations in Southern Saghalien last week, serious forest fires are now raging in several districts in Hokkaido (the northernmost of the islands of Japan), including the extreme north, where the town of Tombetsu is reported to be threatened by destruction, while troops have been turned out to fight the flames which are consuming a forest near Asahigawa.

Desperate efforts are being made in other sections of the island to prevent spread of the fires.—Reuter.

NEW CONVENTION FOR SAFETY AT SEA

Amendments Unanimously Adopted and Signed

London, June 2.

In the middle of April the delegates of seventeen countries, including the British Dominions, India, the United States, Japan, Holland and Soviet Russia, assembled at the Foreign Office for the opening of the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, convened by the British Government with a view to revising the International Convention signed in London, in 1914, after the Titanic disaster.

The Conference Committee on Navigation has since been considering the inclusion in the Convention signed in 1914, of new provisions for the collection and distribution of meteorological data designed to give warning of gales and hurricanes, and also the universal adoption, as an international code, (a) of a compulsory second white mast-head light on steamers over 150ft. long (b) of a permanent fixed stern-light on all except very small vessels (c) of a special day-signal on sailing vessels fitted with auxiliary motors and (d) of a special fog-signal for a towed vessel.

To-day the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea unanimously passed a motion for the adoption of the amended Convention, after which the Convention was signed by the delegates present on behalf of their respective countries.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Rt. Hon. Sir Colville Barclay

London, June 3.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Colville Barclay, P.C., K.C.M.G., Ambassador to Portugal since 1928, has died in a nursing-home in London. He was born in 1869 and entered the Diplomatic Service as an attaché in 1894.—Reuter.

Admiral Sir Cecil Burney

London, June 5.

The death is announced of Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Cecil Burney, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., at the age of 71. He was second in command of the Grand Fleet 1914-16 and was present at the Battle of Jutland.

Admiral Burney retired in 1925.—Reuter.

THOMAS'S PLANS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Reorganization of the Railways: Retirement Pensions for Aged Workers

London, June 6.

The plans of Mr. J. H. Thomas, who will be allotted the special task of dealing with unemployment in the new Labour Government, to solve the problem are foreshadowed to include reorganization and development of the railways and also the revival of the Trade Facilities Act to enable railway companies to undertake electrification and other methods of modernization.

The question of privately-owned railway-wagons and also the creation of a new railway "ring" round London—in order to reduce the difficulties and costs of handling goods-traffic—are also likely to be tackled.

Another scheme Mr. Thomas is understood to have under consideration is to provide men of 60 or 65 with an adequate state pension which will enable them to retire, that they may be replaced with young unemployed males who are, at present, receiving the dole.

The appointment of Mr. J. H. Thomas to handle the question of unemployment is hailed with gratification in Labour circles.

Work Already in Hand

Mr. J. H. Thomas, in an interview to-day, confirms that he will be Minister in charge of unemployment.

It is understood that Lord Chelmsford, Governor-General and Viceroy of India in 1916-21, will be appointed Secretary of State for India.

It is now definitely stated that Mr. Arthur Henderson will be the Foreign Secretary.

Mr. George Lansbury, Labour M.P. for Bow and Bromley, will be First Commissioner of Works and will also be a member of the Economic Committee to be established by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald under the chairmanship of Mr. J. H. Thomas to coordinate the work of the different departments of the Government, particularly in regard to unemployment.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Mr. Philip Snowden and Mr. J. H. Thomas spent 90 minutes with the Secretarial staff at No. 10 Downing Street this morning.

Interviewed by Reuter this afternoon, the Premier said: "I went to Downing Street to set moving the organization of the work connected with the first real handling of the unemployment problem. Work has already begun."

June 7.

The name of Tom Johnston, Socialist M. P. for Dundee and editor of "Forward," a Labour weekly, who has been very active recently in the House of Commons in debates concerning Colonial affairs, is now mentioned in connection with the post of Colonial Secretary, or Secretary of the Dominions.—Reuter.

Japanese Labour Greetings

Tokyo, June 7.

The Shakai Minshuto (Right Wing proletarian political party), at yesterday's meeting of its Central Executive Committee, passed a resolution to despatch the following congratulatory telegram to the British Labour Party:—"The victory gained by your party in the last general election goes a long way towards giving a considerable gleam of hope to the prospects of democracy all over the world. Our party, with the same spirit as yours, hereby offers our hearty respect and gratitude to the strenuous effort of your party and hopes your party will continue its brilliant struggle in the future."—Tokio.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

NEXT MEETING OF THE LEAGUE

Important Subjects on Programme for Discussion at Madrid this Month

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Madrid, June 6.

Four days ahead of the scheduled time, the League of Nations Council met here to-day in secret session under the presidency of Baron Adatchi of Japan.

The current meeting, held in Spain as special recognition of the importance attached to this country's return to the League is the 55th to take place since 1919 when the League was organized.

Foremost among the questions down for discussion and possible action come the problems of disarmament, of American adherence to the Hague Court of International Justice, and of League protection of European minorities. There are about 35 other matters of lesser importance.

Elihu Root's attempted solution of the problem of United States adherence to the Hague Court will come before the present Council meeting, and decision may be made as to acceptance of the American reservations. Probably the protocol drawn up by the international jurists will be referred to the September assembly for final decision.

It is thought that the present session will last until about June 15.—United Press.

CONGRESS SPEEDING UP ITS WORK

Efforts to Adjourn Special Session Next Saturday: The Farm Bounty

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 6.

Congressional leaders to-day bent their efforts toward a concerted endeavour to "clean the slate" of legislative business so that they might adjourn the special session of Congress on June 15.

Plans call for passage of the Farm Relief Bill without the debenture amendment which President Hoover has found objectionable. House leaders are particularly opposed to the debenture idea.

Although the debenture seems dead and safely buried, echoes of former quarrels over it continue to be heard and Senator Fess's recent letter criticizing "pseudo-Republicans" who voted against the President is the subject of heated comment.

Senator William E. Borah contends that the debenture plan is no more a bounty to farmers than the tariff is to industrialists, and that the Republican party has always been willing to forgo collection of tariff money to help an industry.—United Press.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE EAST

Plan to Subsidize Steamer Communication

Wellington, N.Z., June 6.

The Premier, Sir Joseph Ward, states that directly a favourable financial balance is restored, the Government will subsidize steamer communication between New Zealand and the East in order to develop markets for staple products.—Reuter.

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BRITISH EMBASSY AND LIQUOR

Sir Esme Howard's Reported Decision to Stop Use of Alcohol

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 6.

A new development in the "diplomatic liquor problem" came to light to-day when it was understood that Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador, had instructed his Embassy staff that there was to be no more liquor importation by the staff in future.

From staff members neither confirmation nor denial could be obtained, but circumstances point to the apparent truth of the report. It is known that since the recent case involving seizure and subsequent release of liquor for the Siamese Legation, many of the Ambassadors and Ministers have given serious thought to the desirability of renouncing voluntarily the present privileges accorded them because of their diplomatic status.

It was further understood that Sir Esmé has given notification of his decision to Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State although Mr. Stimson previously held that the importation or non-importation of liquor to the Embassies and Legations was a matter for their personal action.

The United States has made no request that any of the diplomats should refrain from importing liquor in accordance with their legal rights.

While Mr. Stimson's "hands-off policy" in this respect has prevailed, Congressional displeasure with the present status has been so plainly apparent that most Washington observers have been forecasting that before long, some representative of a leading Power would take the lead in relieving the State Department from an embarrassing situation.

It was pointed out that while legal luminaries and high Government officials could understand why the Embassies and Legations in Washington were considered foreign territory and thus not subject to a U.S. prohibition law, the man in the street could not and therefore continued importation of liquor and its consumption in Washington was having an increasingly unfortunate effect on American public opinion.

In the event of Sir Esmé's reported action being found to be true, it is believed that other Ambassadors and Ministers may follow his lead.—United Press.

WRITER UNWELCOME TO THE KUOMINTANG

Demand for Deportation of San Francisco Chinese

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

San Francisco, June 7.

The Kuomintang have started an action here to deport Ng Hing-do, an aged writer and publicist, who has published articles locally, so they assert, which incite sedition. It is said that he has advocated revolution against the Nationalists and a possible restoration of the Manchu dynasty. Ng Hing-do speaks no English.

Mr. Robert L. Spark, managing editor of the "World," has made a statement that Ng Hing-do is not employed by his paper in an editorial capacity but is merely a contributor. Mr. Spark declares that the articles were simply fair-minded criticism and could not be considered seditious.—United Press.

RESULT OF THE OAKS

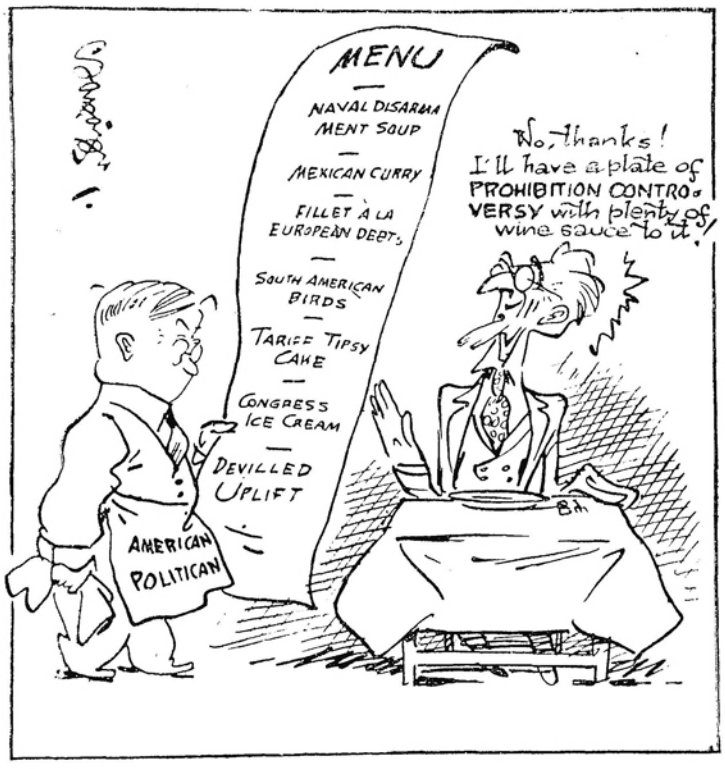
London, June 7.

The Oaks Stakes—about 1½ miles—was run at Epsom this afternoon with the following result:—

Lord Astor's Pennycomequick 1
Lt-Col. Loder's Golden Silence 2
Lt-Col. Loder's Sister Anne 3

Thirteen fillies ran. Pennycomequick won by five lengths, with two lengths between second and third.

Betting:
11 to 10 against Pennycomequick.
20 to 1 against Golden Silence.
7 to 2 against Sister Anne.
—Reuter.



THE STANDING DISH

U.S. PRESIDENT AND THE PRESS

Rules to Defeat Tipsters Working as Journalists

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 6.

Following a series of conferences between the White House and a committee representing the Washington newspaper corps, President Hoover, to-day, promulgated new rules for his relations with the press.

The rules provide that the correspondents shall sign a pledge that they are not, and will not be connected, directly or indirectly, with any brokerage house, and also that they will have no special interest in any legislation pending in Congress.

This action was taken to prevent tipster activities, based on the trend of Presidential thought. In former days White House conferences are said to have been attended by several tipsters who kept up nebulous and largely fictitious newspaper connections to cloak their activities.—United Press.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

The King Not to Attend: Will Queen Read the Speech?

London, June 6.

The "Daily News" understands that the King will not be present at the State opening of Parliament on July 2.

The paper says that the suggestion has been discussed in Court circles that the Queen should read His Majesty's speech from the Throne. The Queen will attend the House of Lords with the Prince of Wales as escort. If Her Majesty prefers not to read the Speech, the task would be undertaken by a commissioner.—Reuter.

VATICAN STATE

Ratifications Exchanged

Vatican City, Rome June 7.

The instruments of ratification of the Lateran Agreements were exchanged to-day between Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of Sate, and Chevalier Mussolini, in the Hall of Congregations.—Reuter.

VESUVIUS REPORTED QUIETER

Fifty Hectares of Vineyards Covered With Lava; People Returning

Naples, June 6.

The activity of Mt. Vesuvius has decreased, but the authorities will probably wait a few days to make sure that the volcano has returned to its slumbers before authorizing the villagers to return to their homes.

Lava still surrounds Terzigno on three sides, but it is now cooling rapidly and solidifying.

Thanksgiving services are being held in many of the villages at the foot of Vesuvius.

The eruption of Vesuvius has destroyed fifty houses and an area of about fifty hectares, mostly vineyards, has been covered with lava, and the population is gradually returning to Terzigno.—Reuter.

SOVIET BUREAUCRACY MISMANAGEMENT

Tomsky Turned Out of Office by Stalin

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Riga, June 6.

Stalin has removed Tomsky from the presidency and membership of the Trade Union Central Council.

According to the Soviet press this is due to the miserable results of his management, which has permitted the persecution of workers who disclosed irregularities in their factories.

All the trade unions in Soviet Russia are reported to be infected with bureaucracy, and mismanagement has created a serious crisis.—United Press.

FRENCH AVIATORS ON QUICK TRIP

Calcutta, June 6.

The two French airmen, Captain Arrachart and Commander Rignot arrived here to-day. They have covered 6,060 miles in 55 flying hours. They were forced to land in a street in Bagdad.

The airmen have no definite destination, but expect to travel to China and Japan, returning to Paris viâ Siberia and Germany.—Reuter.

BASEBALL

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 6.

Pittsburgh's Pirates increased their lead in the National League to-day when they won over Boston by a 4—2 score, playing on the home grounds. At the same time Philadelphia's Athletics were forging still farther to the force by a 15—4 mopping-up of the Browns at Philadelphia.

In a hard-fought game at New York the Yankees bowed to Cleveland 7 to 9, both teams making 12 hits but the Yanks being forced to chalk up one expensive error against Cleveland's airtight ball.

Chicago's Sox took Boston into camp by a 9—5 score on the latter's home grounds, although both teams made 14 hits. Hard slugging in the early innings cinched the game for Chicago. The Bostonians made three errors.

At Washington the Senators made a strong bid for victory against Detroit but Bob Fothergill turned the tide in the eighth inning. The final score was 7—5 for the visitors, who made 10 hits to Washington's seven.

In the National League the Chicago Cubs duplicated their yesterday's victory against Brooklyn, winning against the Dodgers again, this time by a score of 8—6. It was a loosely-played affair all around, each team making three errors.

Philadelphia took a game from the tail-ender Cincinnati Reds on their own home grounds in spite of an errorless game played by the Reds while the Phillies made one error.

New York and St. Louis played a lively game on the latter's home grounds and the Giants nosed out a 5—4 victory.

A curious feature of the game was the fact that the Cards, while losing, made 11 hits to New York's seven and only one error to New York's two.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

American League

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	9	12	0
New York	7	12	1
Chicago	9	11	0
Boston	5	11	3
St. Louis	4	8	0
Philadelphia	15	11	0
Detroit	7	10	1
Washington	5	7	1

National League

Boston	2	6	0
Pittsburgh	4	9	2
Brooklyn	6	13	3
Chicago	8	6	3
Philadelphia	2	9	1
Cincinnati	0	5	0
New York	5	7	2
St. Louis	4	11	1

STANDINGS

American League

Clubs	Won	Lost	Pct.
---	---		---
Philadelphia	33	10	.767
New York	27	17	.595
St. Louis	27	19	.587
Detroit	26	21	.520
Cleveland	22	22	.500
Washington	16	26	.381
Chicago	17	31	.354
Boston	13	30	.302

National League

Pittsburgh	26	15	.634
St. Louis	23	18	.609
Chicago	25	17	.596
New York	22	18	.550
Philadelphia	21	20	.512
Boston	16	26	.381
Brooklyn	15	26	.366
Cincinnati	16	28	.349

WOMEN'S GOLF

French Championship Won by Miss Gourlay

Boulogne, June 6.

Miss Molly Gourlay, of Camberley Heath, to-day again won the French Women's Open Golf Championship, beating Mrs. Mayne, of Addington, by 6 up and 4 to play. The final was played at Wimereux and was over 36 holes.—Reuter.

ANOTHER GOOD DAY FOR THE KING

London, June 6.

It is officially stated that the King has had a good day.—Reuter.

BIG BRITISH SUGAR MERGER

London, June 6.

It is understood that a merger of the two great sugar-refining companies, Messrs. Tate & Lyell, of Liverpool and London, and Messrs. Fairrie & Co. of Liverpool, is imminent.

Messrs. Tate & Lyell have a capital of £4,500,000.—Reuter.

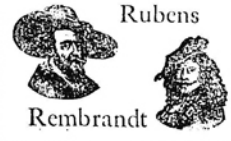
PARIS, June 6:—Mr. Elmer Roberts, chief of the Paris bureau of the Associated Press, is retiring on July 1, having reached the age limit. Mr. Joseph Sharkey, formerly Associatel Press correspondent at Tokyo, is replacing him.—Reuter.

AMSTERDAM, June 1:—Jonkheer Hendrik Loudon, recently chairman of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, has been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., in place of the late Dr. Capadose.—Reuter.

SIMLA, June 4:—According to messages received from Afghanistan the forces belonging to Habibullah "Bacha-I-Saquao" have occupied Kandahar until recently the headquarters of Amanullah, the deposed King of Afghanistan. Habibullah's troops met with no opposition, and there was no bloodshed.—Reuter.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., June 3:—More than 25,000 Shriners were gathered here to-day to open their annual convention. The programme included parades, pageants and other features. Twenty bands will participate in a great concert to be given in the Hollywood Bowl, and the carnival aspect of the convention will rival the old New Orleans Mardi Gras.—United Press.

TWO LONDON HOTELS



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HOTEL RUBENS, Buckingham Palace Road, facing Buckingham Palace.

HOTEL REMBRANDT, South Kensington, facing the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Tariff on Application to Manager.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR LONDON LETTER

A Strong Case for Safeguarding: Motor Manufacturers Ask Chance to Beat America: Still Bigger Liners

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, May 2.

After unemployment, the most violent electoral controversy rages over safeguarding, and all the big organizations of employers have come into the field. Their appeals are met by political organizations, which vigorously denounce their arguments, but there is no doubt that, as a whole, the safeguarders have a pretty strong case.

An appeal for a consistent tariff policy in respect of British motors is made by prominent members of the industry in order that they may have a definite period of security to lay their plans for increased production. A manifesto on the subject was issued last night. The signatories declare that, without the continuation of the McKenna duties, economic production of motors in this country would have been an impossibility. They ask to be given a chance to beat the American manufacturers. They say:—"If we could feel the security of increased output and some real safeguard against what, in many cases, amounts indirectly, if not directly, to the dumping of an American production in a particular Empire market, we believe we could provide British motor transport for the Empire, both better and cheaper than any other country, not excluding America."

Another plea made in the manifesto is for a plan of road construction and improvement in this country. The modification of the system of taxation also is advocated, on the ground that, because of its influence on design, it constitutes a great handicap.

England's Drought Ends

England's drought has ended, since rain fell early this week. It is expected to continue and, if it does so and is heavy enough, it may overtake the arrears of accumulated drought during the driest four months for 114 years. As it is, the effect is superficial and just sufficient to be encouraging for the farmers and gardeners.

Super-Giant Liners

It is understood that the Cunard Company are contemplating giant liners a third again as large as the largest afloat to-day for the Atlantic route between Southampton and New York. The new liners would be between 70,000 and 80,000 tons each, and 1,000 ft. long, with engines twice the power of many of the present Atlantic greyhounds and able to carry 7,000 people (including 2,000 crew). Another innovation is that the company are to take into consideration the possibility of equipping the vessels so that passengers, in mid-Atlantic may ring up their homes or offices.

The size of such liners would necessitate alterations in pier and dock accommodation at Southampton; their funnels would tower high above the public buildings and the victualling for the double trip across the Atlantic would be similar to providing for an army. One could wander for days along the three miles of corridors, and it would be perfectly easy to lose oneself. No official announcement has been made. If the suggestion is carried out, each liner will cost at least £5,000,000. Oil fuel would be used. It is a remarkable fact that, while the engine power of the suggested new vessels will be twice that of some of the other Canarders, the engineers have been able to devise developments in the boiler system and other engine parts which will result in relatively less space being occupied by the machinery.

Telephone Bandits

We now are faced with another unpleasant ramp, namely, the activities of American share-pushers and bucket-shop operators who have discovered a method of defeating the provisions of the new Companies Act specially framed to put an end to their depredations upon the investing public, and to stop shares from being hawked from door to door. The Companies Act has made it illegal for anyone to make an offer of shares in writing unless accompanied by certain particulars, or unless such shares are quoted, or permission has been given for their quotation, on a recognized British Stock Exchange. The Act, however, says nothing about offers by telephone, and that is the loophole the share-pushers have discovered.

A favourite method has been the establishment of so-called financial newspapers. These are priced at anything from 2d. to 1s. and are sent out to people whose names are obtained from the shareholders registers of speculative companies. In the newspaper is more or less good advice with regard to genuine shares and also a coupon which entitles the reader to free advice. Deluded by the seeming genuineness, the unsophisticated take advantage of the coupon and by this means the share-pushers obtain the names and addresses of those they call "suckers," whose confidence is gained. Later, by means of a letter, their telephone numbers are given, when they are pestered to buy worthless shares, and it is obvious that what these bandits did on the doorstep a few months ago they now will do over the telephone.

11,000,000 Bibles Sold

A remarkable increase in the sale of Bibles has been reported by the British & Foreign Bible Society. During the past year, 11,399,540 copies of the Scriptures have been sold, an increase of 462,826 on the previous 12 months. The superintendent of the Society said that, during the past quarter of a century, they had printed the Scriptures in a fresh language every five weeks or so. This was a record in translation work by the missionaries, which had benefited many parts of the world, and particularly Africa, where the Scriptures had been translated into 203 languages. No other book in the world had circulated to the same extent, nor had it been translated into so many different languages.

Flappers' Siestas

Debutantes are emulating their grandmothers, for now they indulge in after-lunch siestas, which, it is stated, enables them to dance half the night and be up and riding in the Row by 7.30 the next morning. Dinner is getting later and later, and people who are not going to a theatre dine about 9.30 p.m. There was a committee formed in New York by girls who were finding the day's round simply too fatiguing, asking hostesses to put back the dinner hour, but London girls have found the solution in the after-lunch nap, and American girls visiting London are finding it equally effective. They have no craving for early hours, but dance quite happily until 2 a.m. Meal-times, in recent years, have become completely revolutionized.

"Talkies" Controversy

There is a boom in "talkie" films in London and on Saturday there were record crowds. Apart from the public, however, they are not liked, since both musicians and actors are not very pleased at the prospect. Many of the "talkie" films have their own synchronized musical accompaniment and at the New Gallery, where the Mary Pickford "talkie" film will be presented, the orchestra have been given notice that their services will not be required. Actors are rather chary of expressing an opinion, but it has been announced that Mr. Seymour Hicks and Miss Ellaline Terriss are to enter the "talkie" world, while Mr. Owen Nares is thought to have the same intention. For the most part, however, actors do not look on the talking films so much as a rival as a means by which they may earn money, and there is no doubt many will follow the action of the three stars mentioned.

Of course, "talkie" films are in their infancy and, until they are marvellously improved, there is no likelihood that they will upset actors to any considerable extent. At the present time they are a wonderful novelty to the public, but they will have to be very much better than they are now if they are to retain their popularity.

OUR PARIS LETTER

Fraternization at Joan of Arc Celebrations

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paris, May 9.

This week's celebration of the five hundredth anniversary of the deliverance of Orleans from the English by Joan of Arc helps to illustrate the change that has come over the relations between Church and State in France. The Pope appointed as his representative, or Legate, for this occasion, a French prelate, Cardinal Lépicier, who, immediately after crossing the frontier, sent a cordial telegram of greeting to the President of the Republic, and received an equally amiable reply. The President, accompanied by the British Ambassador and many other important persons, went to Orleans yesterday. He attended the service at the cathedral and even took part in the procession, though he very wisely refrained from following it to the end. It actually covered 42 miles in pouring rain—a trying experience for the aged cardinals and archbishops who walked, or rather tottered, all the way, sheltered only by umbrellas. M. Doumergue also watched the ceremony of handing back the saint's banner from the ecclesiastical to the civil authorities, who let it out of their custody only on this one day of the year.

Joan of Arc is, of course, a national heroine as well as a saint, and was, in fact, established in the former capacity centuries before she was canonised, and therefore the State never has been disposed to allow her to be monopolised by the Church, but hitherto it has not been thought necessary for the President of the Republic in person to attend ceremonies in her honour. Her fifth centenary may be said to have happened at an auspicious moment. M. Doumergue is a Protestant, but this naturally makes no difference to his official acts. Under the existing political conditions, he and the Government find themselves obliged to lean rather farther than they like in one direction, to avoid being pulled in the other.

French Politics

The French municipal elections, which take place throughout the country on the same day, after the manner of the Parliamentary general election, do not disclose any marked change in public sentiment. As the municipal councillors supply the bulk of the electoral colleges which choose members of the Senate, that body is not likely to undergo any modification of importance, which is all to the good, the Senate being an excellent brake on the sometimes erratic movements of the State coach. The three most advanced parties, the Radicals, Socialists and Communists each have made small gains and losses. The Communists, for instance, have won seats in industrial centres from the Socialists, who have gained successes at the expense of the Communists elsewhere. Taking one consideration with another, the result is "as you were."

Polling day in Paris was remarkably quiet, and, but for the coloured posters displayed here and there, a stranger would have failed to notice that anything unusual was taking place. Excitement was confined to the provinces, more particularly in the south, where political rivalry is liable to have the effect of strong wine. At one small town, the whole population, men, women and children, turned out *en masse*, invaded the room in which the counting was to be carried out, smashed the ballot-box and scattered the voting papers over the floor. In another, the Socialists, being afraid that the result would not be satisfactory to them, made a mass attack on the Town Hall, but found themselves opposed by an equally determined body of Radicals, who kept them at bay. At another place in the south, the counting-room was stormed by the ex-Mayor and his partisans, who turned everybody out and proclaimed themselves elected. Of course, this "result" will be annulled, but they had their fun.

A Glut of Exhibitions

We are in the high season of art exhibitions and fairs, and, judging by the attendances at most of those now open, they are as attractive as ever to Parisians, who, as they themselves put it, are still *épris d'art*. So many art shows are being held or prepared that it is becoming increasingly difficult to find room for them. The Grand Palais, where the annual Salon is being held as usual, always is booked long in advance and makes the widest appeal to the general public. The Salon des Indépendants, which started in the old Salle du Jeu de la Paume, in the Tuileries Garden, and later took refuge in a temporary construction near the Porte Maillot, now is at a place called the Palais des Expositions, in the Rue de l'Université, which is unsuitable for the display of pictures.

The latest show to open is that of the Decorative Artists, and the Est is far from being exhausted. M. Raoul Ullmann, who had a show at the Mona Liza Gallery, in the Rue Duphot, decided that, at a time when so many miles of canvases are being exhibited, it would be more original to open in the evening. One of his friends thought he could improve upon the idea, and, to their surprise, those who were invited found that an excellent buffet had been provided and that glasses of champagne were being handed out. A small string orchestra played in an adjoining room, and M. Ullmann's art thus was served up for enjoyment with a sauce of Chopin and Mozart. It was one of the most enjoyable and successful art shows of the season.

Letters from many celebrities of the past to the great actress Réjane, who also has gone over to the majority, were sold at auction the other day, by order of her executors. They must have been rather disappointed by the result, for the bidding was anything but spirited. Long and moving epistles from Alphonse Daudet to the actress, who was his principal stage interpreter, were knocked down for a few hundred francs, and letters in the handwriting of Anatole France and Pierre Loti went for even less. Sarah Bernhardt also proved a drug in the market.

Autographs are a commodity the market value of which is subject to the fluctuations of public interest and also to the laws of supply and demand. As a general principle, the laudier a celebrity is with the pen, the less value attaches to his letters. Anatole France, Pierre Loti, and Sarah Bernhardt all belonged to an age in which people still cultivated the art of putting their thoughts down on paper for the benefit of another individual, instead of making a trunk call or sending a telegram, and therefore these distinguished manipulators of language can be assumed to have left too many specimens of their handwriting to give them a high place in the autograph market. Another reason for the comparative failure of the sale is that these letters, all addressed to one person, formed a whole which was bound to lose its interest when the component parts were separated.

THE "Shunpao" says that the Nanking Military Library is establishing a branch in Nantao.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

HOW CHINA WAS GOVERNED UNDER THE EMPIRE

The Tsungli Yamen and Its Ignorance: Viceroys' Wide Powers in Their Own Domain: Salaries that Compelled Corruption

BY A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT

(Continued from last week)

After the Judicial Triumvirate came what was known as the Thirteen Yamens, the most important of which was the Colonial Department, which had control of all affairs concerning Mongolian and other tributary states. Be it remembered that China before the second quarter of the last century had no diplomatic relation with any country except Russia on an equal footing so there was no necessity justifying the creation of a Foreign Ministry. Most of her recent wars with the European Powers were precipitated by the fact that she had not developed a proper machinery by and through which she could treat with the Powers as equals.

The Tsungli Yamên or Bureau of General Affairs did not come into existence until several years after the Opium War. After its inception this yamên was expected to handle all her diplomatic matters. Diplomacy was then an unknown art of which the Chinese officials were totally ignorant; further, the yamên was always dominated by some Manchu dignitary, whose knowledge of the world never went further than the walls of Peking city. Nevertheless, it was expected to cope with the experienced diplomats of the West. China's failure in her international intercourse might be expected. This functionary was later superseded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which to-day heads the list of the ministries on account of its importance.

The Hanlins

The nation's literati were represented by the College of Hanlins, one of the Thirteen Yamêns, the members of which, being the best scholars, served as an advisory board to the imperial government on all civil matters. To be a Hanlin, one had to be a successful competitor, passing three imperial examinations; in addition, he must attain a good penmanship which was in itself an art most difficult to acquare and required many years of most painstaking practice. There was also a College of Astronomers to attend to the calendar and to determine what were lucky or unlucky days of a year. Other yamêns were of minor importance and had to do principally with Imperial Household Affairs, Feasting, Ancestral Worship at the Imperial Temples, etc.

It may not be out of place to state that the members of the Imperial Household were not amenable to the law of the nation, but enjoyed a sort of extraterritoriality. Ordinary courts of justice had no jurisdiction over them. Everyone wearing a "red band," indicating that he had just a sprinkling of royal blood in his veins even a cousin of the most remote decree to the emperor, was entitled to this privilege and immunity. Their legal disputes were the special concern of a yamên which was established for that specific purpose.

Provincial Government

That the Manchus had been able to conquer China was largely through treachery of three important Chinese generals, who had seen service under the Ming Emperor and who changed sides betraying their former master and helping the Manchus to subjugate China. To reward their meritorious services, the Manchus made them three feudal vassals with extensive power, each of them controlling two or more provinces. As they became more powerful and independent as time went on, they eventually felt themselves strong enough to defy Peking and openly revolted against the Manchus, who promptly suppressed them, thereby bringing the whole country under their control. Thereupon the Manchus proceeded to divide the country after the fashion of the previous dynasties into 18 provinces, which were again subdivided into circuits, prefectures, and districts or hsiens. The Three Eastern Provinces or Manchuria, Sinkiang, Shuntefu or the Metropolitan areas, Mongolia, Tibet, and Kokonor were made special districts and placed under a totally different form of administration.

The Viceroy's Mighty Power

Each of the 18 provinces was under a viceroy or a governor. Some viceroys ruled over two or three provinces, whereas a governor had the control of one province only. Under the Mings, viceroys and governors were appointed for some specific purpose and the appointment was a temporary one. As soon as their office was over, they were recalled and their office abolished. It was not so with the Manchus who made their offices permanent.

A viceroy during the Tsing days was the highest authority in his province. His duties and functions were: to report to the Throne all important affairs relating to his province; to legislate provincial or local ordinances; to transfer, promote, discharge or degrade all officials, civil and military, under him; to supervise, inspect or examine the works of his subordinates, in case of civil officials once every three years, and military officials once every five years; to assume command of the provincial troops; to audit and report to the Throne the accounts of the Provincial Treasurer, his subordinate; to review and confirm decisions of all courts in all cases calling for punishment exceeding banishment; (taking a district magistrate's court as a court of first instance, his would be the *third appeal court*); to assume control of all diplomatic affairs, and when such matters were of national importance he must refer them to the Throne for direction. In addition to all these, he must find time to attend to the worship at the Confucius Temple and the Imperial Temple of Longevity wherein were kept the tables which had been erected in honour of all the deceased emperors of the dynasty; he must relieve famine; superintend education and what not. He was, in short, an administrator, a legislator, a judge, a general, a police man an an educator. A governor's duties and powers were similar to those of a vice-roy though he ranked one degree lower in his official grade than the latter.

Two Principal Assistants

In the performance of his multitudinous functions and offices, a viceroy or a governor had the assistance of two high provincial officials, the Provincial Treasurer and the Provincial Judge. The former had to collect all revenues of the province; to take a periodical census of the population and to report the results to the Throne once every ten years, to promulgate to the public all imperial decrees; to announce and execute all orders of the viceroy or governor relating to transfer, promotion, appointment and dismissal of all civil officials below the rank of a prefect; to advise the viceroy or governor on all political questions concerning the province; to revise and confirm all judicial decisions particularly those dealing with domestic relations, marriages, and land disputes, which were under his exclusive jurisdiction. He and the Provincial Judge, as a rule, though not always, had to supervise the imperial examinations.

The Provincial Judge sitting with the governor and the Treasurer constituted the highest criminal court of appeal in a province. The offices of a Provincial Judge were: to review and confirm all death sentences; to try all cases which had been referred to him by the governor; to look after the official post carriers. Besides his judicial duties, he had also to perform administrative functions similar to those of the Treasurers, excepting that he had no control over finance. This trio formed the provincial government, of the three: a viceroy or a governor alone had the prerogative to address to the Throne, the other two could only do so with the former's permission or in his name.

Checks on a Viceroy's Power

Although a viceroy or a governor enjoyed considerable independence in his province wielding at the same time almost an unlimited authority, nevertheless it would be most indiscreet for him to attempt to defy the central government inasmuch as he did not have any control over the provincial treasury which was in the hands of his immediate subordinate, the Provincial Treasurer, whom he had no power to remove or dominate. There was yet another check against any possible defection of an over-ambitious viceroy or governor, for to each of the more important provinces, Peking took the precaution to post a Manchu garrison, which was under an independent commander, the Tartar General, always a Manchu, over whom a viceroy had no control as the general was his equal in official rank.

A circuit was ruled by an official known as Taotai, who though a civilian had military powers. Next to him was a prefect, and under a prefect was the chih hsien or district magistrate. A chih hsien was an official of a low grade, but possessing unlimited authority in his own district.

He was frequently referred to as the "Parental Official of the People," meaning, of course, that he was to exercise paternal vigilance over the district. He had charge of the collection of the land tax. He must be an administrator, a police chief, a general in command of the local militia, a gaoler, as well as a judge. He heard and decided all cases civil and criminal. His judgments could be appealed against before a prefect, then a taotai and finally before the highest provincial court, the constitution of which has already been described.

A Confused System

All criminal cases of serious nature involving punishment exceeding banishment could certainly be appealed to Peking. The entire judicial system was but a mass of confusion. Important judgments passed by the highest provincial courts must be approved by the Judicial Triumvirate at Peking before they could be executed without the parties making a move. It was extremely doubtful whether or not a criminal case of lesser degree, that is say one calling for penalty below banishment, and civil judgments could be appealed to Peking. All civil cases irrespective of the amount or importance of the legal principle involved, had always been classified as "petty affairs concerning debts."

Law vested in a Provincial Judge unquestionable jurisdiction over criminal cases, but there was no express provision denying him jurisdiction in civil matters. As a rule, civil disputes seldom went *higher than a Taotai's court, and on* very rare occasions were they brought before a viceroy or governor, who decided the issues in chambers, on the records. In the eyes of the Chinese jurists, any person failing to pay his just debts or obligations, was guilty of fraud and therefore committed a criminal offence. This explains why there was an absence of delineation between criminal and civil processes.

The Preposterous Salary

Critics would probably be less severe in their wholesale condemnation of the corruption of the Manchu mandarindom, if they knew the ridiculously low scale of pay allowed to them by the imperial government. A most responsible minister of state of the highest rank received less than half of what a junior clerk receives to-day. Manchu officials were divided into nine ranks, and each rank was again subdivided into two grades, and their salary varied in accordance with the rank. It may be interesting to state that all metropolitan officials, civil and military, and the civil officials in the provinces received their salary in money and rice. A military official in the provinces was without rice allowance and received only a salary. The following scale was adopted at the inception of the Manchu *régime*:

Rank.	Annual salary	Annual Rice Allowance
1st	Tls. 180	90 shih
2nd	155	77.50
3rd	130	65
4th	105	52.50
5th	80	40
6th	60	30
7th	45	22.50
8th	40	20
9th	33.111	16.557.

A shih is equal to 200 lbs.

A military official in the provinces received an even smaller salary, the highest being Tls. 95 a year and the lowest Tls. 12 plus a small allowance.

This very inadequate scale of salary was revised in the second year of Kien Lung who doubled it. There have been several revisions since then, but the scale was never adequate or reasonable.

(To be continued.)

SCIENCE AND SHRIMPS' WHISKERS

A Thrilling Visit to the Danish Exploration Ship Dana: The Nightmares of the Deep: New Wonders Every Day

BY HARRY K. STRACHAN

Many of the writer's happiest days were spent on the cutter smack Aurifodina, out of the decadent royal borough of King's Lynn, in Nelson's county of Norfolk, gathering cockles on the sandbanks of the Wash, trawling for shrimps in the "deeps," or after soles—those particularly tasty "Lynn slips"—in the farther waters of the North Sea. There were even better times when one went out yet farther, away out of view of Hunstanton lighthouse and even Boston Stump, and trawled for the bigger things of that stormy patch of shallows. In those gorgeous days one got used to treading suddenly on the latter half of a mackerel, to finding a shrimp's whiskers in any platter of food, or the tail of a skate on one's pillow. In Shanghai, such delights almost are forgotten, but a whiff of them came on June 4.

Passing beyond the stately Store Nordiske, the writer went into the wind and hitched on to the str. Dana. The expectation was something like the Store Nordiske, but in gold and silver plate. The reality was very nearly a replica, outwardly, of a Boston steam trawler, complete with the half-mackerels, the shrimp's whiskers, and the skate's tails—many times. A poky and smelly little ship, but with Navy hallmarks all over it, for everything was in its set place and everything that could be scrubbed was scrubbed—much—but, if you fish for shrimps, then assuredly you will have shrimps' whiskers ever with you. And not such an awfully bad thing to have either.

An Engaging Scientist

But there was a difference in a very few minutes. One wandered forward, roused one of several yellow-haired and blue-eyed giants asleep where only a sailor could sleep and beseeched audience of "Dr. Andersen." The rest was done at a run—even Dr. Andersen, a most engaging scientist, who blew out of a cubby-hole which a Byrne boat laodah would despise and, during an hour's enthralling conversation, never did finish doing up the buttons on which he was engaged when first disturbed. One subsequently discovered that he was very busy packing up and despatching to European museums specimens which are almost priceless.

There are many worse jobs than writing the story of the Royal Danish Research Ship Dana on the circumnavigation expedition, 1928-1930. Other broad-chested lady-killers, with "Navy" stamped all over them, joined in, and Professor Schmidt came up for a few minutes talk and discovered some interesting pictures, but the quiet, smiling, courteous Dr. Andersen was the guide over the poky little ship. "And I am dirty, too," he smiled. Such is science. But if only China could be so cleanly in its dirtiness, what a place it would be!

The Ship and Staff

The Dana is a mere 360 tons register, originally built in Glasgow in 1917 as a mines-sweeper—otherwise a trawler which normally would carry possibly a skipper and a dozen all told. Her present complement is:—

Leader of the expedition:—Professor Jons Schmidt, Director, Carlsberg Laboratory, Copenhagen.

Scientists:—P. Jespersen, Provisional leader of the expedition (zoologist); N. C. Andersen, Surgeon (zoologist); A. Bruun (zoologist); H. Thomsen (physicist); E. Nielsen (botanist).

Officers:—Capt. C. Hansen; S. Greve, First Officer; C. Ries, Second Officer; P. Vogt, Chief Engineer; N. Sejrup, Assistant Engineer; K. Frohn, Assistant Engineer; A. Mou, officer in charge of wireless telegraphy.

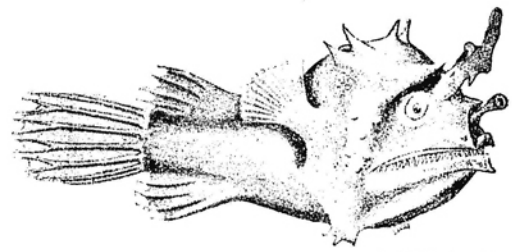
Beyond the above there are the engine-room and deck hands, about two dozen, and every part of the little ship that is not taken up by their cramped quarters, or by shrimps' whiskers, is devoted to laboratories, scientific instruments, and such-like. This numerous company cheerfully accept life on the ship in the cause of science, and, indeed, revel in it.

It seems that the Dana's researches are jointly sponsored by the Carlsberg Foundation, which is somewhat akin to the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Danish Government, whilst she also works in with scientific associations of various countries, who exchange both data and specimens. This is her second trip and she has worked all the way from European seas out to the west and the Pacific. She has just come in from Formosa and her subsequent movements are uncertain. It is hoped to do some work in the seas around Japan, but this is entirely a question of weather and the Dana will be guided by the weather experts. Eventually, however, she will go down to the East Indies, where it is hoped to make great discoveries, and then home.

Deep-Sea Exploration

The Dana's work is of a curious order. She is concerned only with deep-sea exploration by trawling and sounding. This, of course, in the main is purely scientific, but there is an immense advantage to the naval and mercantile fleets of the world in the influence that the summarized results of her soundings will have on deep-sea charts. Then, too, she has made a speciality of searching for the answer to that age-old question:—"Where do eels go in the spawning time?" That she has answered so far as the American and European eels are concerned, and she is not without hopes of discovering the secrets of the dozen or more varieties of Pacific eels.

The habits of eels have puzzled



Oceanic Angler-Fishes—One of the strangest of all the Danish Expedition's finds.

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the scientific world ever since man rose to the heights when he could appreciate the fact that eels were worth studying. It was known that eels went somewhere *en masse* at the spawning season. Wherever they were, a natural instinct drew them to the sea. They made their way by dyke, river and lake as far as possible, then they just carried on over land to the next piece of water. The writer has seen them, on other days than the morning after St. Andrew's Day, and can vouch for it. So they continued until they came to the sea, and then they simply disappeared.

Spawning in the Sargasso

The Dana has established the fact that the American and European eels congregate in the Sargasso Sea, that romantic stretch of weed entangled water which has been such a godsend to romantic novelists, and there they spawn. It takes the young 2½ years to get back to anywhere—millions, of course, never do get away—but Mrs. Eel departs from this life once she has enriched eelkind by several thousand elvers. There is another mystery which even the Dana has not solved, for, although it is known that an eel dies after spawning, science has not yet captured a mature eel. Science credits Mother Eel with several thousand, and possibly a million, of her name, but she has discreetly avoided giving away the secret.

On board the Dana, our representative was shown eels in every state known to science, from a mere transparency a fraction of an inch in length, scarcely distinguishable save by a black pin-point at one end, up to a workmanlike and appetising looking dishfull.

It was natural for the unscientific fisherman to ask:—"Have you found anything new?"

A Marine Monstrosity

"Oh, yes," said Dr. Andersen, "we find that every day." Then he led the way into the Dana's tiny laboratory and showed a succession of nightmares. A photograph of one specimen is reproduced herewith. No matter its scientific name: it is known to its intimates as the Angler Fish. When the notion of a meal strikes it, it lies "doggo" at the bottom of the ocean and extends the arm which appears just above its formidable mouth. At the end of this there is a phosphorescent glow which attracts smaller fish and when they come too close they form successive items in the angler's menu.

The angler really is a she. The addition high up on the head is papa. Early in life he forms an attachment to the lady of his choice from which there is no divorce. So close does it become that eventually they really become one, his blood vessels joining her', whilst all his internal organs die off, he shrivels up and lives just on the blood that comes to him from *mater familias*. Dr. Andersen showed one polyandrous specimen with three gentlemen thus involved'

Another sportsman, measuring 12 centimetres from bow to stern, had a whip of 42 centimetres extending from his nose, and a lantern at the end. They have not quite tumbled to his brand of joy yet, but it is believed he sort of lassoes the lesser lights of the lower seas and makes them serve for prime Southdown.

One could go on for ever about the weird things of many fathoms under the sea, but the curious fact is that all have portable phosphorescent lamps somewhere about them. It is pitch-dark down there and well below zero, but yet there are a myriad forms of life.

Wonderful Equipment

Hours could be spent examining the little Dana's equipment, but space will not permit of a full description. There are wonderful nets, some of which close when they have got what they are sent to get. There is an extraordinary instrument which dives down inconceivable depths: then a weight is sent down a guide-wire, which taps a spring, the apparatus revolves within itself, thereby taking in a gulp of water, sealing it and registering its temperature. When the complete thing is hauled up the scientists spend a joyous time analyzing the deep-sea cocktail and making all sorts of deductions. The winky little thermometers in this instrument of themselves cost £5 apiece.

There is also one of those amazing instruments which sounds the greatest depths of the sea by soundings. The staff took little notice of the interviewer as he wandered off to examine a five-mile reel of trawl cable, until he asked:—"What do you say when this breaks?"

"It mustn't!" emphatically declared one of the officers.

"But it can. What if it does?"

"But it mustn't!"

And that was as far as they would go. It is so built that it is beyond breaking strain so far as human ingenuity can make it, and as yet it has not broken, and all they will say is that it must not break. The horror if it ever does is inconceivable. They might lose a fish whose eyes are not attached to his body, for even that would not be inconceivable in those wondrous depths.

The Dana's stay in Shanghai was short, and one regrets it. Her laboratory is a nightmare and her decks are soiled with an overflow of science that cannot be removed by any amount of holystone. But, oh, those shrimps' whiskers! and oh, those most charming Danish scientists!

Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to Peking.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. YOSHIZAWA

Recollections of Eminent Japanese Diplomat: Boxer Rebellion and Russian War: Great Events in Royal Houses

When all the records under the sun have been properly compiled and placed in order not least among them will be the six years spent by Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa as H. I. J. M. Minister to China. Never before has any Japanese diplomat held *the office so long. Once it was held* for five years, but "Peking is the tombstone of diplomats", as Mr. Yoshizawa expressed it to a representative of the "North-China Daily News" yesterday, and something has happened which has caused a change.

Mr. Yoshizawa, with other Ministers, came back to Shanghai yesterday from Nanking and will remain here until June 8, when he will go to Tsingtao on his way back to Peking to "collect his summer clothes". He was interviewed on his return from a round of golf at Kiangwan. Golf, he said, he found necessary to his health: he enjoyed the game and confessed with some diffidence that he sported a handicap about 20.

The Ambassadership Question

The question was, of course, whether the post of Minister to China was to be raised to an ambassadership, as reported recently in cables from Japan. Mr. Yoshizawa declared himself ignorant of any immediate change in the status of the Japanese representative to the Government. For five years or more, he said, it had been discussed, and the necessary appropriations had been passed through the Japanese Diet, but an immediate elevation of the Ministry he considered doubtful. With the political situation between China and Japan cleared of "incidents" and with only the vanishing relics of the Japanese boycott to be an outstanding question between the two Governments, the road was open to progress, he said. But even in the most optimistic mood, he would not prophesy any change in the status of the Ministry before several months. Even if it were to come about, the Legation would remain in Peking for a time, at least.

Mr. Yoshizawa is a pleasant, slow-spoken man of 55, who certainly does not look his age. He was born miles northwest of Tokyo in 1874, and graduated from the College of Literature in Tokyo University in 1899, being appointed Vice-Consul, after passing the necessary examination, the following year. His first post was in Amoy and almost immediately he found himself engaged in attempting to solve problems. For the Boxing uprising, though not directly affecting the territory in which he was working, yet caused considerable uneasiness there, and consular officials had to keep their wits more than usually about them.

The Baptism of Fire

This was, as it were, his baptism of fire. From that time to now he has had to cope with all sorts of difficult situations. In 1902 he was in Shanghai, two years later, after a visit to Japan, being transferred to Newchwang, which he reached immediately after the city had been occupied by the Japanese during the Russo-Japanese war. In January of the following year, he called at Port Arthur and had the distinction of travelling from that port to Japan on the Kamakura Maru with many Russian prisoners of war captured after the city had capitulated, following one of the most sensational and bloody sieges of modern times.

On the same ship were Gen. Stoessel, one of the most prominent figures on the Russian side during the war. It was largely due to his stubborn conduct of the defence of Port Arthur that the port held out so long and that so many Japanese dotted the territory all round the forts. With him was Gen. Fock, his ablest lieutenant, and it is a tribute to the Japanese sense of sportsmanship that most of them deemed it an honour to be able to travel on the same ship as such gallant opponents.

The Funeral of Edward VII

In 1905 Mr. Yoshizawa was attached to the Japanese Consulate-General in London until in the following year he returned to Japan, to become secretary of the Political Bureau in Tokyo. In 1910 he was back in London again, this time as first secretary to the Embassy, and it was shortly after his arrival that King Edward VII passed away.

Here arose an exceptionally interesting moment in the conversation. A comparison between the state funeral ceremonies of King Edward VII and Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which he had just quitted. And here Mr. Yoshizawa showed what a diplomat he is. He gave a number of reasons—all of them good ones—why a comparison was impossible. He pointed out that the death of King Edward occurred at the end of a long illness. Both funerals, he said, were very impressive. King Edward was, however, personally popular with his subjects and he was especially well liked by the Japanese, as being the founder of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Dr. Sun's funeral had occurred four years after his death, when the public had not been roused to a pitch of anxiety by daily bulletins showing the leader's decline, as had been the case with the late British monarch.

Mr. Yoshizawa was one of the officials who paid their last respects to the remains of King Edward as they lay in Westminster Abbey, and he was also one of the most important of the Ministers who did the same thing to the remains of Dr. Sun in the Central Party Headquarters in Nanking. Regarding the latter ceremony he said:

Dr. Sun Yat-sen

"Although I have never known Dr. Sun Yat-sen personally, I have had and have still a great admiration for his greatness, his indomitable courage, and his leadership. When I had a glance at his face in the box which contains his body I was very much touched. The ceremony at the Central Party Headquarters on May 31 was really impressive. All present paid a last tribute to the late distinguished revolutionary leader."

Returning to the narrative of his career, Mr. Yoshizawa described his participation in the ceremony of the coronation of King George V. He was at that time still attached to the Japanese Embassy in London, and he still considers himself extremely fortunate in that he was able to be present on that historic occasion. During his time with the Embassy in London a number of very important international events went forward, among them being the annexation of Korea by Japan and the signing of a new Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty.

The Late Emperor Meiji

In 1912 Mr. Yoshizawa returned to Tokyo in time to take part in the funeral ceremonies of the late Emperor Meiji. Some of the most distinguished personages in the world attended that funeral. Prince Arthur of Connaught represented Great Britain; Prince Heinrich of Prussia Germany; and Mr. Knox America. Mr. Yoshizawa was attached to the committee which attended Prince Arthur of Connaught, and saw a great deal of the British delegation.

The funeral over, he was posted as Consul-General in Hankow and once more found himself in the centre of an important swirl of events. In 1913 the second revolution broke out in Hankow and during the 13 months Mr. Yoshizawa was there, his time was filled with a continuous succession of important negotiations. In the spring of 1914 he was promoted chief of the Section of Protocol and Personnel in the Tokyo Foreign Office, where he stayed for two and a half years. In 1916 he went as counsellor to the embassy at Peking, returning to Japan two years later to be given the important position of Director of the Bureau of Political Affairs in Tokyo, one of the most responsible offices in the service.

The Tombstone of Diplomats

In 1923 he was made Japanese Minister to China, and Mr. Yoshizawa confessed that this was probably the most difficult position he had ever had. It was then that he described Peking as the "tombstone of diplomats," and he shook his head over what he termed his own "stupidity" in breaking the old record. Most people, however, will be prepared to take issue with him over this, considering his valuable work, not only for his own country but for all foreigners here in China.

It is interesting to record that Mr. Yoshizawa was a personal friend of Sir Beilby Alston, who has been mentioned in the birthday honours list, while he was stationed in Peking, and that in his post of minister in Peking he resumes an old friendship with Sir Miles Lampson, H. M. Minister. He knew Sir Miles when he was first secretary to the Legation in Tokyo and subsequently had kept up a firm friendship with him. The two were once again side by side in honouring the remains of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

THE COSSACK WHO WENT BACK

Gen. Zaitzeff's Attempt to Take Service Under Soviet

More than five years ago the Russian community of Shanghai was startled by the sudden departure to Soviet Russia of a cossack general, I. M. Zaitzeff, who had been living in Shanghai since 1921.

When he had gone, the subsequently suppressed local Bolshevist daily printed a lengthy denunciation of the "White reaction" signed by him. It aroused a storm of controversial comment, some insisting that it was ghastly and cowardly treason, others saying that the action might have been the result of a carefully planned scheme to penetrate into the U.S.S.R.

Since then news of him has been scarce and contradictory. A prisoner of the Cheka or a leader of the Bolshevik crack-troops on the Afghan border—both versions were told and both sounded not improbable.

A few weeks ago Gen. Zaitzeff unexpectedly returned to Shanghai. He had escaped from the U.S.S.R., crossing the Chinese border at Saghalien, northern Manchuria.

The following is Gen. Zaitzeff's own brief story—how and why he left Shanghai, his experiences in Soviet Russia and his escape.

By the end of 1922 all attempts to overthrow the Bolshevik *régime* by force had failed and the White armies evacuated Russian soil.

However great might have been their disappointment, the Russian exiles were not discouraged. New schemes were drawn up, new means of action considered and planned.

A Volunteer Scheme

A certain group of staunch soldiers and politicians came to the conclusion that it would be advisable to send some of their men back into Russia to gain access to places of importance in the Red army. The idea attracted many volunteers and I also joined the party.

Before us we had a problem—shall we go there legally or illegally? Personally, I knew the disadvantages of living illegally since I had already effected an escape from a Bolshevik prison in Turkestan in 1918. There are too many difficulties for political work when one had to do it from a place of hiding.

On the other hand, one who had committed many a sin against the Soviet Government, had to find a suitable and convincing pretext to receive their "amnesty" and permission to return.

In May 1923, owing to a breach of relations with Great Britain, the Soviet Government was in serious difficulties.

Encouraged by Karakhan

I was then in Peking and feeling that it was the right moment to try, made inquiries through a third party, asking if I should be pardoned if I appealed to the Soviet Government.

The Soviet embassy at Peking, at that time headed by the notorious Karakhan, displayed a vivid interest in my intended step. I was invited to call at the embassy and when I did so, was told that it was a beautiful and noble gesture on my part and that it would serve as an impulse for others. I should be undoubtedly pardoned and no repressions against me would ever be made on the contrary, I should be given a suitable position in the Red army. To make a long story short, I was asked to sit down and write

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my appeal to the Central Executive Committee in Moscow. I wrote it a few days later.

Off to Moscow

Very soon came the official reply to the effect that by the decree of the Central Committee, dated October 23, 1923, I was pardoned and reinstated as a rightful citizen of the U.S.S.R. The Soviet embassy at Peking booked my passage to Moscow, instructing me to report to Comrade Trotzky, who was the War-Commissar at that time.

I went to Moscow. Whatever criticism may be levelled against me for this action, fair or unfair, I do believe that the final judgment of our mistakes, failures or sins should be reserved until the time when we all come together in the city liberated from the Bolshevik yoke—Mother Moscow.

I travelled in company with the two diplomatic couriers of the Soviet embassy. This, I was told, was merely to prevent any unpleasantness for me, inconvenience or unexpected trouble.

Under Surveillance

It did not take me long to realize that these couriers were nothing but spies—I might disappear after I crossed the border—and they watched me carefully day and night. On the border I was thoroughly searched as though I were carrying bombs or an infernal machine to blow up the Kremlin. At Chita another companion was added to our compartment. He introduced himself as an official from the Commissariat of Education—comrade Melamed. He was extremely sympathetic with me and there was no end to his questions. His attentions continued; even in Moscow, he helped to find a room to live in and then another one for summer in a suburban place.

I could not fail to notice that even Melamed's own friends paid much attention to me, although keeping themselves at distance.

On my second day in Moscow I went to the Commissariat of War and presented there the papers, issued to me by the embassy at Peking. Three days latter I was received by comrade Osheley of the Red Army Staff. He questioned me at length and was particularly interested, why I should come back Russia, as according to their information I was not living a miserable life abroad.

Some time later, the order of the High Revolutionary Council was published by which I was accepted for service in the Red Army Staff, being accounted temporarily in its reserve.

The Cheka Requires Payment

Three days after this order had been published, early in the morning I was surprised by a messenger from the Central G.P.U. (the Cheka). I was expected to call at the room 203, which was the famous "counter-revolutionary" section of the Cheka. The business discussed there turned out to be a demand to write letters to the soldiers and emigrants abroad, letters which would sound tempting to the homesick "Whites."

I wrote two letters and only years later I learned that they were published. I wonder as to their contents—were they really mine or was that fellow in G.P.U. a penman more up to the task.

Further there were conversations about my prospective appointment to a position of chief of staff in the cavalry inspectorate or a lecturer in the military academy. There were other prospects too—all this to end in nothing. From the very beginning I knew all this was a comedy and was prepared for the worst. Hardly two months was I in the Red army's reserve when by a new order of the Revolutionary Council I was dismissed from it. The comedy was to have a tragic end for me. I ought to clear out from Moscow as soon as possible but it was too late, the G.P.U. would not like to miss me and I was carefully watched.

II.—Gen. Zaitzeff Seized by the Cheka: Amnesty Proved a Brutal Trap

Soon after my dismissal from the Red army I was summoned again to the room 203 at the Central G.P.U. (Cheka).

A special attorney, who usually conducted the particularly important cases, questioned me and finally told me that I should be detained. To soften the blow he added reassuringly, that the detention will be a short one. It proved to be, however, four years long until I escaped the prison.

They locked me in the basement of the Central G.P.U. The detectives raided my suburban summer lodgings, searched it and took away all my correspondence. Needless to say, they could find nothing which might incriminate me.

Counter-Revolutionary Charge

Three days later it was formally declared to me that I was charged with present and past counter revolutionary machinations. The document handed to me was worded as follows:

"Citizen I. M. Zaitzeff, being in command of the Russian troops at Khiva, during the October revolution (1918), refused to submit to the authority of the Soviet Government and leaving Khiva with a detachment of Cossacks attacked the Soviet troops at Samarkand.

"Condemned later to ten years imprisonment he fled from the fortress and joined the rebellious partisan bands, organizing and directing them against the Soviet.

"Being further with Kolchak's army he was Ataman Doutoff's chief of staff. Going abroad he continued his counter-revolutionary activities, spying, agitating and instigating uprisings on the borders of U.S.S.R."

A long list of paragraphs of the Soviet criminal code concluded the paper.

I pointed out to my prosecutors that the charges mentioned were all of the past, for which I had been given the amnesty and there were no new crimes. The prosecutors took care to explain to me that the fact of my reinstatement to Soviet citizenship did not necessarily mean an amnesty; that there was a special and, of course, confidential instruction of the Soviet Government which provided the amnesty to the reinstated *in certain cases only*.

A Trap and Nothing More

In plain language it was a trap and just as plainly I told them so. They were unimpressed—I was to go to the Soviet court.

While in Peking, some fellow of the Soviet Embassy—if I am not mistaken his name was Comrade Righin—jocularly told me that in Moscow just as "a matter of form" I might be taken to the court for a "show-trial."

Here I repeated what I *told* this comrade in Peking, that if their amnesty proved a fake, I should answer no more questions and they might shoot me at once if they liked.

That night I was locked in a basement cell, commonly known amongst the prisoners as a "kennel."

Again and again they would take me out for interrogation, trying to trace my biography to the last jot. Things looked ugly for me and I desperately searched my brain for some safety device.

I wrote two letters. One to the chief attorney of the G.P.U., another to the Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Chicherin—outlining my case and asking them how it could happen that, being denied amnesty, I was, nevertheless, appointed to the High Staff of the Red army.

Exiled to Archangel

The letters apparently did hit the spot, as my case was shifted over to the counter-espionage section. The comrades of the G.P.U. wanted to isolate me at any cost and, I was to be accused with spying.

Weeks ran into months and I remained in prison completely unaware of what was to happen. Every Friday, night—the date usually fixed for the "rides to the other world"—I frankly admit it, I felt uneasy.

But mine happened to be a different ride. Two and a half months after my arrest I was sentenced by a special court of the G.P.U. to three year's imprisonment in a concentration camp at Solovki, near Archangel. I was found guilty of maintaining dangerous relations abroad. What they meant by it, I have no idea—the only relation I had abroad was my wife.

Awaiting the opening of navigation on the White Sea I stayed about seven months in the Butyrki prison in Moscow and at last came the day to say goodbye to it.

A Communist Hell

The prison camp on the Solovetzky Islands is really and truly a communistic hell. There is no end to the torture and suffering of those who get there. During my three years stay in this camp I had a full share of everything—kicking, beating, aimless and erratic changes of hard and humiliating labour, endless insults and altogether beastly treatment. The warders of the local G.P.U. used to call that "the bringing up anew." How many times my companions in common misfortune would sigh with pain—"But do they know there, abroad, what we are up to and will they ever come to our rescue?"

The amnesty of the tenth anniversary of the Soviet *régime* in 1928 also passed with no pardon for me. At Solovki I stayed several months over my sentence of three years. My further destiny was to be exiled to the Northern region—the mouth of the Pechora River. That meant cold and starvation.

Escape At Last

On August 3, 1928, two days before the steamer had to sail for Pechora I managed to deceive the ever-watchful G.P.U. and made good my escape.

Assisted by some trustworthy friends I did not leave the U.S.S.R. at once but visited certain places of military and political interest to me. Having seen what I wanted I came to the Far East and crossed the Chinese border at Saghalien in northern Manchuria.

My original mission to go back to Russia to work there for our national cause proved to be a complete failure. The Bolshevik actors in the farcical play entitled "General Zaitzeff goes back to Russia" were far superior actors to myself. Let it be so. I have instead a good deal of material to be used against them—it will serve me just as well.

To all those whose minds are weakening to the tempting tune of the Bolshevik propaganda I feel fully entitled to say—Don't.

The Bolsheviks—they were, they are, and they always will be a gang of bloodthirsty criminals.

CHINA STAMPS

Commemoration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Funeral

By Emile Widler

Collectors of China stamps will have to include a new oblong issue of four stamps, showing the front view of the Memorial Hall of the tomb in Nanking at the foot of the Purple Mountain in values of 1c., 4 cts., 10 cts. and $1, shades of yellow, gray blue and red, in commemoration of Sun Yat-sen's present funeral cerimonies, which were first issued on May 30.

These four stamps are also respectively overprinted with four small Chinese characters designating the provinces of Kirin, Sinkiang and Yunnan. This is due to the difference in their monetary values in these provinces. There is no question that the Chinese Postal Service is now beginning to realize the importance of broadcasting political and domestic events through the medium of its postal circulation.

It is however regrettable to note that the Chinese postal authorities are not giving more attention, not only to the interests of philately, but also to the public in general.

As a medium of advertising it is considerably above every other. The postal authorities should endeavour to issue stamps of a higher standard in beauty of design, colour and type of printing, and more frequently issue new stamps.

During the past 17 years the design of the regular issue of stamps has never been altered, except in some minor retouches with the printing originally in London and then at the Chinese Bureau of engraving and printing.

It is evident that very little attention is being paid by the Chinese postal authorities to come in line with other nations in respect to its issue of artistic, educational and historical stamps.

Owing to the fact that China is beginning a new era in its political aspects, it should not by any means neglect its postage stamps from which it can achieve an immense benefit and at the same time a large revenue.

Through the medium of its postage stamps it would enlighten the whole world in regard to its resources, its country, the beauties of its scenery, its ancient monuments, its present history, and its geography, which would draw thousands of tourists from all the world over. The stamps should bear their characteristics in Chinese as well as in English letters. All this would mean a large sum in money and a means also of doing considerable good to its country.

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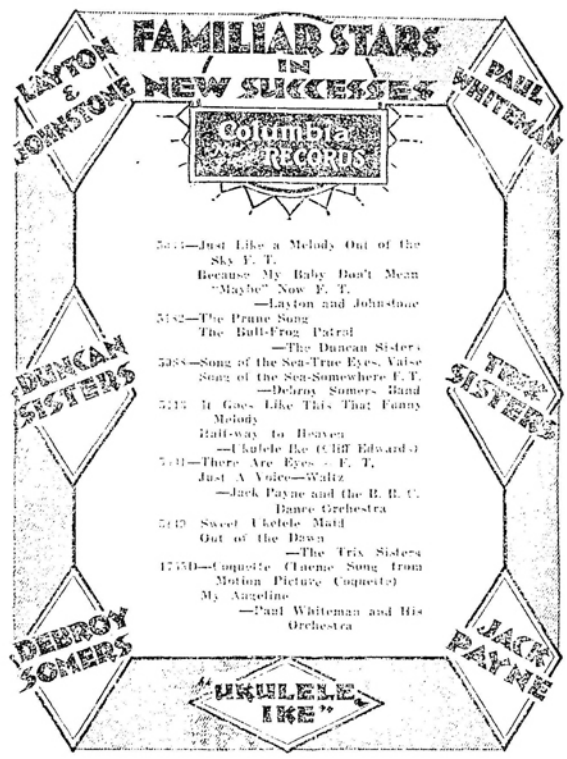

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31 NANKING ROAD

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THE BOOK PAGE

MR. HICHENS ON REJUVENATION

"DR. ARTZ."—By Robert Hichens. London: Hutchinson & Co., Ltd. Price, 7s. 6d. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh Ltd.

Someone, sooner or later, was bound to evolve a melodrama based on the achievements of Voronoff and Steinach. This Mr. Hichens has done, and done as only the possessor of his genius could possibly do. Those who read this novel—and their number will doubtless be legion—are cautioned not to scan the Author's Note until they have finished a truly engrossing story. Else they will experience a measure of disappointment. This note is a species of retraction of what the author has had to say about those who undertake to introduce people to the Fountain of Youth without subjecting them to any of the inconveniences experienced by Ponce de Leon in his fruitless search through the Florida Everglades. Mr. Hichens leaves Dr. Artz (change the spelling to "arzt," and you have the German for physician) in anything but an enviable situation at the end of his tale: and then apparently regrets it in his preface. No doubt this latter was prompted by the realization that not only does the written word stand, but it is also capable of considerable misconstruction.

One must, however, scrutinize "Dr. Artz" unbiased by any such considerations. The work stands out from the welter of printed matter which the publishers of Britain, emulating their American brethren, seek to force upon the notice of the reading public by means of the gaudy book jacket with its cunningly prepared digest of what lies between the covers.

Mr. Hichens' propaganda is patent from the very moment that, in Mrs. Simon's drawing room, Ilidor Heckmer, the famous orchestral conductor, opines of Pauline Iselle, the aspirant to operatic laurels, that he envisages her as Marguerite with Mephisto at her elbow. Pauline is one of your colourless young creatures, gifted with the voice of a lark, and Naomi Vyvian, her sponsor, is determined to find someone to pay for her training. No mean musician herself, Miss Vyvian sees Pauline at La Scala: but Fate has it otherwise, that is to say, Fate in the person of Mr. Leon Meyer, ably abetted by Dr. Artz, internationally famous as a purveyor of new lamps for old. Thus is the plot comfortably laid. Mr. Meyer insists on Zurich and his friend Marakoff as teacher. The latter has lost his voice, but ultimately recovers it, thanks to Dr. Artz, but only after the doctor has agreed that his treatment of Meyer shall be unsuccessful, Dr. Artz having cast as favourable an eye upon Pauline as had Leon Meyer. Pauline is made the unwitting object of a plot that is finally thwarted by Carl Pflegler. Even straight-laced Naomi Vyvian succumbs to Dr. Artz's magnetism—if it can be called that, in view of his repulsive personality.

What Mr. Hichens has really done, is to modernize much of the basic theme of "Faust," his Mephisto being Dr. Artz. He even lets us in on the secret of the potent brew that transformed Faustus into the good-looking wooer of Marguerite. Here is the formula:—Brandy, raw egg, beef extract, glycerine, and iodine, of each, *quantum sufficit*. It is a "cocktail" of this kind that proves the undoing of even the staid Miss Vyvian.

In addition to a touch of "Faust," many will be conscious of a hint of Jessie Fothergill's, "The First Violin." Every character in the story is the embodiment of a sermon. Thus, Mr. Meyer and the Princess Teresco represent the text, "If the fires of youth are not quenched, they break out shamefully in middle or old age." Pauline Iselle constantly preaches of Innocence, but in a way that makes one itch to box her ears. Carl Pflegler is uncompromising Virtue. Marakoff, too, but not unwilling to bargain for a reward for it—the restoration of his voice.

Mr. Hichens paints the rejuvenated and those who take advantage of their skill in ugly colours indeed. Apart from the justice or falsity of his opinion, he has written what is in the main a great novel. One is frankly puzzled by his ultimate disposal of his characters, particularly Dr. Artz. Miss Vyvian, the Princess Teresco, Leon Meyer, Khall Ibrahim and certain others duly fade from the picture. Pflegler, to save Pauline from the theoretical machinations of Dr. Artz, has married her, thereby promptly spoiling all hopes for her operatic career. The final fade-out shows us the famous Dr. Artz lying face downward in his drawing room, dead drunk. Something of anti-climax, this. One had thought that in view of the sops thrown to the Cerberus of Convention throughout the story, a horrid fate would have overtaken Dr. Artz. Virtue, in the persons of Pauline and Pflegler, having been rewarded: Marakoff having been duly chastened by the restoration of a voice which makes him sing as would a Robot: all the others having been condemned to dree their weird—why should not Mr. Hichens have availed himself completely of the orthodox mechanism of good old-fashioned melodrama, and have represented his villian, at the very last, as utterly squashed?—R.R.L.F.

SKIPPY

"SKIPPY."—By Percy Crosby. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Shanghai: Virginia Cowper. M.$6.25.

"Skippy" is a well-known character in America, where the comic strip depicting him appears in close to a hundred newspapers. Readers elsewhere may not be so familiar with him, and the present reviewer has not hitherto made his acquaintance. This new book of American humour introduces us to a lively and likeable youngster of ten, whose amusing performances and shrewd remarks captivate youthful readers, and will delight many who have passed the age of boyhood's pranks. The jacket of the book gives, in terse language, a very fitting description of Skippy, saying:—

"He shifts with every moment, quaint, quick, innocent as a cherub, diabolic as a small boy can be, sad sometimes, cynical, darting like a lizard over the sunny stretches of comedy, now suddenly sombre as a shadow, his knuckles bloody with battle, his eager muzzle still scenting for more trouble, a born leader with his hands open for friends and his fists closed for enemies. His moods are universal."

Skippy is very fond of his mother, and once said to her: "If this house ever catched of fire, the first one I'd rush in an' save is you, Ma. I would n't care if the floors was sizzlin' like bacon. I'd save you—Yes, sir, save you. . . Ma, can I have a dime?" Feeling the searching pause, and fearful that the subject dangled in vapour, Skippy hurriedly whittled: "Then a nickel?"

There are occasional passages of touching sentiment and of real pathos, especially in connection with poor little "Sooky," whose mother at last waits in vain for his return. A high level of writing is here reached.

To an English reader the slang words used spoil the story rather than help it. Such words as "Yeah" and "Yeh," and "Yap," for "Yes;" "Nope" for "No," "Ya" for "You;" and "Betcha life" etc. add nothing to the humour and take away from the pleasure of the reading. A mongrel language is growing up under the hands of American humourists which is of questionable taste.

That "Skippy" is enjoyed by a large number of readers is shown by the fact that three impressions of the book were called for in its first month. There are eight illustrations by the author.—I.M.

Sir George Arthur, who is writing a new Life of King George, is the author of "The Life of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum," whose private secretary he was from 1914-1916, and several other biographies.

DAVID GARNETT'S LATEST NOVEL

"NO LOVE."—By David Garnett. London: Chatto & Windus. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh. Price, $2.75.

Some of the readers of this paper may have enjoyed Mr. David Garnett's earlier books, "Go She Must!" "The Sailor's Return," and others. With every novel he has written Mr. Garnett has broken fresh ground, and "No Love," his latest work, is the longest and most ambitious novel he has attempted.

"No Love" deals with two families, and in particular with the lives of two boys, who grew up from childhood side by side, but who were steeped in the different atmosphere of different homes. They took their individual paths; one entered the navy, the other became a scientist. They grew estranged eventually because of their love for the same woman. She married one before she had a love affair with the other, and in the end she left them both for someone else.

The tale begins in an engaging way—just the way to whet one's appetite. Here is a bit of it:

When in 1885 Roger Lydiate, the second son of the Bishop of Warrington, and himself a young curate, became engaged to Miss Cross, the marriage was looked on with almost universal disapprobation.

Alice Cross was a very emancipated girl; she was a daughter of the great palaeontologist, Norman Cross, the notorious freethinker and friend of Huxley's, who had poisoned himself deliberately when he was dying of cancer. The poor girl idolized her father's memory, had been known to justify his suicide in public, and openly maintained, not only the non-existence of God, the non-existence of the human soul, and a rational and mechanistic theory of human consciousness, but also carried the war into the enemy's country by declaring with her favourite poet Lucretius:—

Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum.

It was her view, constantly expressed, that it was religion alone that had always prevented the advancement and enlightenment of mankind, that all wars and pestilences could be traced to religious causes, and that but for the mistaken belief in God, mankind would already be living in a condition of almost unimaginable bliss and moral elevation. She was, they all said, no wife for a clergyman. The only person who sympathized with the young people was the old Bishop himself. On first meeting the female infidel, with her corn-coloured hair and blue eyes, he had been charmed by her looks and still more by her conversation. . . . The three things the Bishop valued most were beauty, intelligence, and sincerity, and for the first time he saw them combined in one person.

Unfortunately, though Alice Cross was usually happy and naturally cheerful, she was seldom light-hearted except when she was alone. The presence of company usually served to depress her spirits. The Rev. Roger Lydiate was in these respects her exact opposite; nobody was more consistently light-hearted and hilarious in society, while in solitude he became gloomy, saturnine, and weighed down with fears. In spite, however, of this fundamental incompatibility, the young people were deeply in love, but, with such obstacles to be overcome, the marriage was delayed for a year, until in March, 1886 the young priest abandoned his profession, declared himself an atheist, and three weeks later married Alice Cross at a registry office. On hearing of the marriage Dr. Lydiate wrote to his son telling him that he had cut him out of his will and enclosed a cheque for ten thousand pounds as a wedding present to the bride. He allowed it to leak out that he had disinherited his son, but said that he had 'of course had to make a slight provision for the young people.' It was not until after their father's death that his other children learnt that the apostate had been rewarded with several thousands more than he would otherwise have received."

The pre-war Liberal Government and the period of the Great War come within the scope of Mr. Garnett's story, and, incidentally, some very trenchant criticisms of England are made. I am not going to reproduce them here, although they really would do no harm, but might do good. They would very decidedly have been of great use to the Conservative cause in England a few weeks past.

The story ends thus, justifying its title:

"Benedict walked quickly, hurrying towards the railway station. 'What's wrong with Simon, what's wrong? I know him as well as I knew myself. There's always been something wrong with him all his life. What's the reason?'

Benedict stopped short. The first lights of street lamps were close before him and the road was wet and shining under foot. He could see the station in front of him and the green and red lights of signals.

He knew that in an hour he would be in London, then he would be back in his room, and that his visit to Simon would have receded into the jumbled past, full of unimportant things, but, for the moment, he felt that he was on the brink of an explanation.

'It's because there's No Love. No Love in his heart. He has never learned what it is from other people. That's the explanation: No Love.'"—G.S.F.K.

THE WAYWARD YOUNGER GENERATION

"THE FRANTIC YOUNG MAN."—By Charles Samuels. With black and white illustrations by Margaret Freeman. New York: Coward McCann, Inc. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. Price, $2.75.

There are hundreds of English-speaking people who can read "Punch" from cover to cover without even so much as a chuckle. On the other hand, many can go through Mark Twain's books without seeing the jokes. "The Frantic Young Man," which is described as a "tender and gorgeously human account of someone's efforts to climb out of the green fields of youth," may possibly "delight the sophisticated and give a pleasant, shocking thrill to others," but it may, in some cases, fail to raise even a smile. The book provided amusement for me during a five hour railway journey, and this is the function of a book of this class—to provide light mental recreation.

The story is of a young Jew, Arthur Gordon, one of a million similar young men of New York City, who start life with the chivalrous ideas of Sir Galahad, but who gradually become besmirched by contact with the viler things of modern life, until finally they go the way of all flesh. They "see life," "have a good time," "sow wild oats." Of course the reckoning comes; there is no escaping that, but novels of the type of "The Frantic Young Man" leave the consequences to the imagination of the reader.—G.S.F.K.

CHUMOLAORI

"AN UNFREQUENTED HIGHWAY: THROUGH SIKKIM AND THIBET TO CHUMOLAORI."—By John Easten. New York: Alfred Knopf. Shanghai: Virginia Cowper. $15.

John Easton, the author of this book, was born in Highgate, London in 1895. He fought in the Great War, was captured at the battle of Loos and spent three years a prisoner in German. On demobilization he served an apprenticeship as a printer—he is an Oriel College man—in the firm of Robert Maclehose, Glasgow and is now one of the Directors of the Company. He was sent to India in 1922 to organize a printing press in Calcutta and while there made this enterprising journey into Thibet to look on the great mountain (23,930-ft.) Chumolaori "the divine mother of mountains, unconquered, untrampled."

Behind us was nothing but mist; clouds had obscured the gorge up which we had climbed. Before us, as far as the eye could reach, stretched Thibet, cloudless, gleaming in the noonday sun. Range upon range, furrow upon furrow, stretched the brown, barren, hills and behind them, thrusting a mighty spire ten thousand feet into the cloudless sky, snow-clad, ineffable, Chumolaori. One pure white spire towering above those furrows of chocolate and black, rich chocolate, rich black, and the whiteness of snow. Above all a cloudless sky, not blue but turquoise, a vista of mighty jewellry, glittering beneath an Eastern sun. The wind swept cold and pure, cut against our faces, whistled in our ears, filled our eyes with tears, but all unheeded as we gazed at the marvel stretched before us. For all doubts faded and all fears were dispelled; before us stretched immortality, purification, a revelation of the world as God sees it where no man has stepped to mar it—*Om mane padme hum.*

Mr. Easton had eyes to see not only the intense beauty of the towering, white clad, giant but behind it the soul of Thibet. This rude, filthy, people, living in a land where to wash is to risk frost-bite and to bathe is a perilous adventure yet, gazing at these mighty mountains covered with spotless snow, are drawn nearer to mystic and spiritual things than the toilers in our grimy, industrial centres or even the silk hatted merchants in the mad rush of the stock exchange. It is said that the Buddhists have a wordless book that only the initiated may look upon. Are there ranges of white clad peaks not wordless books telling of a land that is fairer than day to men clad in lousy sheepskins, swilling buttered tea and munching, for a delicacy, fat tails of Thibetan sheep?

The quotation given above shows that Mr. Easton can write a description of what he sees that will make the scene vivid to his readers. His book is well written, well printed and illustrated by a series of excellent photographs that bring a glimpse of Thibet, with its glistening snow hills, into our dusty, hot Shanghai summer. There will be few readers who will not think the toil of the journey well repaid by the experience gained in its progress.

BRASSEY'S ANNUAL

"BRASSEY'S NAVAL AND SHIPPING ANNUAL, 1929."—Edited by Commdr. C. N. Robinson, R.N. Art Editor, A. J. W. Burgess, R.I., R.O.I., London: William Clowes & Sons Ltd. S.W.1. Price, 25s. net.

We have received copy of Brassey's Naval & Shipping Annual for 1929, the fortieth year of its publication.

From the immense amount of detail which this most useful work places at our disposal it is difficult to select a part which has the greatest amount of interest. Naval matters naturally occupy a large part of the work, but merchant shipping is even more generously dealt with, and when we come to the chapter which shows us how to pick out the ships of different nations by silhouettes of their hulls, masts and funnels, we find a greater number of illustrations devoted to merchant ships than to those of the Navies of the world: and what could be more fascinating than these black silhouettes which reveal to us, as it were, in a flash, the outlines of so many of our old friends, including the "Empresses" (Asia, Russia and Canada) and all our well-known P. & O's, M. M's, nd N. Y. K's that Kipling told us we shall know about "when we've eaten mangosteens."

Even the casual reader of this book will be greatly impressed by the frank expressions of opinion given by the greatest naval experts of the world on the Naval policy and developments of their respective countries: thus, we find Rear-Admiral Rodgers of the U. S. Navy telling us what he thinks of the Treaty of Washington and how his country will never "accept a position second to that of any other Power:" then we have a famous Commander of the Japanese Navy telling us that "at least 70 per cent in Naval armament, as compared with that of the strongest power of the world" is the vital necessity of his country: and finally Captain Dewar of the British Navy tells us, referring to the disarmament efforts of the League of Nations that "the stately gatherings of the League sometimes bear a strange resemblance to the gyrations of a witch's circle". And when we turn finally to the tables of comparative naval strength we feel we must agree with all that the experts have told us. For whosoever cares to study the results of cold figures must admit that the Dove of Peace which was once set free from an Ark in times of flood still likes a ship to return to in times of trouble, with or without olive-branch.

The mass of information contained in this most useful volume cannot be condensed into a short review and it is sufficient to say that anything relative to those who go down to the sea in ships will be found, in most concise and readable form, from submarine to flying-boat, and from battleship to river gunboat. The illustrations dealing with everything from hulls to motor-engines are extremely well done.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

THIRTIETH BIRTHDAYS

To-day Thirty Does Not Signify Cap and Shawl

I often wonder, writes Vera Brittain in the "Evening Standard," whether those of my contemporaries who recently celebrated their thirtieth birthdays felt as unperturbed as I did at leaving their gay twenties for ever behind them.

On the whole I suspect that they share my indifference, for they are apt cheerfully to announce their maturity from platforms on which they appear anything from five to ten years younger than the age they acknowledge.

Many of them, it is true, whether married or single, are ambitious, and though thirty may seem a disagreeable landmark to a reigning beauty, it is a comparatively early stage in the building of a career. Again, they belong, like myself, to the War generation, which certainly does not associate youth with joyous irresponsibility. And though tragic memories of our earliest adult years have led most of us to take up some form of work for world peace, the last thing we want is to forget or repudiate, for the trivial sake of vanity, the part that we played in the greatest crisis of our time.

A Grim Rubicon

A generation and more ago, thirty was indeed regarded, for women, as the threshold of middle age. I remember very clearly, as a child of five or six, seeing a humorous friend of my mother's proclaim her thirtieth birthday by appearing at breakfast dressed up in a lace cap and a shawl. This honest young woman, however, was a marked exception amongst her contemporaries, for to most of them thirty represented a grim rubicon which they shrank from admitting that they had passed.

To the youthful and vigorous present-day woman in her thirties, this reluctance may appear affected and absurd, but there were several excuses for it which are now ceasing to exist. First and foremost, thirty actually was a later stage in the life of the individual than it is today. Within the last seventy years, the average expectation of life for a woman has increased by nineteen years, so that, while our grandmothers who were thirty in 1889 could only count on living to be forty-two, the present-day woman of thirty may reckon on reaching sixty-one. Actually, of course, the normal healthy woman lives to a much greater age; it is infant mortality and the short lives of the diseased which bring down the average.

Aimless Lives

A further reason for the old-fashioned dread of thirty may be found in the leisured, aimless lives led by nineteenth century middle-class women. Except by the few courageous pioneers who were labelled "advanced" and "strong-minded" because they went to college, took up teaching, studied medicine or became journalists, marriage was looked upon as the only legitimate occupation for a girl of gentle birth. And, since the habit of expecting nothing from the female intelligence put an exaggerated premium on extreme youth and freshness, the girl who failed to marry while she possessed these qualities ran a heavy risk of missing a husband altogether.

If the age of thirty found her still a spinster the long years of bored idleness and frustrated hopes had indeed deprived her of her early beauty and vitality, and had caused her to be, as well as to look, no longer young. As those men and women who retire too early from work have good reason to know, nothing so quickly ages a person and produces nerves and other forms of illhealth as lack of occupation and purpose in life.

Ten years ago a new prestige was given to thirty by its adoption as the voting age for women. No doubt there were still a number of little, vain women who preferred to forgo the status of citizenship rather than admit their qualification for it But many others, thoughtful and articulate, who had helped to create the public opinion that finally brought about the extension of the franchise, had no intention of losing their votes because of an inherited inhibition, which they already despised in themselves, against acknowledging their age.

Victory for Youth

So a number of women who might still have passed for twenty claimed their thirty years and voted. By so doing, they ushered in an era in which marriage, for from being the only recognized female occupation, became merely one of many, and one, moreover, that might even be combined with others in which extreme youth militated against professional success. Even more astonishing was another result of their bold stand against the pettiness, the pitiful fears, the little jealousies, the sense of inferiority, which made the women of the past cling so pathetically to their twenties. They found that they had not only won the battle for intelligence, but had also achieved a victory for youth.

Frills and dips are very much in evidence

The extension of beauty and vigour in women to the forties and even later owes a good deal to the modern cult of the beauty specialist. Among women of moderate means it is probably due even more to the strangely-mingled but, on the whole, very sound instruction in hygiene and adornment for which women's magazines and the "Woman's Page's of daily newspapers are responsible. But it owes most of all to the active lives and keen mental interest of women who either take up professions outside the home or adopt a professional and scientific attitude towards the work within it.

Attitude of Men

Perhaps the most remarkable change of all has taken place in the values of men. The realization that a wife can be an intellectual companion is one of the most exciting discoveries of this century, and it has led to a complete readjustment of male standards of attractiveness.

"To the face," wrote Olive Schreiner, "whose beauty is the harmony between that which speaks from within and the form through which it speaks, power is added by all that causes the outer man to bear more deeply the impress of the inner." Even for the most feminine reasons the modern woman need no longer fear her thirties, for among civilized men to-day the naive freshness of childish innocence has infinitely less attraction than the richer beauty which springs from thought and experience.

Maid—The master has gone in to take his bath.

Cook—Righto? Tell me when he starts the chorus and I'll put his eggs on.

CARRIAGE AND CLOTHES

Women Should Not Use Same Walk in Evening Dress

Theoretically, the country in which women were accustomed to change into evening dress every evening, as a matter of course, would be the country in which women looked their very best in evening dress, says the "Morning Post."

Actually, Englishwomen are noted by other nations for having learnt to dress and carry ourselves excellently in the daytime, but to be far less successful with evening clothes.

It seems rather ridiculous that this should be so; yet it is impossible to deny that the assertion contains a fair amount of truth, and it may be interesting to analyse the underlying reasons.

I believe that carriage is the most important.

The walk that is superbly right on a golf course is not in the least suitable for a restaurant or a ballroom; neither should one walk across one of these in exactly the same manner as one would use in crossing a busy street. Unfortunately, this is exactly the kind of thing so many Englishwomen do.

It is quite unnecessary. The way we walk and the way we hold ourselves may be, and should be, adapted to whatever we are doing at the moment, and yet remain entirely individual; it is merely a matter of taking a certain amount of trouble, though far less in actual fact than is needed for acquiring the proper stance at golf, or an easy seat on a horse.

A consciously cultivated carriage is probably at least one degree worse than an unconsciously bad carriage, but this again is unnecessary if one learns to attune oneself to the occasion.

Clothes and Purpose

We wear different clothes for different purposes, and different moods ought to accompany the different clothes automatically, because no perceptive person approaches what promises to be a good and amusing dinner in the same mood as a ride before breakfast; or dances in exactly the same spirit as she does household shopping. It should, therefore, be easy enough to let the spirit of one's mood and one's mood and one's clothes permeate one's walk.

The small details of grooming make an immense difference to the general appearance too. Englishwomen began considering these things really seriously considerably later than their French and American sisters, and some have not yet learnt to be really consistent about them.

Heads, of course, are infinitely better than they used to be, and even the people who are growing their hair manage to be comparatively neat about it in the evening, as a rule. Hands are usually well manicured (sometimes too well for those who dislike the suggestion of claws); but arms and elbows quite frequently leave much to be desired, though it is not difficult to care for both at home, and easy to have them specially treated at a beauty salon if one cares to.

Necks are occasionally very far removed from the colouring and texture of the face, which produces a startling and by no means alluring effect.

Some of the smaller details of dress are also responsible for many partial failures. Everybody knows that an evening dress should reveal no lingerie of any description, but everybody is not so careful as is necessary. Shoulder straps are easily kept in their proper position by means of the tiny ribbon straps which clip to the shoulder strap of the dress, and anything in the way of lace or chiffon belonging to an undergarment should be securely arranged before the frock is put on.

When flesh-coloured stockings are worn they should match the arms of the wearer. This is a precaution which is often omitted, but it is worth remembering, because it adds unity, and therefore grace, to the whole ensemble.

The neckline that does not suit the neck, the skirt effect that is either too trying for legs which are not entirely above reproach or produces an unnecessary effect of bulkiness, are further obstacles in the way of evening perfection.

A flower in the wrong place or the wrong kind of jewellery can spoil quite half the excellence of a dress which was originally well chosen; just as a vividly coloured dress makes some people look aggressive and others wonderful, and a dress with no colour at all makes one person look uninteresting, and yet may bring out the best points of somebody else.

It seems that in England we are less courageous in facing our features and figures as they really are and making the best of them. We are still apt to be carelessly glad over what is good, and indifferent or despondent over what is bad.

Both the Frenchwoman and the American woman study their good and bad points with equal care, and proceed to make the best of both. If beauty and grace seem to be equally beyond their reach, they concentrate on being at least perfectly turned-out, and frequently succeed in acquiring a great deal of charm at the same time.

THE HISTORY OF THE NECKLACE

Of All Ancient Forms of Adornment the Necklace Has Changed Least

Of all the articles of personal adornment which were known to be in use at the beginning of history—and even before it—none, not excepting the finger ring, is more universally worn to-day than the necklace. The ancient civilization of the cities of the Nile has revealed to the Western world many examples of exquisite beauty, one of the most popular Egyptian designs being a golden snake with richly jewelled head. With this knowledge it is interesting to notice that the jewellers in the Rue de la Paix and Bond Street—judging by the frequency with which they display it—can evidently not improve upon this design of the ancients to meet the present day demands. Certain it is that the modern product, however beautiful, is not more finely wrought nor more perfectly set than these fashioned thousands of years ago. Stones of vivid colours must have made more appeal than diamonds or pearls to the old Egyptians, for we find the heads invariably closely studded with emeralds or sapphires and fiery twin rubies forming the eyes.

Spots, with banding as trimming, are fashionable

Collars of Precious Metals

Like almost all other personal ornaments worn in Greece and Rome during the great epoch these countries dominated Western civilization, the neck collar worn by men indicated their status and rank. Its use was threefold; first, and surely of greatest importance, even in those days when life was held but lightly, as a means of resistance to any chance attack; second, as a conspicuous adornment and the satisfaction of wearing a thing of much beauty; and, third, as a silent proclamation to any whom it might concern, the social and financial position of its wearer. Then, as now, material and workmanship, both of apparel and personal adornment, determined to a certain extent the presumption of riches, added sometimes to an arrogance of manner and bearing which lashed the old philosophers into their scornful outbursts on the emptiness of vanity and the sin of pride. Many of these collars were of silver or gold, finely engraved and fastened with cunningly contrived hidden springs, the secret of which was often only known to the owner.

History Repeating Itself

Like the jewelled snake of wrought gold, the string of pearls alternating with smaller stones which delighted past eyes may be seen in any fine jeweller's window to-day. One necklace of this type, now in a famous collection, consists of perfectly matched and finely graduated black pearls, each pearl connected by a small yellow diamond. Not so very long ago this threading of large and small stones alternately was looked upon as something of a novelty, so it is mildly startling to realize that this identical method was employed hundreds of years ago. Truly, however, modern woman is an adept in discovering new ways and means of wearing her necklace. It is no longer unusual to see a rope of pearls hanging down a decolleté back with the diamond fastening just under the chin, instead has been seen at big reception recently more than one "choker" necklace, now somewhat out of favour, forming a hair bandeau, with the ends fastened under the modish cluster of curls arranged behind the ears—peculiarly but very pleasantly reminiscent of a Victorian "belle."

Other Days—Other Ways

Not more than a generation ago no self-respecting woman would have countenanced for a moment the wearing of artificial jewellery; in a period famed for its solid prosperity it smacked too much of cheap tawdriness. If, by any chance, it was worn, the wearer did her best to hide the fact of its manufactured origin, and hoped no one would discover her guilty secret! Nowadays we have changed all that. Blantantly we wear, on occasion, even the most fastidious of us, out-size pink and green pearls and coloured glass gauds, proclaiming them openly as such; many of them are really beautiful, both in colour and shape, but apart from that they are of no real value, therefore their acquisition is a passing extravagance, as they are by no means inexpensive. On the other hand, semi-precious stones have come into their own again, and have increased enormously in value. Exquisite strings of amber, jade, lapis, cornelian, rock crystal, etc., are displayed in fascinating variety, and preferred by many wealthy society women to their more precious stones. Added to the pleasure of wearing them and the joy of possession is the knowledge that with age their intrinsic value increases, and a carefully chosen collection may form a sound investment.—JANE FROBISHER in "Glasgow Herald."

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INWARD MAILS

DUE SHANGHAI:—

Per D.K.K. Hoten M. (via Siberia) June 9
Per P. & O. Kashgar ..... " 10
Per R.D.S. Pres. Adams ..... " 10
Per D.K.K. Tientsin M. (via Siberia) " 13
Per N.Y.K. Suwa M. ..... " 13
Per N.Y.K. Kerca M. ..... " 13
Per C.P.O.S. Emp. of Russia ..... " 14

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR EUROPE VIA SUEZ:—

Per N.Y.K. Atsuta M. .....June 11

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—

Per N.Y.K. Alabama M. .....June 9

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per R.D.S. Pres. Adams .....June 11

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are show under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

Benarty May 8 June 8
Benmohr, Apl. 17 June 8
Kashgar May 2 June 5
Suwa M. May 1 June 13
Grenshane Apl. 27 June 17
Ranpura May 1 June 24
Glenogle May 11 June 25
Achill — June 25
FushimiM.May 18 June 27
Khyber May 31 July 8
Hakozaki June 1 July 11
Malwa June 11 July 22
HakusanM.June 1 July 25
KarmalwaJune 27 Aug. 5
KitanoM. June 28 Aug. 9
Morea July 13 Aug. 19
Haruna M. July 13 Aug 22
Kashmir July 25 Sept. 2
Mantua Aug. 9 Sept. 16
Kaiyan Aug. 22 Sept. 31
MacedoniaSept. 24 Oct. 4
Kashgar Sept. 10 Oct. 29
Rawalpindi Oct. 4 Nov. 12
Khyber Oct. 10 Nov. 24
Malwa Oct. 18 Nov. 26
Rajputana Nov. 1 Dec. 10
Karmala Nov. 14 Dec. 20

From LIVERPOOL

AutomedonMay 4 June 8
DelagoaM.May 11 June 23

From OSLO

Bossa — June 8
Templar — June 9
Patroclus — July 1

From TRISTE

Nippon — June 15

From SAMARINDA

KrontvikenMay 27 June 19

From BREMEN

Machaon — June 15
Phemius — July 10
C. of TokioMay 10 July 1
Alderamin May 28 July 29
Eurylochus — Aug. 15

From HAMBURG

Nagara May 18 July 2
DerflingerMay 15 July 6
SaarbrueckenJne 12 Aug 4
C.of Pekin June-10 Aug. 11
Coblenz July 10 Sept. 1

From AMSTERDAM

Ouderkerk May 12 July 1

From ANTWERP

C.of AthensApl. 9 June 16

From ROTTERDAM

TsushimaM.May 4 June 17
Lahn May 8 June 18
Anhalt May 15 June 25
Alderamin Jun. 8 July 29

From MARSEILLES

A. Lebon May 17 June 21
Porthos May 31 July 5
Conceaux June 14 July 19
Athos II June 28 Aug. 2
D'ArtagnanJuly12 Aug. 16
Sphinx July 26 Aug. 30

From SUEZ

Glenshane May 17 June 20
Ouderkerk May 28 June 30

From PORT SAID

Trier May 5 June 9
Lippe May 13 June 12
Danmark May 22 June 22
Anhalt May 29 June 27

From BOMBAY

Mirzapore May 22 June 14
BengalM. May 21 June 23
Alipore May 29 —

From CALCUTTA

Santhia May 19 June 12

From COLOMBO

TilsingtonC.May 14 —

From SINGAPORE

Port Curno June 1 —
Kashgar June 2 —
Tilsinton Ct.June 3 —

From SOERABIA

Tjikini — June 8
Tjikarang — June 13
TempleBarJune 13 June 25

From MANILA

P. Lincoln — June 8

From BALIKPAPAN

Tjileboet June 6 June 22

From BATAVIA

TjisondariJune 5 June 17
TjikembangJune15 June 27

From HONGKONG

Tjitaroem June 6 June 8
Newchwang Jn. 6 June 9
Sinkiang June 6 June 9
Chaksang June 6 June 9
KronvikenJune 6 June 10
KwongsangJune10 June 13
Tenyo M. June 12 June 14
Tilsington Ct.Jn. 13 Jn. 17
Shidzuoka June 17 June 20

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

J. Adams — June 10
Silvernsh — June 12
J. Prince — June 11
Dollar — June 22
P.Harrison — June 24
C. of Bedford — June 27
Agapenor — June 27
Antiochus — June 30
C.of Canberra — Aug. 22

From SEATTLE

Yokohama May 15 June 17
P. Pierce — June 18
MishimaM.June 15 July 11
P. Jefferson — July 16

From SAN FRANCISCO

G. Tide — June 8
Korea M. May 22 June 13
P. Madison — June 14
G. Wall — June 23
G. Peak — June 24
Shinyo M. June 5 June 28
P. Jackson — June 28
Siberia M. June 12 July 11
P.McKinley — July 12
Taiyo M July 3 July 25
Tenyo M. July 17 Aug. 9

From TACOMA

Seattle — June 9
Shelton — June 28

From VANCOUVER

E.ofRussia May 30 June 14
E. of Asia — June 28

From KOBE

NagasakiM.June 6 June 8
Dakar M. — June 10
ShanghaiM.June 10 June 12

From YOKOHAMA

AsukiM. June 2 June 8
AtsutaM. June 3 June 10
KashimaM.June 17 June 21

From NAGASAKI

NagasakiM.June 6 June 8
ShanghaiM.June 10 June 12

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Luenho, June 1. From River Ports. Mr. Dalgleish, Mrs. Allison, Mr. Eine B. Karl.

Per B.F.T.S. Sarpedon, June 1. From Liverpool. Mrs. H. Brierley, Mr. W. F. Bubb, Misses E. Freeman and M. E. Hallett, Mrs. D. Lumley, Mrs. J. Michael, Messrs. T. Oliphant and C. J. Pleace, Mrs. Messrs. K. R. Quick and A. Tomlinson. From Singapore, Miss E. S. Smith. From Hongkong, Messrs. F. Breitung, W. Brown and W. C. Generaall, Mr. and Mrs. K. Pappie, Professor R. Peers.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, June 2. From Ningpo. Messrs. Maingon and A. Mauntyin.

Per str. Fausang, June 2. From Northern Ports. Messrs. A. A. Welosley Grist, J. Hartley, Heuckendorff and A. T. Keuckendorff, Mr. and Mrs. Paul.

Per str. Loongwo, June 2. From River Ports. Messrs. Newmarch, A. G. Parker, W. Fathergill and P. R. Shields, Miss H. E. Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. Yugis.

Per str. Siangwo, June 3. From River Ports. Mrs. A. G. Parker, Mr. W. Davidson, Miss C. Fillippeth, Mr. Keats, Mrs. Eliassen.

Per str. Gurth, June 4. From Chinwangtao. Miss Morton.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, June 4. From Ningpo. Rev. Pere Prost Payat, Dumontien and Benstien.

Per str. Hsin Peking, June 5. From Ningpo. Messrs. Carroll, Hantington, Warrior, Boyce and Fouliard.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, June 5. From Japan. Mr. J. Mimms, Mrs. M. R. Finch, Messrs. A. J. Perry, W. Harvey and Louis Jubin.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, June 6. From Ningpo. Mr. S. A. Knovoloff.

Per str. Kungwo, June 6. From River Ports. Messrs. J. Palmer and C. W. Lailey, Mr. and Mrs. Ridout, Rev. Ridout.

OUTWARD

Per M.M.S. Sphinx, June 1.—For Marseille.—Messrs. Prade, A. Mackilligin and J. P. Pieters, Mrs. Leurquin, Mrs. F. Crosnier, Messrs. L. Merlet and J. K. Gracie, Mrs. A. Snejinsky, Miss Belegorsky, Mr. and Mrs. N. Vikuloff, Mr. Radovsky, A. Benstead, Mrs. J. Cope, Mr. and Mrs. Kostukowski, Mrs. A. M. Tombsky, Messrs. Doguet, Gourmelon, Prozet, Herman and Siskime.—For Port Said.—Mrs. E. Leff, Mr. Kopitsky.—For Saigon.—Mrs. M. Osgood Whitcomb, Messrs. Phung Dam and A. Sattar.—For Hongkong.—Mr. J. P. Pasquier.

Per str. Kanchow, June 2.—For Amoy.—Messrs. J. F. Lawrie and J. L. Oswald.—For Canton.—Mr. I. A. Chretienne.

Per str. Taiyo Maru, June 1.—For Japan Ports and San Francisco.—Mr. A. V. White, Mrs. K. Tsukino, Mr. James Gibbs, Mrs. T. Nishida, Messrs. Kelar Singh, H. H. Bernstein, Charles F. Baskell and Felix Baner, Mrs. M. Edmondson and child, Messrs. A. D. Lin and E. F. B. Larking, Mrs. R. J. McNicol and child, Mr. Mit Sit Tshoong, Mrs. E. V. Satuld, Mr. John W. Quinby, Mrs. G. Elford Griffn, Mrs. C. B. Brown, Messrs. F. Moore and R. Dilley, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Gardener and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bothwell, Miss Yu Dji Deng, Mr. A. Rosenstein, Mrs. A. V. White and four children, Mrs. N. R. Niemysky, Messrs. J. A. Moller and A. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ridgway, Dr. C. R. Skala, Mr. A. M. Haimovitch, Mrs. Z. Zainsheff, Mr. G. Singh, Mrs. Oliveira, Messrs. H. C. Lubeck and C. G. Lubeck, Mrs. R. E. Gerzenshtein, Mr. Jacob Meyers, Mrs. M. L. dos Remedios, Mr. D. Keith, Miss Bessie Cornell, Mr. G. Meyers, Mrs. H. Fartakoff and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bolton, Mrs. H. E. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Chenmu M. Chen and child, Mr. I. M. Blacker, Mr. and Mrs. Mark L. Moody and 3 children, Mr. S. Hertzberg, Miss F. Lubeck, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Compiani.

Per str. Hsin Peking, June 3.—For Ningpo.—Mrs. H. K. Wright, Messrs. F. T. Rawlins and Shoemaker, Miss R. Stewart, Mr. Fouliard.

Per str. Luenho, June 3.—For River Ports.—Messrs. W. D. Roberts, E. E. Peacock, W. Stead, F. W. W. Valpy, E. C. Robinson and Hallis.

Per str. Sunning, June 4.—For Tsingtao.—Misses E. M. A. Cartwright, E. Putnam and Gibbs.

Per str. Ngankin, June 4.—For Kiukiang.—Mrs. MacGregor.—For Hankow.—Rev. MacDonald, Rev. Grlvin.

Per str. Shuntien, June 4.—For Tongku.—Mrs. Benedict and 2 children, Mrs. Eliassen, Mrs. Cleave, Messrs. T. M. Newmarch and T. Warburton Davison, Mrs. and Misses Holden.—For Weihaiwei.—Mrs. Garratt, Mrs. and Miss Beatty, Mrs. and Miss Page, Messrs. M. Rosenthal and J. C. O'Bane, Master Holden, Mr. E. R. Clark.—For Chefoo.—Dr. N. S. Karzanoff.

Per str. Isabel Moller, June 4.—For Chinwangtao.—Mr. Charles Ley, Mr. Marsh.

Per str. Loongwo, June 1.—For River Ports.—Messrs. Lindsay Hoben, Hartzenbusch, Hill, R. Vaughn Fowler, Ryding and D. Kempson.

Per str. Shengking, June 5.—For Hankow.—Mrs. R. Merkle.

Per str. Siangwo, June 5.—For River Ports.—Mr. Leurguin.

Per str. Hsin Peking, June 5.—For Ningpo.—Messrs. K. F. B. Pawley, Hatten, W. B. Walters and V. L. A. Fairley.

Per str. President Cleveland, June 5.—For Hongkong and Manila.—Col. R. W. Dockrill, Mr. Andrew P. Zane, Mrs. J. P. Young, Messrs. Geo. Lynott, J. P. Young, F. B. Lynel and Norman Westwood, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McNeill, Mrs. Mary E. Ramsey, Mrs. Bertha Y. David, Mrs. Emma Y. Estabrook, Mr. E. S. Hatchkiss.

Per str. Woosung, June 6.—For Hankow.—Mr. and Mrs. Zappi, Mr. F. Robinson.

Per str. Chenan, June 6.—For Amoy.—Miss J. Churchill, Mr. E. Cornish.—For Canton.—Mr. D. N. Smirnoff.—For Hongkong.—Captain W. G. Austin.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, June 6.—For Japan.—Messrs. C. Hedrick, John P. Cosgrove and E. Stori, Miss N. Allan, Mrs. Z. Ermakoff, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Thomas, Messrs. V. Levard and M Dorian, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Rohde, Rev. Father V. Jean Baptiste.

Per str. President Grant, June 7.—For Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu via Japan Ports.—Mrs. S. B. Liuthiaum, Miss Louise Liuthiaum, Mr. J. Hall Paxton, Mrs. S. W. Glass, Master Wm. Glass, Mr. R. P. Richardson, Miss Susan Richardson, Mrs. R. P. Richardson, Masters Robert and Wm. Richardson, Dr. Hsien Wu, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Duncan, Miss Grudrun Duncan, Master Suen Duncan, Mr. W. W. Cline, Masters Warrin W. Cline and Theodore Cline, Misses Elizabeth Cline and Charlotte Cline, Lt. Li Goretti Flamini, Lt. and Mrs. E. E. Herrmaun, Miss Marget J. Herrmaun, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Steen, Master Wm. W. Steen, Master Robert T. Steen, Mrs. R. M. Paty, Masters Robert Paty and Philip Paty, Dr. R. M. Paty, Jr., Miss Helen Paty, Messrs. St. Sure Liu, E. F. Stanton and J. F. Donnelly, Mrs. H. J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Cheek, Messrs. Judson Councill, J. D. Brooks and Thomas M. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick V. Coville, Messrs. Philip Heward Barton and Stanley Arthur Martindale, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Poor, Mr. E. W. Miller.

BIRTHS

BOURNE.—On June 4, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE BOURNE, a daughter.

GILLINGHAM.—On May 31, 1929, at St. Leonards, Sussex, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. GILLINGHAM, a son.

GUNTER.—On June 3, 1929, at Gera, Germany, to Mr. and Mrs. FRANZ GUNTER, a daughter, ANNEMARIE. (By cable).

OZORIO.—On June 2, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. OZORIO, a son.

READ.—On June 1, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W READ, a son.

ZIMMERMAN.—On June 6, 1929, at the Country Hospital Shanghai, to MR. and MRS. H. ZIMMERMAN, a son, CHARLES HERBERT.

MARRIAGES

HARLOE-BARHAM.—On June 6, 1929, at Hongkong, CHARLES MICHAEL HARLOE, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. HARLOE, of Shanghai, to EVA BARHAM, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. BARHAM, of Elmlea, Sutton-at-Hone, Kent, and formerly of Shanghai.

McDONALD.-MURRAY.—On Tuesday, June 4, 1929, at H.B.M. Consulate General and afterwards at St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. FATHER MACDONALD S.J., JOHN ROBERT, elder son of the late JAMES and Mrs. MCDONALD, Mountcharles, Donegal, Ireland, to NORAH KATHLEEN, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. MURRAY, Dublin, Irland.

DEATHS

CORNABY.—On June 3, 1929, at Bournemouth, of pneumonia, ZILLAH, age 54 years, beloved daughter of RUTH and BASIL CORNABY, of Hongkong.

MOORE.—On June 6, 1929, at the Shanghai General Hospital, FRANK W. MOORE, aged 43 years.

NYLAND.—On Sunday, June 2, 1929, WALTER ALBERT NYLAND, aged 6 years 9 months, dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. G. NYLAND.

PIKE.—On June 6, 1929, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, EVAN VAUGHAN PIKE, beloved husband of URSULA PIKE, aged 46 years.

SOUZA.—On Sunday, June 2, 1929, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, JOAO GUSTAVO RICCI DE SOUZA, aged 60. Dearly beloved husband of JOANNA FONSECA DE SOUZA. (Hongkong, Penang and Macao papers please copy).

SUTCLIFFE.—On June 2, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, RICHARD HELME, dearly loved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. G. HELME SUTCLIFFE, aged 15 months.

IN MEMORIAM

BONE.—In loving memory of our beloved daddy, HENRY JAMES, who passed away on June 2, 1922.

Long nights and days he bore his pain;
To wait the cure, but all in vain;
Till God above saw what was best,
And called him home and gave him rest.

Ivy, Rose and Elsie.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a. m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
May 31	29.91	70.0	E S E	1	77.0	67.8	86.9	59.2	B.
June 1	29.97	70.5	E	1	75.9	66.6	84.9	59.4	B.
" 2	30.00	69.8	S S E	1	75.0	65.7	88.4	75.0	B. C.
" 3	29.93	71.3	S S E	3	77.7	69.8	88.4	62.6	B.
" 4	29.80	73.1	S S E	3	80.2	72.5	89.1	66.0	B.
" 5	29.72	74.7	E	0	75.9	73.1	88.0	70.6	O. M.
" 6	29.90	75.0	N N E	1	72.3	69.3	83.8	68.1	O. M.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
O—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1929	Minimum 1928	Maximum 1929	Maximum 1928	Rainfall Inches 1929	Inches 1928
May 31	69.0	70.0	84.0	84.0	Nil	0.11
June 1	64.0	66.5	81.5	83.0	"	Nil
" 2	62.2	64.0	84.6	84.0	"	"
" 3	65.0	66.5	85.8	75.0	"	"
" 4	69.0	66.0	87.0	82.0	"	"
" 5	68.0	64.0	83.5	86.0	"	"
" 6	72.0	66.5	85.5	84.2	"	"

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SHANGHAI WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of 11,800 business men and women of Shanghai, with their office addresses.

TRADE DIRECTORY.—A list of Shanghai firms are listed professional or trade headings.

AGENCIES.—Agencies held by Shanghai firms are listed alphabetically, with the firm's name after them.

STREET DIRECTORY.—A list of the streets of Shanghai in English and Chinese, with the occupants of all foreign and many Chinese houses, offices and stores.

RESIDENTIAL DIRECTORY.—A complete list of the foreign residents of Shanghai, men and women, arranged alphabetically, with their private addresses.

RAILWAYS.—A list of the Central and Northern Railways of China, with their foreign and Chinese staffs, including those resident in Shanghai.

MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS.—An alphabetical list of marine officers on coast and riverine steamers trading to and from Shanghai.

FOREIGN NAVAL FORCES.—A list of foreign naval vessels and officers on the China Station.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR.—A list of all the diplomatic and consular officials in China.

OUTPORT HONG LIST.—A list of cities and outports with foreign firms and institutions and their staffs.

OUTPORT WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of foreign residents, compiled from the Outport and Railway Sections of this work.

MISSIONARY DIRECTORY.—This gives the Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries in China listed under their various stations, and also alphabetically, these lists being compiled from information obtained from the various Missions.

GENERAL.—National and Bank Holidays, Postal Information, Shanghai Harbour Regulations, Foreign and Chinese Calendars, Exchange Tables, etc.

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